

=> d que l1

L1 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS

=> d ibib ed abs ind l1

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:902144 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:370240
 TITLE: Transfer-resistant cosmetic compositions containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols and volatile solvent
 INVENTOR(S): Bekele, Haimanot; Deckner, George Endel
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004091561	A1	20041028	WO 2004-US11977	20040414
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 2005019298	A1	20050127	US 2004-824298	20040414 <--
CN 1774233	A	20060517	CN 2004-80010166	20040414
EP 1691778	A1	20060823	EP 2004-759590	20040414
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK			
JP 2006523618	T	20061019	JP 2006-501281	20040414
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-462864P	P 20030414
			WO 2004-US11977	W 20040414

ED Entered STN: 28 Oct 2004

AB The cosmetic compns. of the present invention provide a durable film after application that resists degradation over time. Cosmetic compns. of the present invention comprise: polymers selected from the group consisting of hydrophilic copolymers and terpolymers; and Glycerols selected from the group consisting of glycerol, modified glycerols, and mixts. thereof; and a polar volatile solvent. For example, a lip color contained copolymer of 4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate and 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate 10.0, silk mica 2.64, propylparaben 0.2, Salcare SC95 0.99, ethosperse 8.0, ethanol 21.84% and related coloring material and water.

IC ICM A61K007-025
 ICS A61K007-027

- CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 35
- ST cosmetic film hydrophilic polymer glycerol volatile solvent; Hydroxybutyl acrylate hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer propylparaben Salcare Ethosperse lipcolor
- IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amino; transfer-resistant cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols and volatile solvents and topcoat silicones)
- IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carboxy; transfer-resistant cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols and volatile solvents and topcoat silicones)
- IT Polymers, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(co-; transfer-resistant cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols and volatile solvents)
- IT Cosmetics
(emollients; transfer-resistant cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols and volatile solvents and topcoat silicones)
- IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(epoxy; transfer-resistant cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols and volatile solvents and topcoat silicones)
- IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fluoro; transfer-resistant cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols and volatile solvents and topcoat silicones)
- IT Ethers, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(glyceryl; transfer-resistant cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols and volatile solvents)
- IT Cosmetics
(lipsticks; transfer-resistant cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols and volatile solvents)
- IT Epoxy resins, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-; transfer-resistant cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols and volatile solvents and topcoat silicones)
- IT Polymers, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(terpolymers; transfer-resistant cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols and volatile solvents)
- IT Films
(transfer-resistant cosmetic films containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols and volatile solvents and topcoat silicones)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(transfer-resistant cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols and volatile solvents)
- IT Lip
(transfer-resistant lip cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols and volatile solvents and topcoat silicones)
- IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vegetable; transfer-resistant cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols and vegetable oils)
- IT 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anatase; transfer-resistant cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and

glycerols and volatile solvents)

IT 9003-01-4D, Polyacrylic acid, derivs.
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cationic; transfer-resistant cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and
 glycerols and volatile solvents)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 56-81-5D, Glycerol, derivs.
 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 94-13-3, Propyl paraben
 25322-68-3D, PEG, alkyl derivs. 26161-33-1, Salcare SC-95 39990-17-5,
 4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (transfer-resistant cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols
 and volatile solvents)

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d que 12

L2 1 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS

=> d iall code 12

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'WPIX' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-766705 [75] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-268818 [75]
 TITLE: Cosmetic composition useful as transfer-resistant
 cosmetic composition e.g. lip products comprises
 hydrophilic copolymer or terpolymer; glycerol and/or
 modified glycerols and polar volatile solvent
 DERWENT CLASS: A14; A96; D21; E17
 INVENTOR: BEKELE H; DECKNER G E; DECKNER G
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (PROC-C) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO
 COUNTRY COUNT: 107

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2004091561	A1	20041028	(200475)*	EN	17	[0]
US 20050019298	A1	20050127	(200509)	EN		
MX 2005011014	A1	20051201	(200629)	ES		
EP 1691778	A1	20060823	(200655)	EN		
CN 1774233	A	20060517	(200663)	ZH		
JP 2006523618	W	20061019	(200669)	JA	14	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004091561	A1	WO 2004-US11977	20040414
US 20050019298	A1 Provisional	US 2003-462864P	20030414
CN 1774233	A	CN 2004-80010166	20040414
EP 1691778	A1	EP 2004-759590	20040414
US 20050019298	A1	<u>US 2004-824298</u>	<u>20040414</u>
MX 2005011014	A1	WO 2004-US11977	20040414
EP 1691778	A1	WO 2004-US11977	20040414

10/824,298

MX 2005011014 A1
JP 2006523618 W
JP 2006523618 W

MX 2005-11014 20051013
WO 2004-US11977 20040414
JP 2006-501281 20040414

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
MX 2005011014	A1	WO 2004091561 A
EP 1691778	A1	WO 2004091561 A
JP 2006523618	W	WO 2004091561 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-462864P 20030414
US 2004-824298 20040414

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC ORIGINAL: A61K0008-30 [I,C]; A61K0008-34 [I,A]; A61K0008-37 [I,A];
A61K0008-39 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C];
A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-81 [I,A]; A61K0008-81 [I,A];
A61Q0001-02 [I,C]; A61Q0001-04 [I,A]

IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-30 [I,C]; A61K0008-34 [I,A]; A61K0008-37 [I,A];
A61K0008-39 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-81 [I,A];
A61Q0001-02 [I,C]; A61Q0001-04 [I,A]

ECLA: A61K0008-34D; A61K0008-37C; A61K0008-39; A61K0008-81K4;
A61Q0001-04

USCLASS NCLM: 424/070.160

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 2004091561 A1 UPAB: 20050707

NOVELTY - A cosmetic composition (C1) comprises polymers selected from hydrophilic copolymer and terpolymer; glycerols selected from glycerol and/or modified glycerols and polar volatile solvent.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) lip cosmetic kit comprising (C1) and a complimentary product (C2) comprising a topcoat composition that comprises a polymeric vegetable oil emollient or silicone modified fluorinated polymers;

(2) a method of applying the composition to lips; and

(3) lip cosmetic kits.

USE - As transfer-resistant cosmetic composition, particularly as lip products.

ADVANTAGE - The composition not only provides profound film resistant to transfer upon contact with objects such as clothing, towels, cups, handkerchiefs and tissues thought the day, but also provides the qualities to maintaining a freshly applied, consistent look with additional appearance benefits such as gloss and shine. Complimentary product such as the topcoat composition which is applied over the dried film provides the user with an aesthetically pleasing affect and does not significantly disrupt the composition of the present invention. MANUAL CODE:

CPI: A10-E01; A12-V04; D08-B01; E10-E04G; E10-E04H;
E10-E04K; E10-G02G2

AN 2004-766705 [75] WPIX

DC A14; A96; D21; E17

IPCI A61K0008-30 [I,C]; A61K0008-34 [I,A]; A61K0008-37 [I,A]; A61K0008-39 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-72 [I,C];
A61K0008-81 [I,A]; A61K0008-81 [I,A]; A61Q0001-02 [I,C]; A61Q0001-04 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0008-30 [I,C]; A61K0008-34 [I,A]; A61K0008-37 [I,A]; A61K0008-39 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-81 [I,A]; A61Q0001-02 [I,C];
A61Q0001-04 [I,A]

EPC A61K0008-34D; A61K0008-37C; A61K0008-39; A61K0008-81K4; A61Q0001-04

NCLM 424/070.160

MC CPI: A10-E01; A12-V04; D08-B01; E10-E04G; E10-E04H; E10-E04K; E10-G02G2

PLE UPA 20050707

[1.1] 2004 H0022 H0011; H0033 H0011;

10/824,298

[1.2] 2004 G0373 G0340 G0339 G0260 G0022 D01 D12 D10 D26 D51 D53 D58
D63 F41 F89 D11 D87 F27 F26; G0408 G0384 G0339 G0260 G0022 D01
D11 D10 D12 D26 D51 D53 D58 D63 D86 F27 F26 F41 F89 DCN: R01463
DCR: 10240; H0022 H0011; P0088;

[1.3] 2004 ND01; Q9999 Q9165-R; Q9999 Q9176 Q9165;

[1.4] 2004 B9999 B3407 B3383 B3372; B9999 B5618 B5572;

[2.1] 2004 G0260-R G0022 D01 D12 D10 D26 D51 D53; H0000; H0011-R;
K9643 K9621; P0088;

[2.2] 2004 ND01; Q9999 Q9165-R; Q9999 Q9176 Q9165;

[2.3] 2004 Q9999 Q9347;

[3.1] 2004 G2186-R D01; H0000; H0011-R;

[3.2] 2004 F- 7A; P1445-R F81 Si 4A; M9999 M2391;

[3.3] 2004 P1445-R F81 Si 4A; M9999 M2039; M9999 M2062; M9999 M2175;

[3.4] 2004 ND01; Q9999 Q9165-R; Q9999 Q9176 Q9165;

CMC UPB 20050707
DRN: 0113-U
DCR: 490-U

M3 *01* H4 H403 H483 H8 M280 M313 M321 M332 M343 M383 M391 M416 M620
M781 Q130 Q254 R023 M905 M904 M910
DCN: R00113-K R00113-U
DCR: 490-K 490-U

M3 *02* M423 M781 Q130 Q254 R023 M905
DCN: RAA1GH-K RAA1GH-U
DCR: 689051-K 689051-U

M3 *03* H4 H403 H483 H5 H582 H584 H8 M280 M312 M313 M321 M322 M323 M332
M342 M343 M383 M393 M416 M620 M781 Q130 Q254 R023 M905 M904
MCN: 0142-98601-K 0142-98601-U

M3 *04* J0 J013 J2 J273 M210 M211 M212 M213 M214 M215 M216 M220 M221
M222 M223 M224 M225 M226 M231 M232 M233 M262 M283 M313 M321 M332
M343 M383 M391 M416 M620 M781 Q130 Q254 R023 M905 M904
MCN: 0142-98602-K 0142-98602-U

=> => d que

L1 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
 L3 TRANSFER PLU=ON L1 1- RN : 8 TERMS
 L4 8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L3
 L5 14 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
 O3)X"/MF
 L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND L5

=> d ide l6

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'REGISTRY' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 RN 39990-17-5 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with
 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 4-hydroxybutyl ester, polymer with 2-hydroxyethyl
 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN 4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer
 MF (C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10 O3)x
 CI PMS
 PCT Polyacrylic
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPAT2, USPATFULL

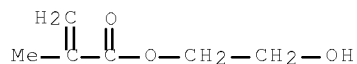
CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6
 CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

CRN 868-77-9
 CMF C6 H10 O3



3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> => d que 16

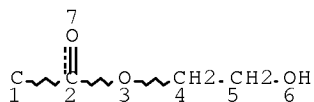
```
L1      1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-824298/APPS
L3      TRANSFER  PLU=ON  L1 1- RN :      8 TERMS
L4      8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3
L5      14 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
        O3)X"/MF
L6      1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 AND L5
```

=> d que 19

```
L1      1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-824298/APPS
L3      TRANSFER  PLU=ON  L1 1- RN :      8 TERMS
L4      8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3
L5      14 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
        O3)X"/MF
L6      1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 AND L5
L7      177 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CR
        N
L8      177 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 AND PMS/CI
L9      177 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 OR L6
```

=> d que stat 115

L11 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

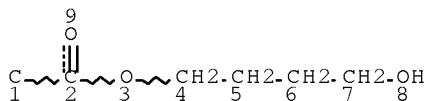
GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 7

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L12 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 9

10/824,298

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L13 SCR 2043

L15 414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L13 AND L12 AND L11)

100.0% PROCESSED 21976 ITERATIONS

414 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

=> d que l18

L1 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS

L3 TRANSFER PLU=ON L1 1- RN : 8 TERMS

L4 8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L3

L5 14 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
O3)X"/MF

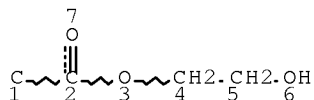
L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND L5

L7 177 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CR
N

L8 177 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 AND PMS/CI

L9 177 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 OR L6

L11 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

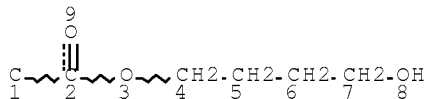
GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 7

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L12 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 9

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L13 SCR 2043

L15 414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L13 AND L12 AND L11)

L16 414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR L9 OR L15

10/824,298

L17 414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY POLYLINK L16
L18 414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (L16 OR L17)

=> d que 119

L1 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
L3 TRANSFER PLU=ON L1 1- RN : 8 TERMS
L4 8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L3
L19 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND "(C3 H4 O2)X" OR
"(C9 H18 N O2 . CL)X")/MF

=> d que 120

L1 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
L3 TRANSFER PLU=ON L1 1- RN : 8 TERMS
L4 8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L3
L20 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND "C2 H6 O"/MF

=> d que 121

L1 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
L3 TRANSFER PLU=ON L1 1- RN : 8 TERMS
L4 8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L3
L21 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND TI/ELS

=> d que 123

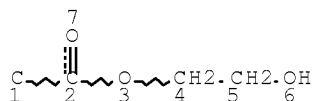
L23 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 56-81-5/RN

=> d que 126

L24 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON GLYCERETH/CN
L25 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "GLYCERETH 26"/CN OR
"GLYCERETH 7"/CN
L26 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (L24 OR L25)

=> d que 164

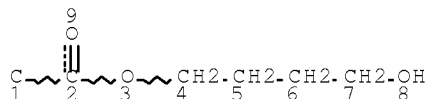
L1 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
L3 TRANSFER PLU=ON L1 1- RN : 8 TERMS
L4 8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L3
L5 14 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
O3)X"/MF
L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND L5
L7 177 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CR
N
L8 177 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 AND PMS/CI
L9 177 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 OR L6
L11 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 7

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L12 STR



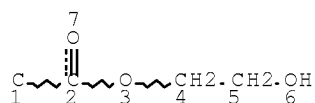
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 9

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L13 SCR 2043
L15 414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L13 AND L12 AND L11)
L16 414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR L9 OR L15
L17 414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY POLYLINK L16
L18 414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (L16 OR L17)
L27 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
L28 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
L29 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS, SO, PA
L52 244 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L18
L62 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND (L27 OR L28 OR L29)
L63 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L62
L64 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L62 OR L63)

=> d que 178

L1 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
L3 TRANSFER PLU=ON L1 1- RN : 8 TERMS
L4 8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L3
L5 14 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
O3)X"/MF
L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND L5
L7 177 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CR
N
L8 177 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 AND PMS/CI
L9 177 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 OR L6
L11 STR

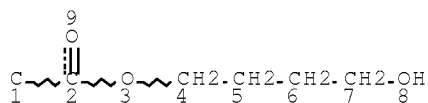


NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
 RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 7

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
 L12 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
 RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 9

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L13 SCR 2043
 L15 414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L13 AND L12 AND L11)
 L16 414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR L9 OR L15
 L17 414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY POLYLINK L16
 L18 414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (L16 OR L17)
 L19 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND ("(C3 H4 O2)X" OR
 "(C9 H18 N O2 . CL)X")/MF
 L20 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND "C2 H6 O"/MF
 L21 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND TI/ELS
 L23 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 56-81-5/RN
 L24 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON GLYCERETH/CN
 L25 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "GLYCERETH 26"/CN OR
 "GLYCERETH 7"/CN
 L26 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (L24 OR L25)
 L27 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
 L28 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
 L29 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS,SO,PA
 L30 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003 OR MY
 <2003 OR REVIEW/DT
 L31 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003
 L32 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERYL?(1T)ETHER?
 L33 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERYL?(3A)ETHER?
 L34 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON POLAR?
 L35 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON WATER OR H2O OR AQ OR AQUEOUS?
 L36 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOL OR ALKANOL OR ETHANOL OR ETO
 H
 L37 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON CATION?
 L38 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?POLYACRYLAT? OR (POLY(1W)?ACRYLAT?)
 OR (POLY(1T)?ACRYLAT?)
 L39 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHOXYL?
 L40 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCOL?
 L41 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOL OR ALKANOL OR DIOL OR POLYOL
 OR GLYCOL OR TRIOL
 L42 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PIGMENT?

10/824,298

L43 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AL OR ALUMINUM OR ALUMINIUM OR ALUMI
NA OR BARIUM OR BA OR CALCIUM OR CA OR IRON OR FE OR FERR
? OR TITANIUM OR TITANIA OR TITANAT? OR MICA

L44 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COSMETIC? OR BEAUT? OR TOILET? OR HY
GIEN?

L45 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON MAKEUP OR (MAKE(W)UP)

L46 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COSMETICS

L47 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHERS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT (L)?GLYCERY
L?

L48 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERETH?

L49 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COLOR? OR COLOUR?

L50 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PIGMENTS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT

L51 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "PIGMENTS, NONBIOLOGICAL"+PFT,OLD,NE
W,NT/CT

L52 244 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L18

L53 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND ((L19 OR L20 OR L21)
OR L23 OR L26)

L54 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND COSMET?/SC,SX

L55 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND (L44 OR L45 OR L46)

L56 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND ((L32 OR L33) OR L47)

L57 16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND L38

L58 112 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND (L34 OR L35 OR L36)

L59 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND ((L39(4A)L40) OR L48)

L60 87 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND L41

L61 70 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND (L42 OR L43 OR L49 OR
(L50 OR L51))

L62 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND (L27 OR L28 OR L29)

L63 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L62

L64 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L62 OR L63)

L65 243 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 NOT L64

L66 191 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND (L30 OR L31)

L67 144 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L66 AND (L53 OR L54 OR L55 OR
L56 OR L57 OR L58 OR L59 OR L60 OR L61)

L68 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L66 AND L6

L69 90 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L66 AND L9

L70 90 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L68 OR L69)

L71 65 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L67 AND L70

L72 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND (L53 OR L54 OR L55)

L73 0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND L59

L74 23 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND L61

L75 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND (L35 AND (L36 OR
L41))

L76 30 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L72 OR L73 OR L74 OR L75)

L77 4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 AND L37

L78 30 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L76 OR L77)

=> d his ful

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:41:38 ON 11 MAR 2008)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:41:41 ON 11 MAR 2008

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:41:53 ON 11 MAR 2008
E US2004-824298/APPS

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:42:06 ON 11 MAR 2008

L1 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS

10/824,298

D SCAN
SAVE TEMP L1 PAG298HCAAPP/A

L2 FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 14:42:36 ON 11 MAR 2008
1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
SAVE TEMP L2 PAG298WPIAPP/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:43:27 ON 11 MAR 2008
D QUE L1

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:44:04 ON 11 MAR 2008
D IBIB ED ABS IND L1

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:44:05 ON 11 MAR 2008
D QUE L2

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 14:45:00 ON 11 MAR 2008
D IALL CODE L2

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:45:01 ON 11 MAR 2008

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:47:09 ON 11 MAR 2008

L3 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:47:12 ON 11 MAR 2008
TRA PLU=ON L1 1- RN : 8 TERMS

L4 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:47:14 ON 11 MAR 2008
8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3
SAVE TEMP L4 PAG298REGAPP/A
D SCAN

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:48:01 ON 11 MAR 2008

L5 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:52:26 ON 11 MAR 2008
14 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10 O3)X"/MF
L6 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND L5
SAVE TEMP L6 PAG298CLMPOL/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:53:34 ON 11 MAR 2008
D QUE

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:53:47 ON 11 MAR 2008
D IDE L6

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:53:47 ON 11 MAR 2008

L7 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:54:35 ON 11 MAR 2008
177 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CRN
L8 177 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 AND PMS/CI
L9 177 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 OR L6
SAVE TEMP L9 PAG298CRNPOL/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:55:54 ON 11 MAR 2008

L10 FILE 'LREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:55:56 ON 11 MAR 2008
STR
L11 STR L10
L12 STR

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:58:21 ON 11 MAR 2008

10/824,298

L13 SCREEN 2043
L14 30 SEA SSS SAM (L13 AND L12 AND L11)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:00:12 ON 11 MAR 2008
D QUE STAT

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:01:08 ON 11 MAR 2008
L15 414 SEA SSS FUL (L13 AND L12 AND L11)
SAVE TEMP L15 PAG298PSET1/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:03:02 ON 11 MAR 2008
D SAVED

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:21:10 ON 11 MAR 2008
L16 414 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR L9 OR L15
L*** DEL 0 S L16 AND RELATED POLYMERS/FA
L17 414 POLYLINK L16
L18 414 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L16 OR L17)
SAVE TEMP L18 PAG298PLX/Z PAG298PLX/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:22:49 ON 11 MAR 2008
D SAVED

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:28:30 ON 11 MAR 2008
D SCAN L4
L19 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND "(C3 H4 O2)X" OR "(C9 H18 N O2 .
CL)X")/MF
SAVE TEMP L19 PAG298POLYAC/A
L20 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND "C2 H6 O"/MF
SAVE TEMP L20 PAG298ETOH/A
L21 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND TI/ELS
SAVE TEMP L21 PAG298TITAN/A
E GLYCERYL ETHER/CN
L22 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "GLYCERYL IODIDE"/CN
D SCAN
L23 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 56-81-5/RN
D SCAN
SAVE TEMP L23 PAG298GLYCER/A
E GLYCERETH/CN
L24 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON GLYCERETH/CN
D SCAN
L25 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "GLYCERETH 26"/CN OR "GLYCERETH 7"/CN
D SCAN
L26 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L24 OR L25)
SAVE TEMP L26 PAG298GLYETH/A
E ALUMINUM LAKE/CN

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:37:17 ON 11 MAR 2008
D SAVED

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:38:52 ON 11 MAR 2008
L27 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
L28 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
L29 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS, SO, PA
L30 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003 OR MY<2003
OR REVIEW/DT
L31 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003
L*** DEL QUE ?GLYCERYL?(1T)ETHER
L32 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERYL?(1T)ETHER?
L33 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERYL?(3A)ETHER?

10/824,298

L34 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON POLAR?
 L35 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON WATER OR H2O OR AQ OR AQUEOUS?
 L36 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOL OR ALKANOL OR ETHANOL OR ETOH
 L37 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON CATION?
 L38 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?POLYACRYLAT? OR (POLY(1W)?ACRYLAT?) OR
 (POLY(1T)?ACRYLAT?)
 L39 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHOXYL?
 L40 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCOL?
 L41 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOL OR ALKANOL OR DIOL OR POLYOL OR
 GLYCOL OR TRIOL
 L42 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PIGMENT?
 L43 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AL OR ALUMINUM OR ALUMINIUM OR ALUMINA OR
 BARIUM OR BA OR CALCIUM OR CA OR IRON OR FE OR FERR? OR
 TITANIUM OR TITANIA OR TITANAT? OR MICA
 L44 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COSMETIC? OR BEAUT? OR TOILET? OR HYGIEN?
 L45 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON MAKEUP OR (MAKE(W)UP)
 L46 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COSMETICS
 L47 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHERS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT (L)?GLYCERYL?
 L48 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERETH?
 L49 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COLOR? OR COLOUR?
 E PIGMENT/CT
 E PIGMENTS
 E PIGMENTS/CT
 E E87+ALL
 L50 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PIGMENTS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L51 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "PIGMENTS, NONBIOLOGICAL"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:50:07 ON 11 MAR 2008

L52 244 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18
 L53 10 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND ((L19 OR L20 OR L21) OR L23 OR
 L26)
 L54 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND COSMET?/SC,SX
 L55 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND (L44 OR L45 OR L46)
 L56 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND ((L32 OR L33) OR L47)
 L57 16 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND L38
 L58 112 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND (L34 OR L35 OR L36)
 L59 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND ((L39(4A)L40) OR L48)
 L60 87 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND L41
 L61 70 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND (L42 OR L43 OR L49 OR (L50 OR
 L51))
 L62 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND (L27 OR L28 OR L29)
 L63 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L62
 L64 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L62 OR L63)
 SAVE TEMP L64 PAG298HCAINV/A
 L65 243 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 NOT L64
 L66 191 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND (L30 OR L31)
 L67 144 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L66 AND (L53 OR L54 OR L55 OR L56 OR L57
 OR L58 OR L59 OR L60 OR L61)
 L68 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L66 AND L6
 L69 90 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L66 AND L9
 L70 90 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L68 OR L69)
 L71 65 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L67 AND L70
 L72 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND (L53 OR L54 OR L55)
 L*** DEL 0 S L72 AND L59
 L*** DEL 1 S L72 AND (L43 OR L49-L51)
 L73 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND L59
 L74 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND L61
 L75 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND (L35 AND (L36 OR L41))
 L76 30 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L72 OR L73 OR L74 OR L75)

10/824,298

D SCAN TI HIT

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:03:09 ON 11 MAR 2008
D QUE

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:05:23 ON 11 MAR 2008
L77 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 AND L37
L78 30 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L76 OR L77)
D QUE STAT

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:05:43 ON 11 MAR 2008

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:06:13 ON 11 MAR 2008
SAVE TEMP L78 PAG298HCAB/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:06:27 ON 11 MAR 2008

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:28:37 ON 11 MAR 2008
D QUE L6
D QUE L9
D QUE STAT L15
D QUE L18
D QUE L19
D QUE L20
D QUE L21
D QUE L23
D QUE L26
D QUE L64
D QUE L78

FILE HOME

FILE STNGUIDE
FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Mar 7, 2008 (20080307/UP).

FILE ZCAPLUS

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December 26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications. The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS is strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 11 Mar 2008 VOL 148 ISS 11
FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 Mar 2008 (20080310/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE HCAPLUS

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is

10/824,298

held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December 26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications. The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 11 Mar 2008 VOL 148 ISS 11
FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 Mar 2008 (20080310/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE WPIX

FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 MAR 2008 <20080310/UP>
MOST RECENT THOMSON SCIENTIFIC UPDATE: 200817 <200817/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> IPC Reform backfile reclassification has been loaded to the end of November 2007. No update date (UP) has been created for the reclassified documents, but they can be identified by 20060101/UPIC and 20061231/UPIC, 20070601/UPIC, 20071001/UPIC and 20071130/UPIC. <<<

FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE, PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf

FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE
<http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/>

EXPLORE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX IN STN ANAVIST, VERSION 2.0:
http://www.stn-international.com/archive/presentations/DWFIAnaVist2_0710.p

>>> XML document distribution format now available - See HELP XMLDOC <<<

>>> ECLA Codes and Current US National Classifications have been added - see NEWS and HELP CHANGE <<<

>>> HELP for European Patent Classifications see HELP ECLA, HELP ICO <<<

>>> Updated PDF files in the following links:
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ico_0801.zip
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/epc_0801.zip
Supplement of all changed ECLA items:
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ecla_0802s.zip <<

FILE REGISTRY

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 10 MAR 2008 HIGHEST RN 1007341-18-5
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 10 MAR 2008 HIGHEST RN 1007341-18-5

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 9, 2008.

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stdoc/properties.html>

FILE LREGISTRY

LREGISTRY IS A STATIC LEARNING FILE

NEW CAS INFORMATION USE POLICIES, ENTER HELP USAGETERMS FOR DETAILS.

=> => d que stat l81

```
L24      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BEKELE, H?/AU
L25      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DECKNER, G?/AU
L26      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS,SO,PA
L77      1107 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  R01463/PLE (P)G0362/PLE (P)(H0022
        OR H0033)/PLE
L81      8 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L77 AND (L24 OR L25 OR L26)
```

=> d que stat l90

```
L24      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BEKELE, H?/AU
L25      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DECKNER, G?/AU
L26      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS,SO,PA
L28      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003
L29      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?GLYCERYL?(1T)ETHER?
L30      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?GLYCERYL?(3A)ETHER?
L31      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLAR?
L32      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  WATER OR H2O OR AQ OR AQUEOUS?
L33      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALCOHOL OR ALKANOL OR ETHANOL OR ETO
        H
L34      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CATION?
L35      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?POLYACRYLAT? OR (POLY(1W)?ACRYLAT?)
        OR (POLY(1T)?ACRYLAT?)
L36      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ETHOXYL?
L37      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?GLYCOL?
L38      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALCOHOL OR ALKANOL OR DIOL OR POLYOL
        OR GLYCOL OR TRIOL
L39      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?PIGMENT?
L40      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AL OR ALUMINUM OR ALUMINIUM OR ALUMI
        NA OR BARIUM OR BA OR CALCIUM OR CA OR IRON OR FE OR FERR
        ? OR TITANIUM OR TITANIA OR TITANAT? OR MICA
L41      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  COSMETIC? OR BEAUT? OR TOILET? OR HY
        GIEN?
L42      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MAKEUP OR (MAKE(W)UP)
L45      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?GLYCERETH?
L46      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  COLOR? OR COLOUR?
L77      1107 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  R01463/PLE (P)G0362/PLE (P)(H0022
        OR H0033)/PLE
L78      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (A12-V04 OR D08-B OR B14-R? OR C14-R
        ?)/MC
L79      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (B12-L02 OR C12-L02)/MC
L80      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (A61K0008 OR A61Q?)/IPC
L81      8 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L77 AND (L24 OR L25 OR L26)
```

10/824,298

L82 1099 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L77 NOT L81
L83 858 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L82 AND L28
L84 395 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L83 AND ((?BUTYL?/BIX,BIEX,ABEX,T
T(2A)ACRYL?/BIX,BIEX,ABEX,TT) OR ?BUTYLACRYL?/BIX,BIEX,ABEX,TT)

L85 23 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L84 AND (L78 OR L79 OR L80)
L86 1 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L85 AND ((L29 OR L30) OR L45)
L87 12 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L85 AND (L39 OR L40 OR L46)
L88 23 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (L85 OR L86 OR L87)
L89 23 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L88 AND ((L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR
L34 OR L35 OR L36 OR L37 OR L38) OR (L41 OR L42) OR (L29 OR
L30) OR (L39 OR L40) OR (L45 OR L46))
L90 23 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (L88 OR L89)

=> d his ful

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:00:11 ON 12 MAR 2008)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:00:14 ON 12 MAR 2008

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:00:22 ON 12 MAR 2008
ACT PAG298HCAB/A

L1 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
L2 SEL PLU=ON L1 1- RN : 8 TERMS
L3 (8)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L2
L4 (14)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10 O3)X"/MF
L5 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND L4
L6 (177)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CRN
L7 (177)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 AND PMS/CI
L8 (177)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 OR L5
L9 STR
L10 STR
L11 SCR 2043
L12 (414)SEA SSS FUL (L11 AND L10 AND L9)
L13 (414)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 OR L8 OR L12
L14 (0)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND RELATED POLYMERS/FA
L15 (414)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 OR L13
L16 (414)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L13 OR L15)
L17 (2)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND ("(C3 H4 O2)X" OR "(C9 H18 N O2 .
CL)X")/MF
L18 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND "C2 H6 O"/MF
L19 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND TI/ELS
L20 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 56-81-5/RN
L21 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON GLYCERETH/CN
L22 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "GLYCERETH 26"/CN OR "GLYCERETH 7"/CN
L23 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21 OR L22)
L24 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
L26 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS, SO, PA
L27 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003 OR MY<2003
OR REVIEW/DT
L28 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003
L29 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERYL?(1T)ETHER?
L30 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERYL?(3A)ETHER?
L31 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON POLAR?
L32 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON WATER OR H2O OR AQ OR AQUEOUS?
L33 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOL OR ALKANOL OR ETHANOL OR ETOH
L34 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON CATION?

10/824,298

```

L35      QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?POLYACRYLAT? OR (POLY(1W)?ACRYLAT?) OR
        (POLY(1T)?ACRYLAT?)
L36      QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ETHOXYL?
L37      QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?GLYCOL?
L38      QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALCOHOL OR ALKANOL OR DIOL OR POLYOL OR
        GLYCOL OR TRIOL
L39      QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?PIGMENT?
L40      QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AL OR ALUMINUM OR ALUMINIUM OR ALUMINA OR
        BARIUM OR BA OR CALCIUM OR CA OR IRON OR FE OR FERR? OR
        TITANIUM OR TITANIA OR TITANAT? OR MICA
L41      QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  COSMETIC? OR BEAUT? OR TOILET? OR HYGIEN?
L42      QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MAKEUP OR (MAKE(W)UP)
L43      QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  COSMETICS
L44      QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ETHERS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT (L)?GLYCERYL?
L45      QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?GLYCERETH?
L46      QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  COLOR? OR COLOUR?
L47      QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PIGMENTS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
L48      QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "PIGMENTS, NONBIOLOGICAL"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT

L49 (    244)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16
L50 (    10)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L49 AND ((L17 OR L18 OR L19) OR L20 OR
        L23)
L51 (    3)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L49 AND COSMET?/SC,SX
L52 (    7)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L49 AND (L41 OR L42 OR L43)
L53 (    1)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L49 AND ((L29 OR L30) OR L44)
L54 (   16)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L49 AND L35
L55 (  112)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L49 AND (L31 OR L32 OR L33)
L56 (    2)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L49 AND ((L36(4A)L37) OR L45)
L57 (   87)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L49 AND L38
L58 (   70)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L49 AND (L39 OR L40 OR L46 OR (L47 OR
        L48))
L59 (    1)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L49 AND (L24 OR L25 OR L26)
L60 (    1)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 AND L59
L61 (    1)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L59 OR L60)
L62 (   243)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L49 NOT L61
L63 (   191)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L62 AND (L27 OR L28)
L64 (   144)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L63 AND (L50 OR L51 OR L52 OR L53 OR L54
        OR L55 OR L56 OR L57 OR L58)
L65 (    2)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L63 AND L5
L66 (   90)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L63 AND L8
L67 (   90)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L65 OR L66)
L68 (   65)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L64 AND L67
L69 (    5)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 AND (L50 OR L51 OR L52)
L70 (    0)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 AND L56
L71 (   23)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 AND L58
L72 (    7)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 AND (L32 AND (L33 OR L38))
L73 (   30)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L69 OR L70 OR L71 OR L72)
L74 (    4)SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L73 AND L34
L75      30 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L73 OR L74)

```

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:00:52 ON 12 MAR 2008

FILE 'LWPI' ENTERED AT 08:01:02 ON 12 MAR 2008

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 08:01:19 ON 12 MAR 2008

E HYDROXYBUTYL ACRYLATE/CN

E ACRYLOYL HYDROXYBUTANE/CN

```

L76      QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  R01463/PLE (P)G0362/PLE (P)(H0022 OR
        H0033)/PLE

```


10/824,298

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 08:03:32 ON 12 MAR 2008
L77 1107 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON R01463/PLE (P)G0362/PLE (P)(H0022 OR
H0033)/PLE

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:04:04 ON 12 MAR 2008
D QUE L76
D QUE L75

FILE 'LWPI' ENTERED AT 08:07:08 ON 12 MAR 2008
L78 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (A12-V04 OR D08-B OR B14-R? OR C14-R?)/MC
L79 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (B12-L02 OR C12-L02)/MC
L80 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (A61K0008 OR A61Q?)/IPC

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 08:08:57 ON 12 MAR 2008
L81 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L77 AND (L24 OR L25 OR L26)
D TRI 1-8
L82 1099 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L77 NOT L81
L83 858 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82 AND L28
L84 395 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L83 AND ((?BUTYL?/BIX,BIEX,ABEX,TT(2A)ACRYL
?/BIX,BIEX,ABEX,TT) OR ?BUTYLACRYL?/BIX,BIEX,ABEX,TT)
D KWIC
D CODE 1
E R00708/PLE
E E27+ALL
L85 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L84 AND (L78 OR L79 OR L80)
L86 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L85 AND ((L29 OR L30) OR L45)
L87 12 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L85 AND (L39 OR L40 OR L46)
L88 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L85 OR L86 OR L87)
L89 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L88 AND ((L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L34 OR L35
OR L36 OR L37 OR L38) OR (L41 OR L42) OR (L29 OR L30) OR (L39
OR L40) OR (L45 OR L46))
L90 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L88 OR L89)
D TRI 19-23
D KWIC 18-20

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:18:47 ON 12 MAR 2008

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 08:20:58 ON 12 MAR 2008
SAVE TEMP L90 PAG298WPIB/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:21:29 ON 12 MAR 2008
D QUE STAT L81
D QUE STAT L90

FILE HOME

FILE STNGUIDE
FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Mar 7, 2008 (20080307/UP).

FILE HCAPLUS

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December 26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications. The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching

10/824,298

databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 12 Mar 2008 VOL 148 ISS 11
FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 Mar 2008 (20080311/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE LWPI
LWPI IS A STATIC LEARNING FILE
>>> PATENT DRAWINGS AVAILABLE FOR DISPLAY <<<

FILE WPIX
FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 MAR 2008 <20080310/UP>
MOST RECENT THOMSON SCIENTIFIC UPDATE: 200817 <200817/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> IPC Reform backfile reclassification has been loaded to the end of November 2007. No update date (UP) has been created for the reclassified documents, but they can be identified by 20060101/UPIC and 20061231/UPIC, 20070601/UPIC, 20071001/UPIC and 20071130/UPIC. <<<

FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE, PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf

FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE
<http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/>

EXPLORE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX IN STN ANAVIST, VERSION 2.0:
http://www.stn-international.com/archive/presentations/DWPIAnaVist2_0710.p

>>> XML document distribution format now available - See HELP XMLDOC <<<

>>> ECLA Codes and Current US National Classifications have been added - see NEWS and HELP CHANGE <<<

>>> HELP for European Patent Classifications see HELP ECLA, HELP ICO <<<

>>> Updated PDF files in the following links:
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ico_0801.zip
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/epc_0801.zip
Supplement of all changed ECLA items:
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ecla_0802s.zip <<

=> d que stat l10

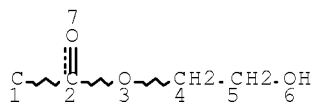
```
L6 (      1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-824298/APPS
L7      SEL  PLU=ON  L6 1- RN :      8 TERMS
L8 (      8)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7
L9 (     14)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
      O3)X"/MF
L10      1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 AND L9
```

=> d que stat l18

```
L11 (      1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-824298/APPS
L12      SEL  PLU=ON  L11 1- RN :      8 TERMS
L13 (      8)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12
L14 (     14)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
      O3)X"/MF
L15 (      1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13 AND L14
L16 (     177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CR
      N
L17 (     177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 AND PMS/CI
L18      177 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 OR L15
```

=> d que stat l22

L19 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

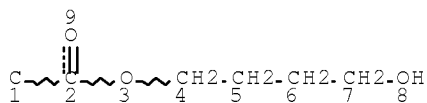
GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 7

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L20 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 9

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L21 SCR 2043

L22 414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L21 AND L20 AND L19)

100.0% PROCESSED 21976 ITERATIONS

414 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

=> d que stat l38

L23 (1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS

L24 SEL PLU=ON L23 1- RN : 8 TERMS

L25 (8)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L24

L26 (14)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
O3)X"/MF

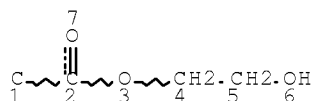
L27 (1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND L26

L28 (177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CR
N

L29 (177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND PMS/CI

L30 (177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 OR L27

L31 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

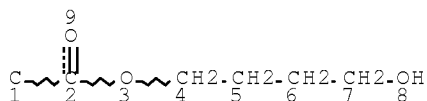
GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 7

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L32 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 9

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L33 SCR 2043

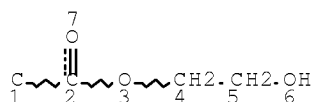
L34 (414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L33 AND L32 AND L31)

10/824,298

L35 (414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L27 OR L30 OR L34
 L36 (0)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L35 AND RELATED POLYMERS/FA
 L37 (414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L36 OR L35
 L38 414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (L35 OR L37)

=> d que stat 1152

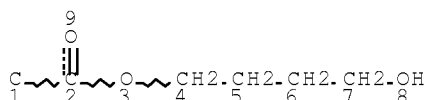
L78 (1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
 L79 SEL PLU=ON L78 1- RN : 8 TERMS
 L80 (8)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L79
 L81 (14)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
 O3)X"/MF
 L82 (1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L80 AND L81
 L83 (177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CR
 N
 L84 (177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L83 AND PMS/CI
 L85 (177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L84 OR L82
 L86 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
 RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 7

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
 L87 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
 RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 9

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L88 SCR 2043
 L89 (414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L88 AND L87 AND L86)
 L90 (414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L82 OR L85 OR L89
 L91 (0)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L90 AND RELATED POLYMERS/FA
 L92 (414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L91 OR L90
 L93 (414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (L90 OR L92)

L94 (2)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L80 AND ("(C3 H4 O2)X" OR
 "(C9 H18 N O2 . CL)X")/MF
 L95 (1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L80 AND "C2 H6 O"/MF
 L96 (1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L80 AND TI/ELS
 L97 (1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 56-81-5/RN
 L98 (1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON GLYCERETH/CN
 L99 (1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "GLYCERETH 26"/CN OR
 "GLYCERETH 7"/CN
 L100 (1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (L98 OR L99)
 L101 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
 L102 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
 L103 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS,SO,PA
 L104 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003 OR MY
 <2003 OR REVIEW/DT
 L105 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003
 L106 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERYL?(1T)ETHER?
 L107 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERYL?(3A)ETHER?
 L108 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON POLAR?
 L109 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON WATER OR H2O OR AQ OR AQUEOUS?
 L110 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOL OR ALKANOL OR ETHANOL OR ETO
 H
 L111 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON CATION?
 L112 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?POLYACRYLAT? OR (POLY(1W)?ACRYLAT?)
 OR (POLY(1T)?ACRYLAT?)
 L113 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHOXYL?
 L114 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCOL?
 L115 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOL OR ALKANOL OR DIOL OR POLYOL
 OR GLYCOL OR TRIOL
 L116 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PIGMENT?
 L117 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AL OR ALUMINUM OR ALUMINIUM OR ALUMI
 NA OR BARIUM OR BA OR CALCIUM OR CA OR IRON OR FE OR FERR
 ? OR TITANIUM OR TITANIA OR TITANAT? OR MICA
 L118 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COSMETIC? OR BEAUT? OR TOILET? OR HY
 GIEN?
 L119 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON MAKEUP OR (MAKE(W)UP)
 L120 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COSMETICS
 L121 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHERS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT (L)?GLYCERY
 L?
 L122 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERETH?
 L123 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COLOR? OR COLOUR?
 L124 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PIGMENTS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L125 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "PIGMENTS, NONBIOLOGICAL"+PFT,OLD,NE
 W,NT/CT
 L126 (244)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L93
 L127 (10)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND ((L94 OR L95 OR L96)
 OR L97 OR L100)
 L128 (3)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND COSMET?/SC,SX
 L129 (7)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND (L118 OR L119 OR
 L120)
 L130 (1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND ((L106 OR L107) OR
 L121)
 L131 (16)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND L112
 L132 (112)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND (L108 OR L109 OR
 L110)
 L133 (2)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND ((L113(4A)L114) OR
 L122)
 L134 (87)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND L115
 L135 (70)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND (L116 OR L117 OR
 L123 OR (L124 OR L125))
 L136 (1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND (L101 OR L102 OR

L103)
 L137(1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L78 AND L136
 L138(1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L136 OR L137)
 L139(243)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 NOT L138
 L140(191)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L139 AND (L104 OR L105)
 L141(144)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L140 AND (L127 OR L128 OR
 L129 OR L130 OR L131 OR L132 OR L133 OR L134 OR L135)
 L142(2)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L140 AND L82
 L143(90)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L140 AND L85
 L144(90)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L142 OR L143)
 L145(65)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L141 AND L144
 L146(5)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND (L127 OR L128 OR
 L129)
 L147(0)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L133
 L148(23)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L135
 L149(7)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND (L109 AND (L110 OR
 L115))
 L150(30)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L146 OR L147 OR L148 OR
 L149)
 L151(4)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L150 AND L111
 L152 30 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L150 OR L151)

=> d que 1191

L158 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
 L159 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
 L160 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS, SO, PA
 L161 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003
 L162 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERYL?(1T)ETHER?
 L163 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERYL?(3A)ETHER?
 L164 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON POLAR?
 L165 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON WATER OR H2O OR AQ OR AQUEOUS?
 L166 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOL OR ALKANOL OR ETHANOL OR ETO
 H
 L167 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON CATION?
 L168 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?POLYACRYLAT? OR (POLY(1W)?ACRYLAT?)
 OR (POLY(1T)?ACRYLAT?)
 L169 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHOXYL?
 L170 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCOL?
 L171 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOL OR ALKANOL OR DIOL OR POLYOL
 OR GLYCOL OR TRIOL
 L172 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PIGMENT?
 L173 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AL OR ALUMINUM OR ALUMINIUM OR ALUMI
 NA OR BARIUM OR BA OR CALCIUM OR CA OR IRON OR FE OR FERR
 ? OR TITANIUM OR TITANIA OR TITANAT? OR MICA
 L174 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COSMETIC? OR BEAUT? OR TOILET? OR HY
 GIEN?
 L175 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON MAKEUP OR (MAKE(W)UP)
 L176 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERETH?
 L177 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COLOR? OR COLOUR?
 L178(1107)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON R01463/PLE (P)G0362/PLE (P)(H0022
 OR H0033)/PLE
 L179 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (A12-V04 OR D08-B OR B14-R? OR C14-R
 ?)/MC
 L180 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (B12-L02 OR C12-L02)/MC
 L181 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (A61K0008 OR A61Q?)/IPC
 L182(8)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L178 AND (L158 OR L159 OR L160)
 L183(1099)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L178 NOT L182
 L184(858)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L183 AND L161
 L185(395)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L184 AND ((?BUTYL?/BIX, BIEX, ABEX,

10/824,298

TT(2A)ACRYL?/BIX,BIEX,ABEX,TT) OR ?BUTYLACRYL?/BIX,BIEX,ABEX,TT
)
L186(23)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L185 AND (L179 OR L180 OR L181)
L187(1)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L186 AND ((L162 OR L163) OR
L176)
L188(12)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L186 AND (L172 OR L173 OR L177)
L189(23)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (L186 OR L187 OR L188)
L190(23)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L189 AND ((L164 OR L165 OR L166
OR L167 OR L168 OR L169 OR L170 OR L171) OR (L174 OR L175) OR
(L162 OR L163) OR (L172 OR L173) OR (L176 OR L177))
L191 23 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (L189 OR L190)

=> d his 1202

(FILE 'USPATFULL, USPATOLD, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 09:07:39 ON 14 MAR 2008)
L202 5 S L201 AND L105

=> d que nos 1202

L6 (1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
L7 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- RN : 8 TERMS
L8 (8)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L7
L9 (14)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
O3)X"/MF
L10 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND L9
L11 (1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
L12 SEL PLU=ON L11 1- RN : 8 TERMS
L13 (8)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L12
L14 (14)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
O3)X"/MF
L15 (1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND L14
L16 (177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CR
N
L17 (177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 AND PMS/CI
L18 177 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 OR L15
L23 (1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
L24 SEL PLU=ON L23 1- RN : 8 TERMS
L25 (8)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L24
L26 (14)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
O3)X"/MF
L27 (1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND L26
L28 (177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CR
N
L29 (177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND PMS/CI
L30 (177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 OR L27
L31 STR
L32 STR
L33 SCR 2043
L34 (414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L33 AND L32 AND L31)
L35 (414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L27 OR L30 OR L34
L36 (0)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L35 AND RELATED POLYMERS/FA
L37 (414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L36 OR L35
L38 414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (L35 OR L37)
L101 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
L102 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
L103 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS,SO,PA
L105 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003
L181 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (A61K0008 OR A61Q?)/IPC
L194 110 SEA L38
L195 1 SEA L194 AND (L101 OR L102 OR L103)

L196 109 SEA L194 NOT L195
 L197 94 SEA L196 AND L105
 L198 3 SEA L197 AND L10
 L199 60 SEA L196 AND L18
 L200 4 SEA L199 AND L181
 L201 7 SEA L198 OR L200
 L202 5 SEA L201 AND L105

=> d que 1210

L103 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS,SO,PA
 L105 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003
 L203 28 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON ((?HYDROXY?(1T)ETHYL) OR
 (?HYDROXY?(1W)ETHYL)) (3A) (?METHACRYL? OR ((METHYL OR ME OR
 CH3) (2A)ACRYL?))
 L204 96 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON ((?HYDROXY?(1T)?BUTYL?) OR
 (?HYDROXY?(3W)?BUTYL?)) (3A) ?ACRYL?
 L205 1 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON L203 AND L204
 L206 0 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON L205 AND (BEKELE OR DECKNER)/AU
 L207 0 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON L205 AND L103
 L208 0 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON (L206 OR L207)
 L209 1 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON L205 NOT L208
 L210 1 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON L209 AND L105

=> d que nos 1230

L101 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
 L102 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
 L103 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS,SO,PA
 L104 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003 OR MY
 <2003 OR REVIEW/DT
 L116 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PIGMENT?
 L117 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AL OR ALUMINUM OR ALUMINIUM OR ALUMI
 NA OR BARIUM OR BA OR CALCIUM OR CA OR IRON OR FE OR FERR
 ? OR TITANIUM OR TITANIA OR TITANAT? OR MICA
 L122 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERETH?
 L123 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COLOR? OR COLOUR?
 L211 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/RN
 L212 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 868-77-9/RN
 L215 904 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L212
 L216 4 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L211
 L218 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYMERS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L219 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "POLYMETHACRYLIC ACIDS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,
 NT/CT
 L220 617 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON ((L215 OR L216) OR (L211 OR
 L212)) AND (L218 OR L219)
 L221 617 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L220 AND (L215 OR L216)
 L222 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COSMETICS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L223 6 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L221 AND L222
 L224 0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L221 AND L122
 L225 78 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L221 AND ((L116 OR L117) OR
 L123)
 L226 15 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L225 AND (L116 OR L123)
 L227 21 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L223 OR L224) OR L226
 L228 0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L227 AND (L101 OR L102 OR
 L103)
 L229 21 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L227 NOT L228
 L230 11 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L229 AND L104

=> d que nos 1243

```

L101      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BEKELE, H?/AU
L102      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DECKNER, G?/AU
L103      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS,SO,PA
L104      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003 OR MY
<2003 OR REVIEW/DT
L116      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?PIGMENT?
L123      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  COLOR? OR COLOUR?
L192      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((?HYDROXY?(1T)ETHYL) OR (?HYDROXY?(
1W)ETHYL)) (3A) (?METHACRYL? OR ((METHYL OR ME OR CH3) (2A)A
CRYL?))
L193      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((?HYDROXY?(1T)?BUTYL?) OR (?HYDROXY
?(3W)?BUTYL?)) (3A)?ACRYL?
L211      1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  2478-10-6/RN
L212      1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  868-77-9/RN
L233      993 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L212
L234      0 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L211
L235      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "POLYACRYLIC ACID"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
L236      25 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((L233 OR L234) OR (L192 OR
L193)) AND L235
L237      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  COSMETIC+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
L238      1 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L236 AND (L116 OR L123)
L239      2 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L236 AND L237
L240      0 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L236 AND (L101 OR L102 OR
L103)
L241      25 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L236 NOT L240
L242      16 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L241 AND L104
L243      3 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L242 AND (L238 OR L239 OR
L240)

```

=> d his 1254

(FILE 'BIOSIS, CABA, DRUGU, VETU, BIOTECHNO' ENTERED AT 09:30:43 ON 14
MAR 2008)

L254 3 S L253 AND L104

=> d que nos 1254

```

L11 (      1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-824298/APPS
L12      SEL  PLU=ON  L11 1- RN :      8 TERMS
L13 (      8)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12
L14 (      14)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
O3)X"/MF
L15 (      1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13 AND L14
L16 (      177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CR
N
L17 (      177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 AND PMS/CI
L18      177 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 OR L15
L23 (      1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-824298/APPS
L24      SEL  PLU=ON  L23 1- RN :      8 TERMS
L25 (      8)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24
L26 (      14)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
O3)X"/MF
L27 (      1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L25 AND L26
L28 (      177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CR
N
L29 (      177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 AND PMS/CI
L30 (      177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L29 OR L27
L31      STR

```

L32 STR
 L33 SCR 2043
 L34 (414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L33 AND L32 AND L31)
 L35 (414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L27 OR L30 OR L34
 L36 (0)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L35 AND RELATED POLYMERS/FA
 L37 (414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L36 OR L35
 L38 414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (L35 OR L37)
 L101 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
 L102 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
 L103 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS, SO, PA
 L104 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003 OR MY
 <2003 OR REVIEW/DT
 L192 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ((?HYDROXY?(1T)ETHYL) OR (?HYDROXY?(
 1W)ETHYL)) (3A) (?METHACRYL? OR ((METHYL OR ME OR CH3) (2A)A
 CRYL?))
 L193 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ((?HYDROXY?(1T)?BUTYL?) OR (?HYDROXY
 ?(3W)?BUTYL?)) (3A)?ACRYL?
 L211 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/RN
 L212 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 868-77-9/RN
 L244 0 SEA L38
 L245 0 SEA L18
 L246 813 SEA L212
 L247 3 SEA L211
 L249 815 SEA L244 OR L245 OR L246 OR L247
 L250 346 SEA L249 AND (?POLYMER OR ?POLYMERI?)
 L251 3 SEA L250 AND (L246 OR L192) AND (L247 OR L193)
 L252 0 SEA L251 AND (L101 OR L102 OR L103)
 L253 3 SEA L251 NOT L252
 L254 3 SEA L253 AND L104

=> d his 1270

(FILE 'PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, LIFESCI, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, DRUGB,
 VETB, CABA, KOSMET, SCISEARCH, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 09:40:55 ON
 14 MAR 2008)

L270 19 S L268 OR L269

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:03:07 ON 14 MAR 2008

=> d que nos 1270

L101 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
 L102 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
 L103 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS, SO, PA
 L104 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003 OR MY
 <2003 OR REVIEW/DT
 L106 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERYL?(1T)ETHER?
 L107 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERYL?(3A)ETHER?
 L110 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOL OR ALKANOL OR ETHANOL OR ETO
 H
 L111 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON CATION?
 L112 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?POLYACRYLAT? OR (POLY(1W)?ACRYLAT?)
 OR (POLY(1T)?ACRYLAT?)
 L114 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCOL?
 L115 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOL OR ALKANOL OR DIOL OR POLYOL
 OR GLYCOL OR TRIOL
 L116 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PIGMENT?
 L117 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AL OR ALUMINUM OR ALUMINIUM OR ALUMI
 NA OR BARIUM OR BA OR CALCIUM OR CA OR IRON OR FE OR FERR
 ? OR TITANIUM OR TITANIA OR TITANAT? OR MICA

10/824,298

L118 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COSMETIC? OR BEAUT? OR TOILET? OR HY
GIEN?
L119 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON MAKEUP OR (MAKE(W)UP)
L122 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERETH?
L123 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COLOR? OR COLOUR?
L192 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ((?HYDROXY?(1T)ETHYL) OR (?HYDROXY?(
1W)ETHYL)) (3A) (?METHACRYL? OR ((METHYL OR ME OR CH3) (2A)A
CRYL?))
L193 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ((?HYDROXY?(1T)?BUTYL?) OR (?HYDROXY
?(3W)?BUTYL?)) (3A)?ACRYL?
L211 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/RN
L212 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 868-77-9/RN
L255 SEL PLU=ON L212 1- NAME : 19 TERMS
L256 10885 SEA L255
L257 SEL PLU=ON L211 1- NAME : 6 TERMS
L258 128 SEA L257
L259 76 SEA (L256 OR L192) AND (L258 OR L193)
L260 0 SEA L259 AND (L101 OR L102 OR L103)
L261 76 SEA L259 NOT L260
L262 57 SEA L261 AND L104
L263 3 SEA L262 AND ((L116 OR L117) OR L123)
L264 0 SEA L262 AND (L118 OR L119)
L265 0 SEA L262 AND ((L106 OR L107) OR L122)
L266 8 SEA L262 AND (L111 OR L112)
L267 10 SEA L262 AND (L110 OR L115 OR L114)
L268 19 SEA L263 OR L264 OR L265 OR L266 OR L267
L269 3 SEA L268 AND (L192/IT, TI, CC, CT, ST, STP OR L193/IT, TI, CC, CT, ST, ST
P)
L270 19 SEA L268 OR L269

=> dup rem 1152 1191 1202 1210 1230 1243 1254 1270
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'KOSMET'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:05:58 ON 14 MAR 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:05:58 ON 14 MAR 2008
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 THE THOMSON CORPORATION

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:05:58 ON 14 MAR 2008
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 10:05:58 ON 14 MAR 2008
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 10:05:58 ON 14 MAR 2008
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 Japanese Patent Office (JPO)- JAPIO

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:05:58 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:05:58 ON 14 MAR 2008
Copyright (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:05:58 ON 14 MAR 2008
Copyright (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation

FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 10:05:58 ON 14 MAR 2008

10/824,298

Any reproduction or dissemination in part or in full,
by means of any process and on any support whatsoever
is prohibited without the prior written agreement of INIST-CNRS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.

FILE 'APOLLIT' ENTERED AT 10:05:58 ON 14 MAR 2008
COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 FIZ Karlsruhe

FILE 'CEABA-VTB' ENTERED AT 10:05:58 ON 14 MAR 2008
COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 DECHEMA eV

FILE 'BIOENG' ENTERED AT 10:05:58 ON 14 MAR 2008
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)

FILE 'BIOTECHDS' ENTERED AT 10:05:58 ON 14 MAR 2008
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 THE THOMSON CORPORATION

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 10:05:58 ON 14 MAR 2008
Copyright (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation

FILE 'DISSABS' ENTERED AT 10:05:58 ON 14 MAR 2008
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 ProQuest Information and Learning Company; All Rights Reserved.
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L152
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L191
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L202
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L210
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L230
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L243
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L254
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L270
L271 84 DUP REM L152 L191 L202 L210 L230 L243 L254 L270 (11 DUPLICATES
REMOVED)

ANSWERS '1-30' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
ANSWERS '31-51' FROM FILE WPIX
ANSWER '52' FROM FILE USPATFULL
ANSWER '53' FROM FILE JAPIO
ANSWERS '54-64' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWERS '65-67' FROM FILE EMBASE
ANSWERS '68-70' FROM FILE BIOSIS
ANSWERS '71-73' FROM FILE PASCAL
ANSWERS '74-75' FROM FILE APOLLIT
ANSWER '76' FROM FILE CEABA-VTB
ANSWER '77' FROM FILE BIOENG
ANSWER '78' FROM FILE BIOTECHDS
ANSWERS '79-83' FROM FILE SCISEARCH
ANSWER '84' FROM FILE DISSABS

=> file stnguide

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:06:26 ON 14 MAR 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Mar 7, 2008 (20080307/UP).

=> d ibib ed abs hitind hitstr

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, JAPIO, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, DISSABS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L271 ANSWER 1 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:414118 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:402400
 TITLE: Hydrophilic polymers and preparation and use
 INVENTOR(S): Holguin, Daniel L.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Avery Dennison Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 23 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 757,980.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003100694	A1	20030529	US 2002-133808	20020426 <--
US 6743880	B2	20040601		
US 6706836	B1	20040316	US 2000-540252	20000331 <--
US 2001037006	A1	20011101	US 2001-757980	20010110 <--
US 6653427	B2	20031125		
WO 2003091299	A1	20031106	WO 2003-US12922	20030425 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003225171	A1	20031110	AU 2003-225171	20030425 <--
US 2004266965	A1	20041230	US 2004-799500	20040312 <--
US 7019067	B2	20060328		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-540252	A2 20000331 <--
			US 2001-757980	A2 20010110 <--
			US 2002-133808	A 20020426 <--
			WO 2003-US12922	W 20030425

ED Entered STN: 30 May 2003

AB The hydrophilic water-insol., gel-free copolymers of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, and ≥ 1 of acrylic acid or methacrylic acid, and 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate, and acrylic or methacrylic acid, are prepared in a solution of H₂O and alc. using monomeric 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate containing ethylene glycol dimethacrylate impurities .ltorsim.0.15% and substantially in the absence of a chain transfer agent. The copolymers are made H₂O soluble copolymers by pH adjustment. The invention also provides a method for the preparation of a copolymer of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate and 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate, and a homopolymer of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate in a solution of H₂O and either a monoalc. or a polyhydric alc. The polymers are useful in topical skin applications,

including use as cosmetic compns., dermatol. compns., and flexible skin coatings, and as pressure sensitive adhesives.

IC ICM C08F120-06

INCL 526317100; 526074000; 526089000; 526210000; 526212000; 526217000;
526318300; 526318400; 526318420; 526329200

CC 35-4 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

IT Coating materials

Cosmetics

Drug delivery systems

(hydrophilic polymers of hydroxyethyl methacrylate for)

IT 25249-16-5P, 2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate homopolymer 27175-46-8P,
Acrylic acid-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer 31693-08-0P,
2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate-Methacrylic acid copolymer
531523-84-9P, 4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-Hydroxyethyl
Methacrylate-Methacrylic acid copolymer

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or
engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(hydrophilic polymers of hydroxyethyl methacrylate for)

IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25322-69-4, Polypropylene
glycol

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(plasticizer; hydrophilic polymers of hydroxyethyl methacrylate for)

IT 531523-84-9P, 4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-Hydroxyethyl
Methacrylate-Methacrylic acid copolymer

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or
engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(hydrophilic polymers of hydroxyethyl methacrylate for)

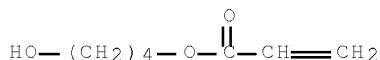
RN 531523-84-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate and
2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

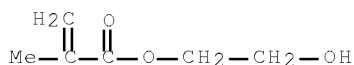
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

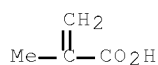
CRN 868-77-9

CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 3

CRN 79-41-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



=> d ibib ed abs hitind hitstr 2-30

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, JAPIO, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, DISSABS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L271 ANSWER 2 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:747865 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:273382
TITLE: Hydrophilic polymers, pressure-sensitive adhesives and coatings
INVENTOR(S): Holguin, Daniel L.; Barker, H. Paul; Lee, Ivan S. P.; Lin, Kenneth S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Avery Dennison Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 92 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001074917	A1	20011011	WO 2001-US10036	20010330 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6706836	B1	20040316	US 2000-540252	20000331 <--
US 2001037006	A1	20011101	US 2001-757980	20010110 <--
US 6653427	B2	20031125		
CA 2403661	A1	20011011	CA 2001-2403661	20010330 <--
EP 1274750	A1	20030115	EP 2001-926469	20010330 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003529648	T	20031007	JP 2001-572604	20010330 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 2000-540252	A 20000331 <--
			US 2001-757980	A 20010110 <--
			WO 2001-US10036	W 20010330 <--

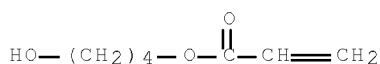
ED Entered STN: 12 Oct 2001

- AB Gel-free hydrophilic polymers (e.g. homo- or copolymers of hydroxyethyl acrylate or hydroxybutyl acrylate low in impurities) are prepared without chain transfer agent in alc., in H₂O, and in solns. of alc. and H₂O. The polymers are useful as hydrophilic pressure-sensitive adhesives, coatings, hydrogels, films, topical compns., cosmetic compns., transdermal drug delivery systems, and carrier for a mucous membrane drug delivery systems. Thus, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate having <3% alkylene glycol methacrylate impurities and 0.05-0.1% crosslinker impurities was polymerized in EtOH.
- IC ICM C08F020-26
ICS C08F216-04; C08F220-20; B05D003-00; A61K009-16
- CC 35-4 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
Section cross-reference(s): 38, 42
- IT Cosmetics
Hydrogels
(hydrophilic polymers for pressure-sensitive adhesives and coatings and)
- IT 25249-16-5P, Poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) 27175-46-8P, Acrylic acid-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer 29086-87-1P, Poly(4-hydroxybutyl acrylate) 31693-08-0P, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer 39990-17-5P, 4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer 364051-79-6P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(hydrophilic polymers for pressure-sensitive adhesives and coatings)
- IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(with hydrophilic polymers for pressure-sensitive adhesives)
- IT 39990-17-5P, 4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(hydrophilic polymers for pressure-sensitive adhesives and coatings)
- RN 39990-17-5 HCAPLUS
- CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

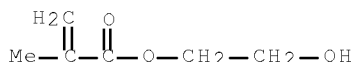
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

CRN 868-77-9

CMF C6 H10 O3



REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L271 ANSWER 3 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:798770 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:331825
 TITLE: Hydrophilic polymers, pressure sensitive adhesives and coatings
 INVENTOR(S): Holguin, Daniel L.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Avery Dennison Corp., USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 18 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 540,252.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2001037006	A1	20011101	US 2001-757980	20010110 <--
US 6653427	B2	20031125		
US 6706836	B1	20040316	US 2000-540252	20000331 <--
CA 2403661	A1	20011011	CA 2001-2403661	20010330 <--
WO 2001074917	A1	20011011	WO 2001-US10036	20010330 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1274750	A1	20030115	EP 2001-926469	20010330 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003529648	T	20031007	JP 2001-572604	20010330 <--
US 2003100694	A1	20030529	US 2002-133808	20020426 <--
US 6743880	B2	20040601		
US 2004266965	A1	20041230	US 2004-799500	20040312 <--
US 7019067	B2	20060328		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
 US 2000-540252 A2 20000331 <--
 US 2001-757980 A 20010110 <--
 WO 2001-US10036 W 20010330 <--
 US 2002-133808 A1 20020426 <--

ED Entered STN: 02 Nov 2001

AB Gel-free hydrophilic polymers (e.g. homo- or copolymers of hydroxyethyl acrylate or hydroxybutyl acrylate low in impurities) are prepared without chain transfer agent in alc., in H2O, and in solns. of alc. and H2O. For example, poly 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate is made substantially in the absence of a chain transfer agent, comprising introducing monomeric 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate containing ethylene glycol dimethacrylate impurities .apprx.0.05-0.1% into a solution of alc. (e.g. MeOH) and/or H2O and polymerizing

IC ICM C08F002-00

INCL 526207000

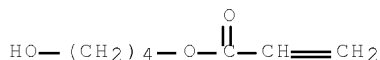
CC 35-4 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38, 42

- IT Cosmetics
Hydrogels
Polymerization
Release films
(hydrophilic polymers for pressure-sensitive adhesives and coatings and)
- IT 25249-16-5P, Poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) 29086-87-1P, Poly(4-hydroxybutyl acrylate) ~~39990-17-5P~~, 4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(hydrophilic polymers for pressure-sensitive adhesives and coatings)
- IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(plasticizer; with hydrophilic polymers for pressure-sensitive adhesives)
- IT ~~39990-17-5P~~, 4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(hydrophilic polymers for pressure-sensitive adhesives and coatings)
- RN 39990-17-5 HCAPLUS
- CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

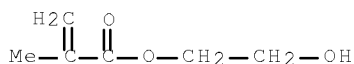
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

CRN 868-77-9

CMF C6 H10 O3



L271 ANSWER 4 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:656664 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:198842

TITLE: Method for producing chromophoric and/or effect-producing multilayer coatings

INVENTOR(S): Baumgart, Hubert; Kussel, Daniel; Lichte, Yvonne

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Coatings A.-G., Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003068417	A2	20030821	WO 2003-EP967	20030131 <--
WO 2003068417	A3	20040219		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10206225	C1	20030918	DE 2002-10206225	20020215 <--
CA 2474837	A1	20030821	CA 2003-2474837	20030131 <--
AU 2003205718	A1	20030904	AU 2003-205718	20030131 <--
EP 1474247	A2	20041110	EP 2003-702578	20030131 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 2005079293	A1	20050414	US 2004-500741	20040701 <--
MX 2004PA07523	A	20041110	MX 2004-PA7523	20040804 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2002-10206225	A 20020215 <--
			WO 2003-EP967	W 20030131

ED Entered STN: 22 Aug 2003

AB The invention relates to a method for producing multilayer coatings, according to which: (I) a primer (A) that can be cured thermally and by using actinic radiation (dual-cure) is applied to a substrate resulting in the formation of a primer layer (A); (II) the primer layer (A) is irradiated with actinic radiation resulting in the formation of a partially cured primer layer (A); (III) a thermally curable and/or a dual-cure, pigmented coating substance (B) is applied to the partially cured primer layer (A) resulting in the formation of at least one pigmented layer (B); (IV) the dual-cure layer (B) is irradiated with actinic radiation resulting in the formation of a partially cured layer (B); (V) transparent lacquer(s) (C) that can be cured using radiation and/or can be dual cured is applied to layer (B) resulting in the formation of transparent lacquer coating(s) and/or a dual-cure transparent lacquer layer(s) (C); (VI) the transparent layer(s) (C) is/are irradiated with actinic radiation resulting in the formation of a transparent coating and/or a partially cured transparent lacquer layer (C); and (VII) layers (A), (B) and (C), when only partially cured, are thermally cured together. Multilayer coatings are manufactured with improved bonding to the transparent layer by this process on plastic automobile bodies. A typical dual-cure primer contained 32.1 parts Setal 1615SS (polyester), 14.9 parts IRR 351 (acrylated, aliphatic urethane oligomer, OH number 75-90 mg KOH/g), 20 parts Desmodur N3390 (HDI trimer), and additives and solvents, and a typical dual-cure transparent coating composition contained 35.9 parts 21:652:212:383:143 acrylic acid-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer, 20 parts dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate, and additives and solvents in the stock lacquer and 26.02 parts Roskydal UA VPLS 2337 (HDI trimer-based isocyanato acrylate) and 6.52 parts Roskydal UA VP FWO 3003-77 (IPDI trimer-based isocyanato acrylate) in the crosslinking component.

IC ICM B05D007-00

CC 42-2 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 38

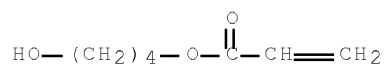
- IT Polyurethanes, uses
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (acrylates, primer component; producing chromophoric and/or effect-producing multilayer coatings from dual-cure compns. for primer, pigmented, and clearcoat layers)
- IT Automobiles
 (bodies, substrates; producing chromophoric and/or effect-producing multilayer coatings from dual-cure compns. for primer, pigmented, and clearcoat layers)
- IT Coating materials
 (multilayer, dual-cure; producing chromophoric and/or effect-producing multilayer coatings from dual-cure compns. for primer, pigmented, and clearcoat layers)
- IT Coating process
 (multilayer; producing chromophoric and/or effect-producing multilayer coatings from dual-cure compns. for primer, pigmented, and clearcoat layers)
- IT Polyesters, uses
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (primer component; producing chromophoric and/or effect-producing multilayer coatings from dual-cure compns. for primer, pigmented, and clearcoat layers)
- IT Molded plastics, miscellaneous
 RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
 (substrates; producing chromophoric and/or effect-producing multilayer coatings from dual-cure compns. for primer, pigmented, and clearcoat layers)
- IT 401793-10-0P, Acrylic acid-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
 (clearcoat precursor; producing chromophoric and/or effect-producing multilayer coatings from dual-cure compns. for primer, pigmented, and clearcoat layers)
- IT 583059-94-3P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (cured clearcoat; producing chromophoric and/or effect-producing multilayer coatings from dual-cure compns. for primer, pigmented, and clearcoat layers)
- IT 583829-32-7P 583829-33-8P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (cured primer; producing chromophoric and/or effect-producing multilayer coatings from dual-cure compns. for primer, pigmented, and clearcoat layers)
- IT 401793-10-0P, Acrylic acid-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
 (clearcoat precursor; producing chromophoric and/or effect-producing multilayer coatings from dual-cure compns. for primer, pigmented, and clearcoat layers)
- RN 401793-10-0 HCAPLUS
- CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate and 2-propenoic acid (CA INDEX NAME)

10/824,298

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

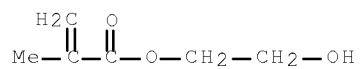
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

CRN 868-77-9

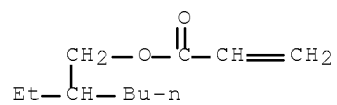
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 3

CRN 103-11-7

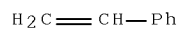
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 4

CRN 100-42-5

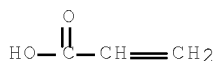
CMF C8 H8



CM 5

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



IT 583059-94-3P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(cured clearcoat; producing chromophoric and/or effect-producing multilayer coatings from dual-cure compns. for primer, pigmented, and clearcoat layers)

RN 583059-94-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, 2-[[3-hydroxy-2,2-bis[[1-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]propoxy]methyl]-2-[[1-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-propenoic acid, Roskydal UA-VP-FWO 3003-77 and Roskydal UA-VP-LS 2337 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 570400-20-3

CMF Unspecified

CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 334537-56-3

CMF Unspecified

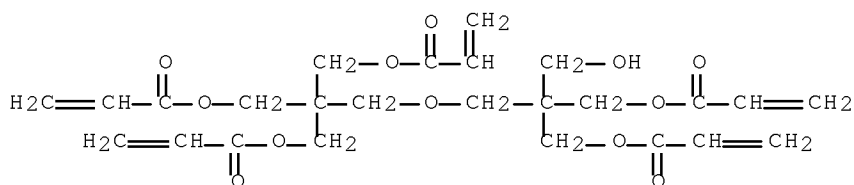
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 3

CRN 60506-81-2

CMF C25 H32 O12

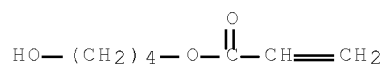


CM 4

CRN 2478-10-6

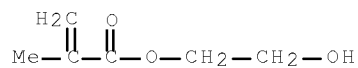
CMF C7 H12 O3

10/824,298



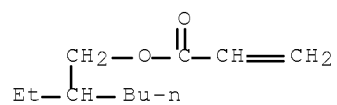
CM 5

CRN 868-77-9
CMF C6 H10 O3



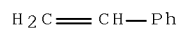
CM 6

CRN 103-11-7
CMF C11 H20 O2



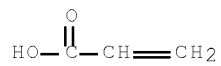
CM 7

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



CM 8

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



L271 ANSWER 5 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:154509 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:189503

TITLE: Coating materials curable by heat and, optionally, radiation

INVENTOR(S): Meisenburg, Uwe; Baumgart, Hubert; Kussel, Daniel

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Coatings AG, Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003016411	A1	20030227	WO 2002-EP8983	20020810 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10140155	A1	20030306	DE 2001-10140155	20010816 <--
CA 2446346	A1	20030227	CA 2002-2446346	20020810 <--
AU 2002325938	A1	20030303	AU 2002-325938	20020810 <--
EP 1423481	A1	20040602	EP 2002-760314	20020810 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2004235997	A1	20041125	US 2004-483698	20040113 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2001-10140155	A 20010816 <--
			WO 2002-EP8983	W 20020810 <--

ED Entered STN: 28 Feb 2003

AB The title coatings, resistant to over-baking and yellowing, contain binders curable by phys. processes, heat, and/or radiation and nanoparticles of specified composition containing functional groups activated by radiation, organic coupling groups, metal atoms, and single organic groups. A binder solution containing an 80% solution of 652:383:143:212:21 ethylhexyl acrylate:2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-styrene-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-acrylic acid copolymer (I) was mixed (1050 parts) with 300 parts Aerosil VP R 7200 and 225 parts BuOAc and milled to give nanoparticles with Grindometer rating 10 µm. Mixing I solution 27.17, nanoparticles 13.1, dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate 20, photoinitiators 2.5, stabilizers 2.4, solvents 33.8, and curing agents (Roskydal UA VPLS, IPDI trimer acrylate, and thinner) 38.28 parts gave a clear dual-cure coating composition with long pot life.

IC ICM C09D004-00

ICS C09D007-12; C09J004-00

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

IT 401793-10-0, Acrylic acid-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(coating materials curable by heat and, optionally, radiation)

IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-23-4, Zirconium dioxide, uses 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 7439-98-7D, Molybdenum, heteropoly acids 7440-33-7D, Tungsten, heteropoly acids

10/824,298

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(nanoparticles; coating materials curable by heat and, optionally,
radiation)

IT ~~401793-10-0~~, Acrylic acid-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl
acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coating materials curable by heat and, optionally, radiation)

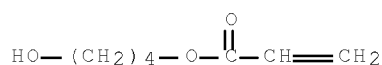
RN 401793-10-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with
ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate and
2-propenoic acid (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

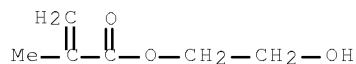
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

CRN 868-77-9

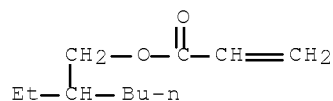
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 3

CRN 103-11-7

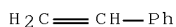
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 4

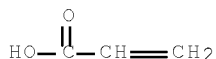
CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8



CM 5

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L271 ANSWER 6 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:154482 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:206570

TITLE: Coating materials that can be cured thermally and by actinic radiation, and the use thereof

INVENTOR(S): Rink, Heinz-Peter; Baumgart, Hubert; Conring, Uwe

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Coatings AG, Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

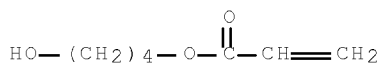
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003016376	A1	20030227	WO 2002-EP8985	20020810 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10140156	A1	20030320	DE 2001-10140156	20010816 <--
CA 2445275	A1	20030227	CA 2002-2445275	20020810 <--
AU 2002325939	A1	20030303	AU 2002-325939	20020810 <--
EP 1423449	A1	20040602	EP 2002-760315	20020810 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2004214912	A1	20041028	US 2004-483702	20040113 <--
US 7098257	B2	20060829		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2001-10140156	A 20010816 <--
			WO 2002-EP8985	W 20020810 <--
ED Entered STN: 28 Feb 2003				

- AB The invention relates to coating materials that can be cured thermally and by actinic radiation and that comprise (A) at least one binder, selected from the group including the random, alternating and block, linear, branched and comb polyaddn. resins and polycondensation resins that can be cured thermally or thermally and by actinic radiation, and (co)polymers of olefinically unsatd. monomers, and (B) 0.2 to 20 % by weight, based on the solid content of the coating material, of at least one polyisocyanate that is devoid of blocking agents and that is blocked by the internal formation of uretdione groups with breakdown temperature $\leq 160^\circ$. The invention also relates to the use of the inventive coating materials for producing single-layer and multilayer clear coats and ~~color~~- or effect-producing multilayer coatings or as adhesives and sealing materials. A typical coating composition contained 21:652:212:383:143 acrylic acid-ethylhexyl acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer 35.9, dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate 20, UV absorber 1, hindered amine light stabilizer 1, BuOAc 17.7, Solvent Naphtha 8, Irgacure 184 2, photoinitiators 1.5, Vestagon BF 1540 (uretdione group-containing polyisocyanate, free NCO group content $<10\%$, total NCO group content 14.7-16.5%) 13, Roskydal UA VPLS 2337 (isocyanato acrylate) 27.84, IPDI trimer acrylate (NCO group content 6.7%) 6.96, and diluent 3.48 parts.
- IC ICM C08G018-79
ICS C09D175-04; C08J003-24
- CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 38
- IT ~~401793-10-0P~~, Acrylic acid-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(coating binder; dual cure coating compns. containing internally blocked uretdione-containing polyisocyanates)
- IT ~~401793-10-0P~~, Acrylic acid-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(coating binder; dual cure coating compns. containing internally blocked uretdione-containing polyisocyanates)
- RN 401793-10-0 HCAPLUS
- CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate and 2-propenoic acid (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

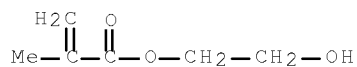
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

CRN 868-77-9

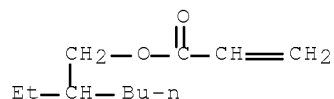
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 3

CRN 103-11-7

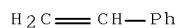
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 4

CRN 100-42-5

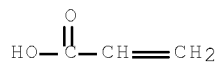
CMF C8 H8



CM 5

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L271 ANSWER 7 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:255455 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:273060

TITLE: Acrylic aqueous coating compositions with good durability

INVENTOR(S): Goto, Tokio; Okamoto, Yoshihiro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003096390	A	20030403	JP 2001-296411	20010927 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-296411	20010927 <--

ED Entered STN: 03 Apr 2003

AB Title compns. comprise (A) hydroxy-containing acrylic emulsion polymers with hydroxy content 20-120 mg-KOH/g (solid base) and (B) water -dispersible polyisocyanates, where the acrylic emulsion polymers contain <20% low mol. weight segment with mol. weight ≤100,000 measured by gel permeation chromatog. using THF eluent and the ratio of isocyanate/hydroxy equivalent is 0.5-2.0. Thus, a composition (NCO/OH = 1.2) comprising 45%-solids acrylic emulsion copolymer with glass transition temperature 25°, hydroxy value 80, and low mol. weight segment with mol. weight ≤100,000 content 8% obtained from Bu acrylate 245, Me methacrylate 540, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate 100, 1,4-butanediol monoacrylate 100, and acrylic acid 15 parts 608.0, Adekacol W 287 6.6, Noigen EA 120 2.2, diethylene glycol di-Me ether 10.0, Titanix JR 600A 246.5, Bestcide FX 1.0, SN Defoamer 373 1.6, 28% aqueous ammonia 1.0, 10% Adekanol UH 438 aqueous solution 25.0, and 15% aqueous Primal TT 935 thicker 12.0 parts, and Aquanate AO 100 was applied on a glass plate to give a coating film with gloss 85%, hardness 78, good water, alkali, acid, solvent, contamination, and accelerated weather resistance.

IC ICM C09D175-04
 ICS C09D005-02; C09D133-14

CC 42-7 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

ST acrylic aq coating compn durability; Aquanate acrylic copolymer coating compn

IT Polyurethanes, uses
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (acrylic; acrylic aqueous coating compns. with good durability)

IT Coating materials
 (water-resistant, water-thinned; acrylic aq . coating compns. with good durability)

IT 503542-62-9P 503542-64-1P 503542-66-3P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (acrylic aqueous coating compns. with good durability)

IT 503542-61-8P 503542-63-0P 503542-65-2P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (acrylic aqueous coating compns. with good durability)

IT 503542-62-9P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (acrylic aqueous coating compns. with good durability)

RN 503542-62-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with Aquanate 100, butyl 2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 197808-83-6

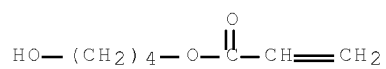
10/824,298

CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

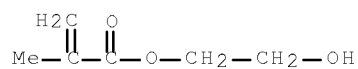
CM 2

CRN 2478-10-6
CMF C7 H12 O3



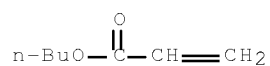
CM 3

CRN 868-77-9
CMF C6 H10 O3



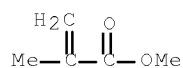
CM 4

CRN 141-32-2
CMF C7 H12 O2



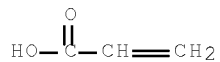
CM 5

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 6

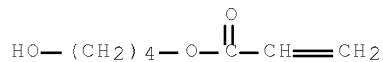
CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



IT 503542-61-8P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT
(Reactant or reagent)
(acrylic aqueous coating compns. with good durability)
RN 503542-61-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with butyl
2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate
and 2-propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

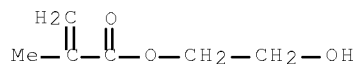
CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6
CMF C7 H12 O3



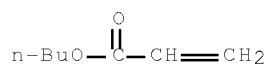
CM 2

CRN 868-77-9
CMF C6 H10 O3



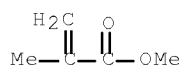
CM 3

CRN 141-32-2
CMF C7 H12 O2



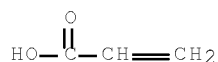
CM 4

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 5

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



L271 ANSWER 8 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:242077 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:256670
 TITLE: Multilayer decorative coating including
 electrodeposited layer for automobile bodies
 INVENTOR(S): Kasahara, Naoko; Ohtani, Takeo; Hiraki, Tadayoshi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kansai Paint Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan; Kansai Paint
 Co., Ltd.
 SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 47 pp.
 CODEN: BAXXDU
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

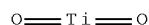
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2379897	A	20030326	GB 2002-20240	20020830 <--
GB 2379897	B	20050713		
US 2003102217	A1	20030605	US 2002-227292	20020826 <--
CA 2399751	A1	20030228	CA 2002-2399751	20020827 <--
JP 2003145027	A	20030520	JP 2002-253235	20020830 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-263647	A 20010831 <--

ED Entered STN: 28 Mar 2003

AB A multilayer coating comprises an cationic electrodeposited pigmented base coating with a clear coat deposited over it. The clear coat has incorporated a specialty pigment for example mica or aluminum flake. The coating may be cured in a two coat-one bake, or a two coat-two bake process. The base coating may comprise an acrylic resin formed by the copolymn. of one or more of a hydroxylated acrylic monomer, an amine containing acrylic monomer, a styrene based monomer and optionally other monomers. The base coating may also comprise the reaction product of an epoxy resin and a carboxyl containing acrylic resin, which is then reacted with an amine to render the resin cationic. The clear coat may comprise an acrylic, a polyester, a silicone, an

alkyd or a fluoro resin, which may be applied as a powder or a solvent based or an aqueous solution. The coating is intended for coating metal components.

- ICM B05D001-04
ICS B05D007-00; C09D001-00; C09D005-29; C09D005-44; C09D133-02; C09D161-02; C09D163-02; C09D163-10; C25D009-02
- CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
- IT Carbon black, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(pigment; production of multilayer decorative coating including electrodeposited layer for automobile bodies)
- IT Mica-group minerals, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(white, iron oxide-coated; production of multilayer decorative coating including electrodeposited layer for automobile bodies)
- IT 7429-90-5, AlPaste 891K, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(paste, metallic pigment; production of multilayer decorative coating including electrodeposited layer for automobile bodies)
- IT 147-14-8, Copper phthalocyanine blue 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide (TiO₂), uses 39283-39-1, Quinacridone red
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(pigment; production of multilayer decorative coating including electrodeposited layer for automobile bodies)
- IT 9003-08-1P, Formaldehyde-melamine polymer 313672-55-8P 454245-66-0P, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer 502612-08-0P 502612-09-1P, Acrylic acid-2-ethylhexyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-Placcel FM 3-styrene graft copolymer 502612-10-4P, Acrylic acid-caprolactone-2-ethylhexyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-styrene graft copolymer 502612-11-5P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(production of multilayer decorative coating including electrodeposited layer for automobile bodies)
- IT 502843-94-9, Pearl Mica White
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(production of multilayer decorative coating including electrodeposited layer for automobile bodies)
- IT 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide (TiO₂), uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(pigment; production of multilayer decorative coating including electrodeposited layer for automobile bodies)
- RN 13463-67-7 HCAPLUS
- CN Titanium oxide (TiO₂) (CA INDEX NAME)



- IT 502612-11-5P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(production of multilayer decorative coating including electrodeposited layer for automobile bodies)
- RN 502612-11-5 HCAPLUS
- CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 3-[(butoxyhydroxyphosphinyl)oxy]-2-

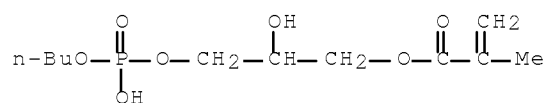
10/824,298

hydroxypropyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl
2-methyl-2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl
2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-(phosphonoxy)ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 165320-79-6

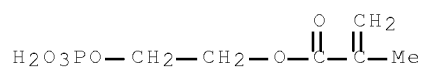
CMF C11 H21 O7 P



CM 2

CRN 24599-21-1

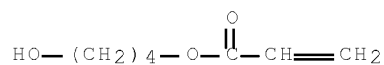
CMF C6 H11 O6 P



CM 3

CRN 2478-10-6

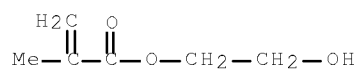
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 4

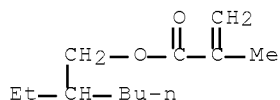
CRN 868-77-9

CMF C6 H10 O3



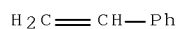
CM 5

CRN 688-84-6
CMF C12 H22 O2



CM 6

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L271 ANSWER 9 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:368376 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:371112
 TITLE: Color- and/or effect-producing multicoat
 lacquer, method for production and use thereof
 INVENTOR(S): Baumgart, Hubert; Meisenburg, Uwe; Conring, Uwe;
 Joost, Karl-Heinz
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Coatings A.-G., Germany
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 66 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002038287	A1	20020516	WO 2001-EP12926	20011108 <--
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
DE 10055549	A1	20020529	DE 2000-10055549	20001109 <--
AU 2002016023	A	20020521	AU 2002-16023	20011108 <--

10/824,298

CA 2426733	A1	20030423	CA 2001-2426733	20011108 <--
EP 1337350	A1	20030827	EP 2001-993513	20011108 <--
EP 1337350	B1	20060830		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

JP 2004512949	T	20040430	JP 2002-540859	20011108 <--
ES 2271108	T3	20070416	ES 2001-993513	20011108 <--
MX 2003PA02248	A	20030624	MX 2003-PA2248	20030314 <--
US 2004101629	A1	20040527	US 2003-398894	20030409 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

DE 2000-10055549	A	20001109 <--
WO 2001-EP12926	W	20011108 <--

ED Entered STN: 18 May 2002

AB The invention relates to a multicoat lacquer, which may be produced by 1. application of a filler which hardens thermally, or optionally by actinic radiation, to a substrate and drying the resulting wet layer without complete hardening thereof to give a filler layer, or hardening the above thermally or optionally with actinic radiation to give a filler lacquer; 2. application of a basecoat to the filler layer or filler lacquer, which hardens thermally or optionally by actinic radiation, drying the resulting wet layer without complete hardening thereof to give a basecoat layer, or hardening the above alone or together with the filler layer, thermally or optionally with actinic radiation to give a color- and/or effect-producing base lacquer; 3. application of a multicomponent lacquer to the basecoat layer or basecoat lacquer, hardening the resulting wet layer alone or together with the basecoat layer, or together with the basecoat layer and filler layer, thermally or optionally with actinic radiation to give the multicoat lacquer, whereby the thermal hardening is carried out at <120°. The filler layer may be based on a thermosetting aqueous polyurethane dispersion. The basecoat is based on an aqueous polyurethane or polyacrylate dispersion. The clearcoat is based on a component containing an isocyanate-reactive substance, a radiation-reactive substance, and/or a isocyanate- and radiation-reactive substance and another component containing a polyisocyanate and/or compound having ≥1 NCO group and ≥1 radiation-reactive group.

IC B05D007-00; B05D003-02; C09D175-04

CC 42-2 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

ST color producing multilayer coating manuf; filler layer basecoat lacquer topcoat application; dual cure multilayer coating manuf; effect producing multilayer coating manuf; polyurethane multilayer coating manuf; polyacrylate multilayer coating manuf

IT Polyurethanes, uses

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(color- and/or effect-producing lacquer coatings containing filler layers, basecoat layers, and clearcoat layers)

IT Coating materials

(electron-beam-curable, thermosetting and; color- and/or effect-producing lacquer coatings containing filler layers, basecoat layers, and clearcoat layers)

IT Coating process

(multilayer; color- and/or effect-producing lacquer coatings containing filler layers, basecoat layers, and clearcoat layers)

IT Coating materials

(photocurable, thermosetting and; color- and/or effect-producing lacquer coatings containing filler layers, basecoat layers, and clearcoat layers)

IT Coating materials

(thermosetting, photocurable and; color- and/or effect-producing lacquer coatings containing filler layers, basecoat layers, and clearcoat layers)

IT 401793-10-0P, Acrylic acid-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl

10/824,298

acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer

RL: CPS (Chemical process); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)

(coating precursor; color- and/or effect-producing lacquer

coatings containing filler layers, basecoat layers, and clearcoat layers)

IT 401793-15-5P, Acrylic acid-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-Roskydal UA VPLS 2337-styrene copolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(cured clearcoat; color- and/or effect-producing lacquer

coatings containing filler layers, basecoat layers, and clearcoat layers)

IT 401793-10-0P, Acrylic acid-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer

RL: CPS (Chemical process); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)

(coating precursor; color- and/or effect-producing lacquer

coatings containing filler layers, basecoat layers, and clearcoat layers)

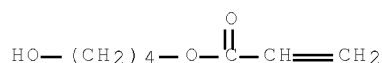
RN 401793-10-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate and 2-propenoic acid (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

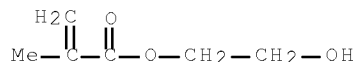
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

CRN 868-77-9

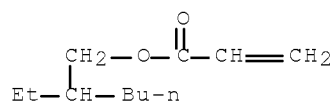
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 3

CRN 103-11-7

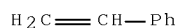
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 4

CRN 100-42-5

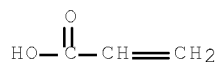
CMF C8 H8



CM 5

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



IT 401793-15-5P, Acrylic acid-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-dipentaerythritol
 pentaacrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-Roskydal
 UA VPLS 2337-styrene copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material
 use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (cured clearcoat; color- and/or effect-producing lacquer
 coatings containing filler layers, basecoat layers, and clearcoat layers)

RN 401793-15-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with
 ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, 2-[[[3-hydroxy-2,2-bis[[[(1-oxo-2-
 propenyl)oxy]methyl]propoxy]methyl]-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-
 propanediyl di-2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-propenoic acid
 and Roskydal UA-VP-LS 2337 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 334537-56-3

CMF Unspecified

CCI PMS, MAN

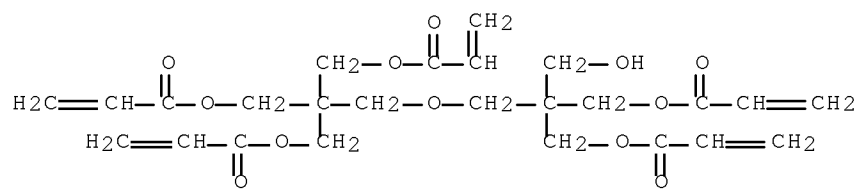
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 60506-81-2

CMF C25 H32 O12

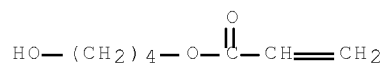
10/824,298



CM 3

CRN 2478-10-6

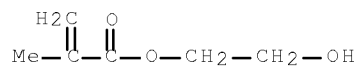
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 4

CRN 868-77-9

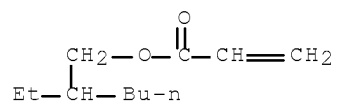
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 5

CRN 103-11-7

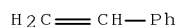
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 6

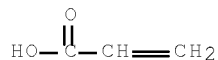
CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8



CM 7

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L271 ANSWER 10 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:958782 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:40791

TITLE: Storage-stable photocurable primer compositions with abrasion resistance and coating process therewith

INVENTOR(S): Okada, Toshikazu; Tomita, Shinji; Nagasao, Tsutomu; Matoba, Takao

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kansai Paint Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002363480	A	20021218	JP 2001-348797	20011114 <--
US 2003109595	A1	20030612	US 2002-207877	20020731 <--
US 6844029	B2	20050118		
EP 1306399	A1	20030502	EP 2002-255395	20020801 <--
EP 1306399	B1	20070328		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
CN 1414040	A	20030430	CN 2002-128248	20020806 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-106896	A 20010405 <--
			JP 2001-328654	A 20011026 <--
			JP 2001-348797	A 20011114 <--

ED Entered STN: 18 Dec 2002

AB Title compns., which can be applied on photocurable putty compns. by 1-coat-1-bake or 2-coat-1-bake process, comprise acrylic resins containing 0.2-2 mol/kg side-chain unsatd. groups linked through urethane linkages, ≥1 unsatd. group-containing urethane (meth)acrylate oligomers, other polymerizable unsatd. compds., extenders, and photochem. initiators. A primer composition (A) containing isobornyl acrylate, Irgacure 819, Kayamer PM 21, talc, BaSO₄, 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-Sumidur N 3300 oligomer, and Bu methacrylate-iso-Bu methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-Me methacrylate-

styrene copolymer adduct with 1:1 IPDI/2-hydroxyethyl acrylate adduct showed good storage stability at 20° for 3 mo. The above A primer was sprayed on a steel plate, UV-cured, lightly abraded, topcoated with Retan PG 80 white, and dried at 60° for 30 min to form a plate showing good coating adhesion initially and after soaking in water for 1 wk.

- IC ICM C09D133-00
ICS C09D004-00; C09D005-00; C09D175-16; C09D201-00
- CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
- IT 478622-32-1P, Butyl methacrylate-isobutyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate-styrene-isobornyl acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-Sumidur N 3300-Kayamer PM 21-IPDI-2-hydroxyethyl acrylate 1:1 adduct copolymer 478622-33-2P, Butyl methacrylate-isobutyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate-styrene-isobornyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-Sumidur N 3300-2-isocyanatoethyl methacrylate-Kayamer PM 21 copolymer 478622-34-3P, Butyl methacrylate-isobutyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-isobornyl acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-Sumidur N 3300-Kayamer PM 21-IPDI/2-hydroxyethyl acrylate 1:1 adduct copolymer 478622-35-4P, Butyl methacrylate-2-isocyanatoethyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-styrene-isobornyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-Sumidur N 3300-Kayamer PM 21 copolymer 478622-36-5P, Butyl methacrylate-2-isocyanatoethyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-styrene-isobornyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-Sumidur N 3300-Kayamer PM 21 copolymer 478622-41-2P, Butyl methacrylate-isobutyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate-styrene-isobornyl acrylate-IPDI-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-Kayamer PM 21-IPDI/2-hydroxyethyl acrylate 1:1 adduct copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(storage-stable and abrasion-resistant photocurable acrylic polyurethane primers used for photocurable putty)
- IT 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 14807-96-6, Talc, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(storage-stable and abrasion-resistant photocurable acrylic polyurethane primers used for photocurable putty)
- IT 478622-32-1P, Butyl methacrylate-isobutyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate-styrene-isobornyl acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-Sumidur N 3300-Kayamer PM 21-IPDI-2-hydroxyethyl acrylate 1:1 adduct copolymer 478622-34-3P, Butyl methacrylate-isobutyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-isobornyl acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-Sumidur N 3300-Kayamer PM 21-IPDI/2-hydroxyethyl acrylate 1:1 adduct copolymer 478622-36-5P, Butyl methacrylate-2-isocyanatoethyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-styrene-isobornyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-Sumidur N 3300-Kayamer PM 21 copolymer 478622-41-2P, Butyl methacrylate-isobutyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate-styrene-isobornyl acrylate-IPDI-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-Kayamer PM 21-IPDI/2-hydroxyethyl acrylate 1:1 adduct copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(storage-stable and abrasion-resistant photocurable acrylic polyurethane primers used for photocurable putty)
- RN 478622-32-1 HCAPLUS
- CN Hexanoic acid, 6-hydroxy-, 2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl ester, phosphate, polymer with butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate adduct with 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane (1:1), methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate,

10/824,298

2-methyl-2-propenoic acid, 2-methylpropyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, Sumidur N
3300 and rel-(1R,2R,4R)-1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl
2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 141911-55-9

CMF Unspecified

CCI PMS, MAN

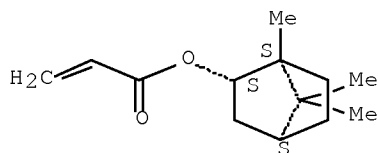
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 5888-33-5

CMF C13 H20 O2

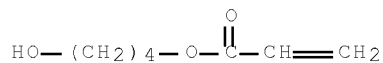
Relative stereochemistry.



CM 3

CRN 2478-10-6

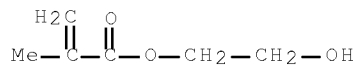
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 4

CRN 868-77-9

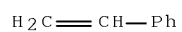
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 5

CRN 100-42-5

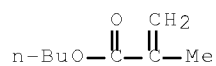
CMF C8 H8



CM 6

CRN 97-88-1

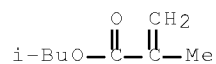
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 7

CRN 97-86-9

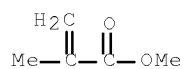
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 8

CRN 80-62-6

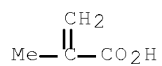
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 9

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 10

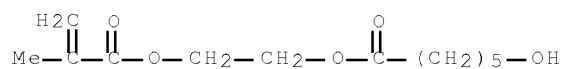
CRN 103370-83-8

CMF C12 H20 O5 . x H3 O4 P

CM 11

CRN 85099-10-1

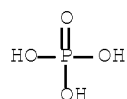
CMF C12 H20 O5



CM 12

CRN 7664-38-2

CMF H3 O4 P



CM 13

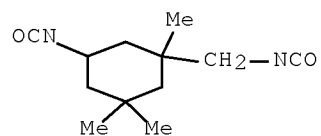
CRN 78724-20-6

CMF C12 H18 N2 O2 . C5 H8 O3

CM 14

CRN 4098-71-9

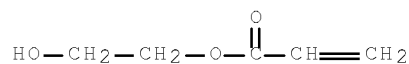
CMF C12 H18 N2 O2



CM 15

CRN 818-61-1

CMF C5 H8 O3



RN 478622-34-3 HCAPLUS

CN Hexanoic acid, 6-hydroxy-, 2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl ester, phosphate, polymer with butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate adduct with 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane (1:1), methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-methylpropyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, Sumidur N 3300 and rel-(1R,2R,4R)-1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 141911-55-9

CMF Unspecified

CCI PMS, MAN

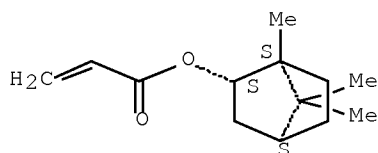
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 5888-33-5

CMF C13 H20 O2

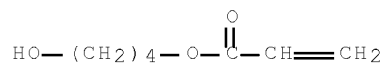
Relative stereochemistry.



CM 3

CRN 2478-10-6

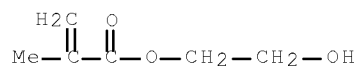
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 4

CRN 868-77-9

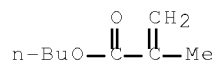
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 5

CRN 97-88-1

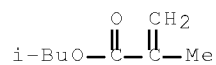
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 6

CRN 97-86-9

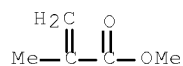
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 7

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 8

CRN 103370-83-8

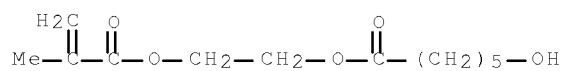
CMF C12 H20 O5 . x H3 O4 P

CM 9

CRN 85099-10-1

CMF C12 H20 O5

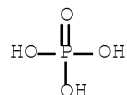
10/824,298



CM 10

CRN 7664-38-2

CMF H3 O4 P



CM 11

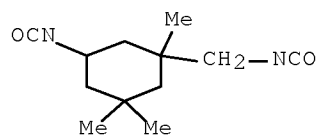
CRN 78724-20-6

CMF C12 H18 N2 O2 . C5 H8 O3

CM 12

CRN 4098-71-9

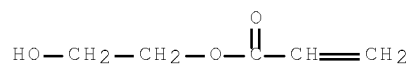
CMF C12 H18 N2 O2



CM 13

CRN 818-61-1

CMF C5 H8 O3



RN 478622-36-5 HCAPLUS

CN Hexanoic acid, 6-hydroxy-, 2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl ester, phosphate, polymer with butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate,

10/824,298

2-isocyanatoethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate,
Sumidur N 3300 and rel-(1R,2R,4R)-1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl
2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 141911-55-9

CMF Unspecified

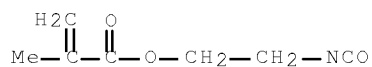
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 30674-80-7

CMF C7 H9 N O3

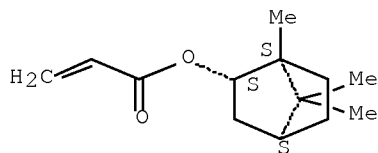


CM 3

CRN 5888-33-5

CMF C13 H20 O2

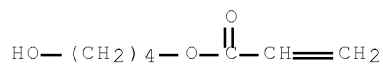
Relative stereochemistry.



CM 4

CRN 2478-10-6

CMF C7 H12 O3

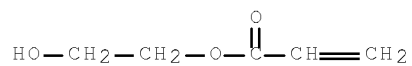


CM 5

CRN 818-61-1

CMF C5 H8 O3

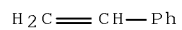
10/824,298



CM 6

CRN 100-42-5

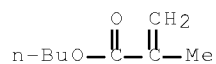
CMF C8 H8



CM 7

CRN 97-88-1

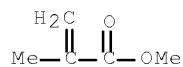
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 8

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 9

CRN 103370-83-8

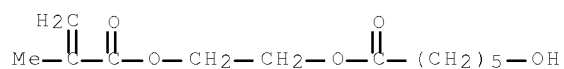
CMF C12 H20 O5 . x H3 O4 P

CM 10

CRN 85099-10-1

CMF C12 H20 O5

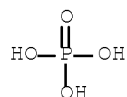
10/824,298



CM 11

CRN 7664-38-2

CMF H3 O4 P



RN 478622-41-2 HCAPLUS

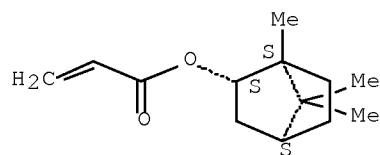
CN Hexanoic acid, 6-hydroxy-, 2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl ester, phosphate, polymer with butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate adduct with 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane (1:1), 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-methyl-2-propenoic acid, 2-methylpropyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and rel-(1R,2R,4R)-1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 5888-33-5

CMF C13 H20 O2

Relative stereochemistry.

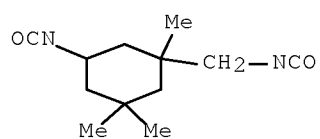


CM 2

CRN 4098-71-9

CMF C12 H18 N2 O2

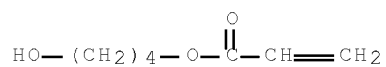
10/824,298



CM 3

CRN 2478-10-6

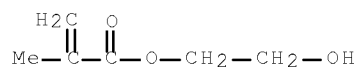
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 4

CRN 868-77-9

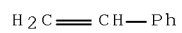
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 5

CRN 100-42-5

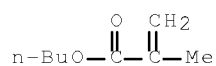
CMF C8 H8



CM 6

CRN 97-88-1

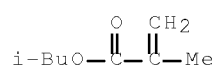
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 7

CRN 97-86-9

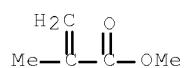
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 8

CRN 80-62-6

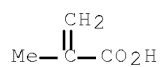
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 9

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 10

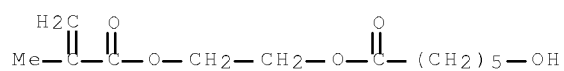
CRN 103370-83-8

CMF C12 H20 O5 . x H3 O4 P

CM 11

CRN 85099-10-1

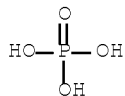
CMF C12 H20 O5



CM 12

CRN 7664-38-2

CMF H3 O4 P



CM 13

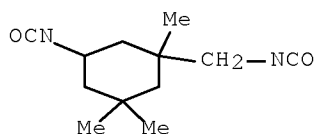
CRN 78724-20-6

CMF C12 H18 N2 O2 . C5 H8 O3

CM 14

CRN 4098-71-9

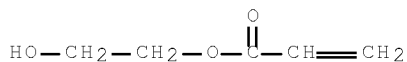
CMF C12 H18 N2 O2



CM 15

CRN 818-61-1

CMF C5 H8 O3



L271 ANSWER 11 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:921290 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:14730

TITLE: Laminated sheets having scratch-, acid-, solvent-, and brushing-resistant glossy topcoat layer for integral molding

INVENTOR(S): Nagata, Hiroto; Kawaharada, Yukihiro; Hibi, Teruyoshi; Komasaki, Shigeru; Takahashi, Katsuji; Shiota, Koji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 19 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002347179	A	20021204	JP 2001-160513	20010529 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-160513	20010529 <--

ED Entered STN: 04 Dec 2002

AB Title sheets, useful for exterior parts of automobiles, elec. appliances, etc., have 3 to 10- μ m-thick cured resin layer as a topcoat layer. Practically no cracking, gloss reduction, or whitening is observed in the top coat layer even when the laminated sheet area changes at -10 to 100%. Thus, a composition containing 550:300:150:5 Me methacrylate-Bu methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer (Mw 17,000), Burnock DN 980 (isocyanurate ring-containing polyisocyanate solution), and silica sol was applied on a laminate comprising MTH2 (ABS resin, substrate)/urethane adhesive/transparent IRS 704-MD mixture (PMMA)/ colored HT 03Y (PMMA)/transparent IRS 704-MD mixture and cured to give glossy test pieces, showing 75% rubbing resistance and good 3-dimensional moldability.

IC ICM B32B027-00
 ICS C08G018-62

CC 42-7 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 38

IT 35227-05-5P 477602-65-6P 477602-66-7P ~~477602-67-8P~~
 477602-68-9P, Allyl methacrylate-butyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate copolymer
 477602-69-0P, Allyl methacrylate-butyl methacrylate-2-ethylhexyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate copolymer 477602-70-3P 477602-71-4P, Butyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate-Placcel FM 1 copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent);
 USES (Uses)

(laminated sheets having scratch-, acid-, solvent-, and brushing-resistant glossy acrylic polyurethane topcoat layer for integral molding)

IT 477602-57-6P, Butyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate-Burnock DN 980 copolymer 477602-58-7P, Butyl methacrylate-2-ethylhexyl methacrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-isocyanatoethyl 2,6-diisocyanatocaproate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate copolymer 477602-59-8P 477602-60-1P 477602-61-2P, Allyl methacrylate-butyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate-Burnock DN 980 copolymer 477602-62-3P, Allyl methacrylate-butyl methacrylate-2-ethylhexyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate-Placcel FM 1-Burnock DN 980 copolymer 477602-63-4P 477602-64-5P 477720-76-6P, Butyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-2-isocyanatoethyl 2,6-diisocyanatocaproate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate copolymer 477720-77-7P ~~477720-78-8P~~ 477720-79-9P 477720-80-2P 477720-81-3P ~~477720-82-4P~~, Butyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-LTI-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate copolymer 477720-83-5P, Butyl methacrylate-2-ethylhexyl methacrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-LTI isocyanate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate copolymer 477720-84-6P ~~477720-85-7P~~ 477720-86-8P 477720-87-9P 477720-88-0P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material

use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (laminated sheets having scratch-, acid-, solvent-, and
 brushing-resistant glossy acrylic polyurethane topcoat layer for
 integral molding)

IT 477602-67-8P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or
 engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent);
 USES (Uses)

(laminated sheets having scratch-, acid-, solvent-, and
 brushing-resistant glossy acrylic polyurethane topcoat layer for
 integral molding)

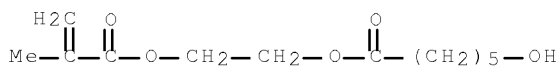
RN 477602-67-8 HCAPLUS

CN Hexanoic acid, 6-hydroxy-, 2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl ester,
 polymer with 2-ethylhexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl
 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl
 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-methyl-2-propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 85099-10-1

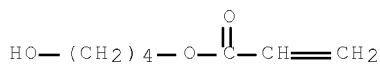
CMF C12 H20 O5



CM 2

CRN 2478-10-6

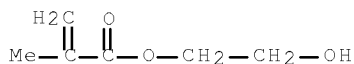
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 3

CRN 868-77-9

CMF C6 H10 O3

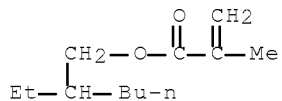


CM 4

CRN 688-84-6

10/824,298

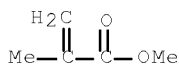
CMF C12 H22 O2



CM 5

CRN 80-62-6

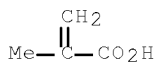
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 6

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



IT 477720-78-8P 477720-85-7P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(laminated sheets having scratch-, acid-, solvent-, and brushing-resistant glossy acrylic polyurethane topcoat layer for integral molding)

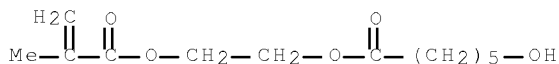
RN 477720-78-8 HCAPLUS

CN Hexanoic acid, 2,6-diisocyanato-, 2-isocyanatoethyl ester, polymer with 2-ethylhexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl 6-hydroxyhexanoate and 2-methyl-2-propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 85099-10-1

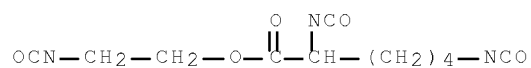
CMF C12 H20 O5



CM 2

CRN 69878-18-8

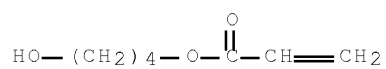
CMF C11 H13 N3 O5



CM 3

CRN 2478-10-6

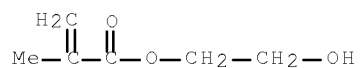
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 4

CRN 868-77-9

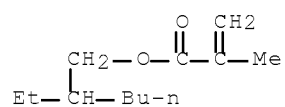
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 5

CRN 688-84-6

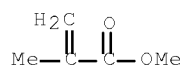
CMF C12 H22 O2



CM 6

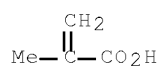
10/824,298

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 7

CRN 79-41-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



RN 477720-85-7 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 6-hydroxy-, 2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl ester, polymer with 2-ethylhexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, LTI (isocyanate), methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-methyl-2-propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

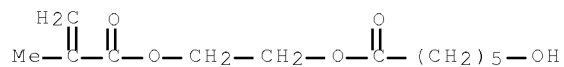
CM 1

CRN 183906-32-3
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

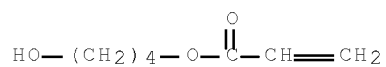
CRN 85099-10-1
CMF C12 H20 O5



CM 3

CRN 2478-10-6
CMF C7 H12 O3

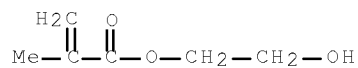
10/824,298



CM 4

CRN 868-77-9

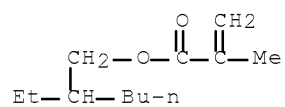
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 5

CRN 688-84-6

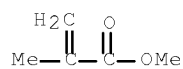
CMF C12 H22 O2



CM 6

CRN 80-62-6

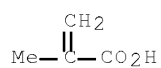
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 7

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



L271 ANSWER 12 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:686277 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:218038
 TITLE: Antistatic mold-release materials for hot-pressing
 plastic printed circuit boards
 INVENTOR(S): Fukuchi, Yoshihisa
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Ink Mfg. Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002254437	A	20020911	JP 2001-60468	20010305 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-60468	20010305 <--

ED Entered STN: 11 Sep 2002

AB The materials comprise Al foils laminated with release layers containing (A) polymers prepared from (a) 1-70% monomers having unsatd. double bonds and polyorganosiloxane chains, (b) 10-50% monomers having unsatd. double bonds and crosslinkable groups, and (c) 0-89% other monomers having unsatd. double bonds and (B) polymers prepared from (d) 10-50% monomers having unsatd. double bonds and crosslinkable groups and (e) 50-90% other monomers having unsatd. double bonds. Thus, a coating containing (a) 4g 3:22:25:50 acrylic acid-Bu methacrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-Silaplane FM 0721 (acryloxy-half-terminated polysiloxane) graft copolymer, (b) 96 g 1:25:74 acrylic acid-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-Me methacrylate copolymer, and (c) 34 g Sumidur N 3300 (HDI-based crosslinking agent) was applied on Al foils and heat-cured to give mold-release materials, which were placed on a plastic printed circuit board on both sides and hot-pressed resulting in good releasability and staining resistance.

IC ICM B29C033-68

ICS B29C043-32; B32B015-08; B32B027-00; C08L055-00; C08L101-02;
 C09K003-00; B29K105-06; B29L031-34

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

Section cross-reference(s): 56, 76

ST antistatic mold release material aluminum laminate; printed circuit board acrylic polysiloxane polyurethane; acrylic butyl hydroxybutyl polysiloxane methyl HDI polymer

IT 457049-32-0P 457049-33-1P 457049-34-2P 457049-35-3P
 457049-36-4P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); NUU (Other use, unclassified); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(antistatic mold-release materials for hot-pressing plastic printed circuit boards)

IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(antistatic mold-release materials for hot-pressing plastic printed circuit boards)

IT 457049-33-1P 457049-34-2P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); NUU (Other use, unclassified); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(antistatic mold-release materials for hot-pressing plastic printed circuit boards)

RN 457049-33-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, butyl ester, polymer with

10/824,298

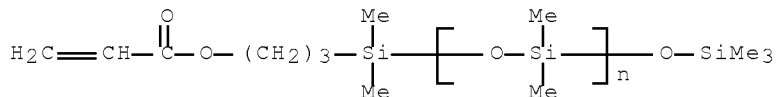
α -[dimethyl[3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propyl]silyl]- ω -
[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)], 4-hydroxybutyl
2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl
2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-propenoic acid and Sumidur N 3300 (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 157047-66-0

CMF (C2 H6 O Si)_n C11 H24 O3 Si2

CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 141911-55-9

CMF Unspecified

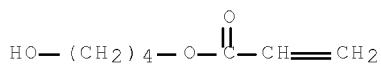
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 3

CRN 2478-10-6

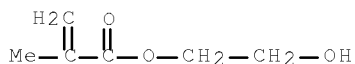
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 4

CRN 868-77-9

CMF C6 H10 O3

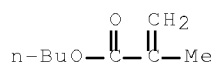


CM 5

CRN 97-88-1

10/824,298

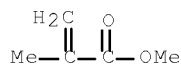
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 6

CRN 80-62-6

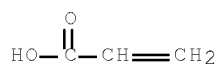
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 7

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



RN 457049-34-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, butyl ester, polymer with
 α -[dimethyl[3-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propyl]silyl]- ω -
 [(trimethylsilyl)oxy]poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)], 4-hydroxybutyl
 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl
 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-propenoic acid and Sumidur N 3300 (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 141911-55-9

CMF Unspecified

CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

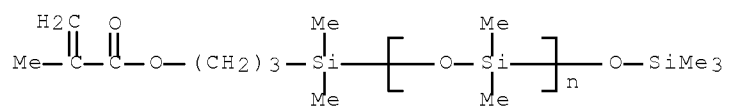
CM 2

CRN 123109-42-2

CMF (C2 H6 O Si)_n C12 H26 O3 Si2

CCI PMS

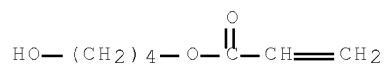
10/824,298



CM 3

CRN 2478-10-6

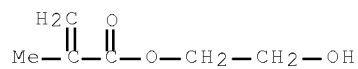
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 4

CRN 868-77-9

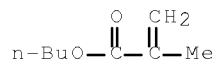
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 5

CRN 97-88-1

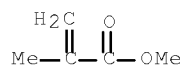
CMF C8 H14 O2



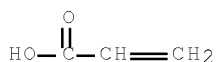
CM 6

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 7

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2

L271 ANSWER 13 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:654491 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:187104
 TITLE: Water-thinned coating compositions with
water resistance and appearance
 INVENTOR(S): Fukuzumi, Tatsushi; Iwamoto, Akitada
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002241681	A	20020828	JP 2001-36479	20010214 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-36479	20010214 <--

ED Entered STN: 29 Aug 2002

AB The composition comprises a copolymer with acid value 30-70 mgKOH/g, hydroxyl value 30-100 mgKOH/g and number average mol. weight 10,000-30,000 having ≥40% ethylenically unsatd. monomer with solubility in water (20°) ≤0.5% and glass transition temperature of its homopolymer ≥0°. Thus, 150 parts 40/27/13.2/3.8/11/5 cyclohexyl methacrylate-Bu methacrylate-Et acrylate-acrylic acid-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-Blemmer 70PEP-350B (ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer monomethacrylate) copolymer was mixed with Cymel 325 (amino resin) 25, Alpaste 0539X 10 and butylcellosolve 30 parts to give a metallic coating, which was coated on an aminoalkyd resin-coted steel plate, and then spray coated an acrylic coating to give a test piece showing smooth appearance and water resistance.

IC ICM C09D157-10
ICS C09D005-00

CC 42-7 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

ST acrylic metallic coating water thinned appearance; water resistance aminoplast acrylic coating

IT Aminoplasts
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (acrylic; water-thinned coating compns. with water resistance and appearance)

IT Coating materials
 (metal; water-thinned coating compns. with water resistance and appearance)

IT Aminoplasts

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (polymers with acrylic polymers; water-thinned coating compns. with water resistance and appearance)

IT Coating materials

(water-thinned; water-thinned coating compns. with water resistance and appearance)

IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (Alpaste 0539X; water-thinned coating compns. with water resistance and appearance)

IT 97-88-1DP, Butyl methacrylate, polymers with acrylic monomers and melamine resin 448235-77-6P ~~448235-79-8P~~, Butyl methacrylate-cyclohexyl methacrylate-2-ethylhexyl methacrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer dimethylethanolamine salt ~~448235-83-4P~~

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (water-thinned coating compns. with water resistance and appearance)

IT 79-41-4DP, Methacrylic acid, C12-13 alkyl esters, polymers with acrylic monomers and melamine resin 79-41-4DP, Methacrylic acid, polymers with acrylic monomers and melamine resin 97-63-2DP, Ethyl methacrylate, polymers with acrylic monomers and melamine resin 100-42-5DP, Styrene, polymers with acrylic monomers and melamine resin 101-43-9DP, Cyclohexyl methacrylate, polymers with acrylic monomers and melamine resin 140-88-5DP, Ethyl acrylate, polymers with acrylic monomers and melamine resin 688-84-6DP, 2-Ethylhexyl methacrylate, polymers with acrylic monomers and melamine resin 868-77-9DP, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate, polymers with acrylic monomers and melamine resin 2478-10-6DP, 4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate, polymers with acrylic monomers and melamine resin 9003-08-1DP, Cymel 325, polymers with acrylic polymers ~~448235-81-2P~~ ~~448235-85-6P~~ 448242-37-3P, Acrylic acid-Blemmer 70PEP-350B-butyl methacrylate-cyclohexyl methacrylate-Cymel 325-ethyl acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate copolymer dimethylethanolamine salt

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (water-thinned coating compns. with water resistance and appearance)

IT ~~448235-79-8P~~, Butyl methacrylate-cyclohexyl methacrylate-2-ethylhexyl methacrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer dimethylethanolamine salt ~~448235-83-4P~~

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (water-thinned coating compns. with water resistance and appearance)

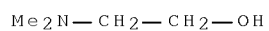
RN 448235-79-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, cyclohexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-ethylhexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate and 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate, compd. with 2-(dimethylamino)ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-01-0

CMF C4 H11 N O



CM 2

CRN 448235-78-7

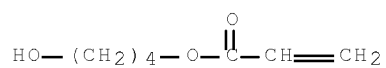
CMF (C12 H22 O2 . C10 H16 O2 . C8 H14 O2 . C7 H12 O3 . C5 H8 O3 . C4 H6 O2) x

CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 2478-10-6

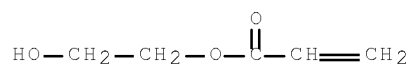
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 4

CRN 818-61-1

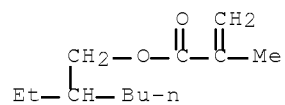
CMF C5 H8 O3



CM 5

CRN 688-84-6

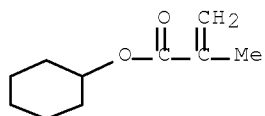
CMF C12 H22 O2



CM 6

CRN 101-43-9

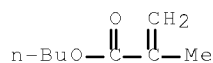
CMF C10 H16 O2



CM 7

CRN 97-88-1

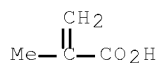
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 8

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



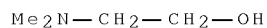
RN 448235-83-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, cyclohexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ethyl 2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-propanesulfonic acid, compd. with 2-(dimethylamino)ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-01-0

CMF C4 H11 N O



CM 2

CRN 448235-82-3

CMF (C12 H22 O2 . C10 H16 O2 . C8 H14 O2 . C8 H8 . C7 H13 N O4 S . C7 H12

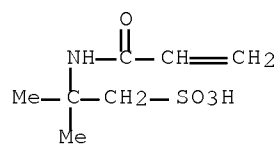
10/824,298

CCI O3 . C6 H10 O3 . C5 H8 O2 . C4 H6 O2)x
PMS

CM 3

CRN 15214-89-8

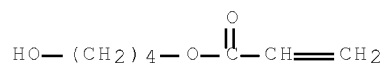
CMF C7 H13 N O4 S



CM 4

CRN 2478-10-6

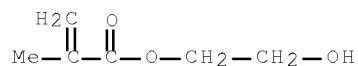
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 5

CRN 868-77-9

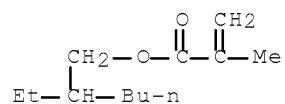
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 6

CRN 688-84-6

CMF C12 H22 O2

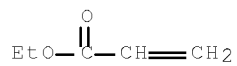


10/824,298

CM 7

CRN 140-88-5

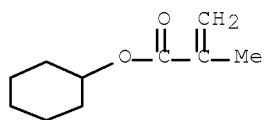
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 8

CRN 101-43-9

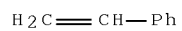
CMF C10 H16 O2



CM 9

CRN 100-42-5

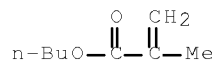
CMF C8 H8



CM 10

CRN 97-88-1

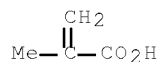
CMF C8 H14 O2



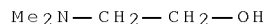
CM 11

CRN 79-41-4

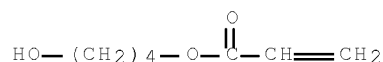
CMF C4 H6 O2



IT 448235-81-2F 448235-85-6F
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM
 (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (water-thinned coating compns. with water
 resistance and appearance)
 RN 448235-81-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate,
 cyclohexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-ethylhexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate,
 formaldehyde, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate and
 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine, compd. with 2-(dimethylamino)ethanol (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 108-01-0
 CMF C4 H11 N O

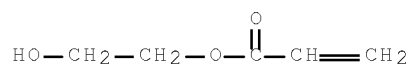


CM 2
 CRN 448235-80-1
 CMF (C12 H22 O2 . C10 H16 O2 . C8 H14 O2 . C7 H12 O3 . C5 H8 O3 . C4 H6
 O2 . C3 H6 N6 . C H2 O)x
 CCI PMS
 CM 3
 CRN 2478-10-6
 CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 4
 CRN 818-61-1
 CMF C5 H8 O3

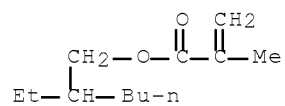
10/824,298



CM 5

CRN 688-84-6

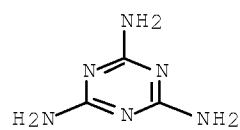
CMF C12 H22 O2



CM 6

CRN 108-78-1

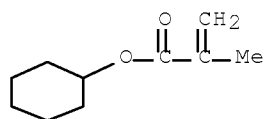
CMF C3 H6 N6



CM 7

CRN 101-43-9

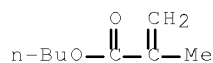
CMF C10 H16 O2



CM 8

CRN 97-88-1

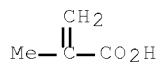
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 9

CRN 79-41-4

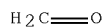
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 10

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



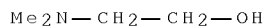
RN 448235-85-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, cyclohexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ethyl 2-propenoate, formaldehyde, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-propanesulfonic acid and 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine, compd. with 2-(dimethylamino)ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-01-0

CMF C4 H11 N O



CM 2

CRN 448235-84-5

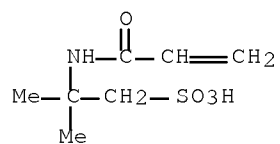
CMF (C12 H22 O2 . C10 H16 O2 . C8 H14 O2 . C8 H8 . C7 H13 N O4 S . C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10 O3 . C5 H8 O2 . C4 H6 O2 . C3 H6 N6 . C H2 O)x

CCI PMS

CM 3

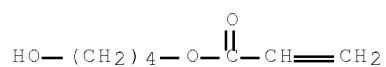
10/824,298

CRN 15214-89-8
CMF C7 H13 N O4 S



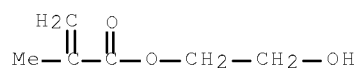
CM 4

CRN 2478-10-6
CMF C7 H12 O3



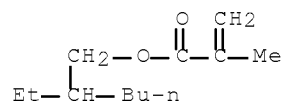
CM 5

CRN 868-77-9
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 6

CRN 688-84-6
CMF C12 H22 O2

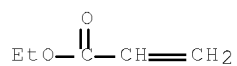


CM 7

CRN 140-88-5

10/824,298

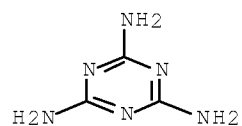
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 8

CRN 108-78-1

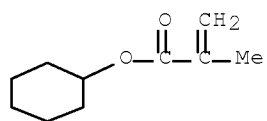
CMF C3 H6 N6



CM 9

CRN 101-43-9

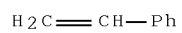
CMF C10 H16 O2



CM 10

CRN 100-42-5

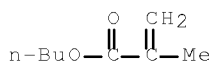
CMF C8 H8



CM 11

CRN 97-88-1

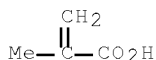
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 12

CRN 79-41-4

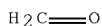
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 13

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



L271 ANSWER 14 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:396451 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:403191
 TITLE: wet-on-wet coating process and multilayer coatings
 without interlayer contamination
 INVENTOR(S): Okuma, Koji; Tsujioka, Hideaki; Kobayashi, Keiko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Paint Co., Ltd., Japan; Toyota Motor Corp.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002153807	A	20020528	JP 2000-353364	20001120 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-353364	20001120 <--

ED Entered STN: 28 May 2002

AB The process includes successively applying inner coatings containing acrylic polymers bearing amido groups and polyester polyols, base coatings containing the acrylic polymers, and clear coatings. Thus, a galvanized plate was electrodeposited with Power Top V 6; successively coated with an inner coating containing Placel 305 (polycaprolactone triol) 20, Tipaque CR 97 (TiO₂) 39.5, styrene (I)-Me methacrylate (II)-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-Et acrylate (III)-Et methacrylate (IV)-methacrylic acid (V)-acrylamide copolymer (VI) 36, I-II-III-IV-V-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer (VII) 24, and U-Van 226 (butylated

melamine resin) 20 parts; a base coating containing Alpaste 7160N (Al pigment) 10, VI 42, VII 28, U-Van 20N6 (butylated melamine resin) 30, and an emulsion containing styrene-ethylene glycol dimethacrylate copolymer and azelaic acid-bishydroxyethyltaurin-neopentyl glycol-phthalic anhydride copolymer Cardura E 10 (glycidyl neodecanoate) ester 10 parts; and MAC-O 380 Clear (a clear coating); and baked to give a coating showing good appearance.

IC ICM B05D001-36

ICS B05D007-14; B05D007-24; C09D005-00; C09D133-24; C09D167-00

CC 42-2 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

IT 431046-53-6P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (base coatings; wet-on-wet coating process for multilayer coatings without interlayer contamination)

IT 431881-56-0P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (crosslinked, inner coatings; wet-on-wet coating process for multilayer coatings without interlayer contamination)

IT 431060-05-8P, Azelaic acid-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)taurine-neopentyl glycol-phthalic anhydride copolymer, ester with Cardura E 10

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (thickeners on base coatings; wet-on-wet coating process for multilayer coatings without interlayer contamination)

IT 431046-53-6P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (base coatings; wet-on-wet coating process for multilayer coatings without interlayer contamination)

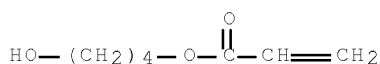
RN 431046-53-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with 1,2-ethanediyl bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate), ethenylbenzene, ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ethyl 2-propenoate, formaldehyde, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-propenamide and 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

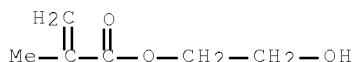
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

CRN 868-77-9

CMF C6 H10 O3

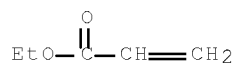


10/824,298

CM 3

CRN 140-88-5

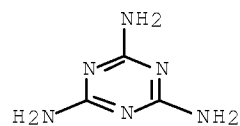
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 4

CRN 108-78-1

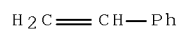
CMF C3 H6 N6



CM 5

CRN 100-42-5

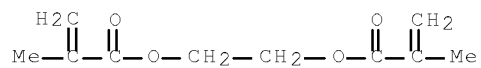
CMF C8 H8



CM 6

CRN 97-90-5

CMF C10 H14 O4

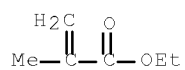


CM 7

CRN 97-63-2

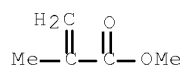
10/824,298

CMF C6 H10 O2



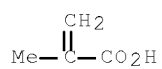
CM 8

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2



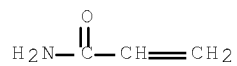
CM 9

CRN 79-41-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



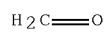
CM 10

CRN 79-06-1
CMF C3 H5 N O



CM 11

CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O



IT 431881-56-0P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(crosslinked, inner coatings; wet-on-wet coating process for multilayer coatings without interlayer contamination)

RN 431881-56-0 HCAPLUS

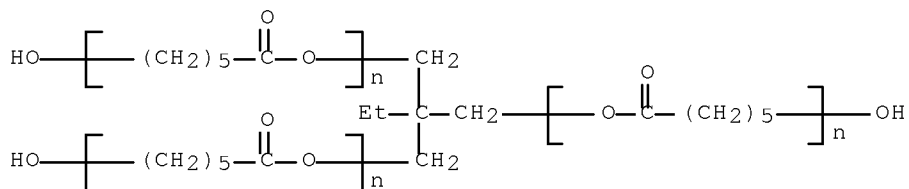
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with ethenylbenzene, ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ethyl 2-propenoate, formaldehyde, α -hydro- ω -hydroxypoly[oxy(1-oxo-1,6-hexanediyl)] ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1), 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-propenamide and 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 54735-63-6

CMF (C6 H10 O2)n (C6 H10 O2)n (C6 H10 O2)n C6 H14 O3

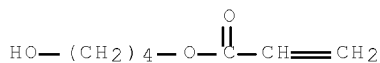
CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 2478-10-6

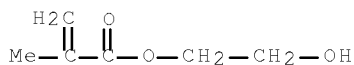
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 3

CRN 868-77-9

CMF C6 H10 O3

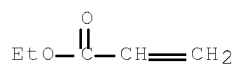


10/824,298

CM 4

CRN 140-88-5

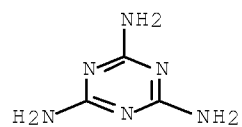
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 5

CRN 108-78-1

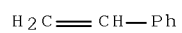
CMF C3 H6 N6



CM 6

CRN 100-42-5

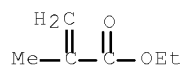
CMF C8 H8



CM 7

CRN 97-63-2

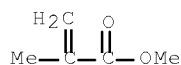
CMF C6 H10 O2



CM 8

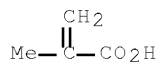
CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



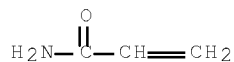
CM 9

CRN 79-41-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



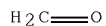
CM 10

CRN 79-06-1
CMF C3 H5 N O



CM 11

CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O



L271 ANSWER 15 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:397634 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:403194
 TITLE: Wet-on-wet coating process and multilayer coatings without interlayer contamination
 INVENTOR(S): Okuma, Koji; Tsujioka, Hideaki; Kobayashi, Keiko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Paint Co., Ltd., Japan; Toyota Motor Corp.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

10/824,298

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002153806	A	20020528	JP 2000-353363	20001120 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-353363	20001120 <--

ED Entered STN: 28 May 2002

AB The process includes successively applying inner and base coatings containing acrylic polymers bearing amido groups and curing agents and clear coatings, wherein the curing agents comprise active methylene-blocked aliphatic isocyanates (average number of functional groups >3) in the inner coating. Thus, a galvanized plate was electrodeposited with Power Top V6; successively coated with an inner coating containing Tipaque CR 97 (TiO₂) 39.5, styrene (I)-Me methacrylate (II)-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-Et acrylate (III)-Et methacrylate (IV)-methacrylic acid (V)-acrylamide copolymer (VI) 63, and Duranate MFK 60X (blocked HDI) 37 parts; a base coating containing Alpaste 7160N (Al pigment) 10, VI 42, I-II-III-IV-V-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer 28, U-Van 20N6 (butylated melamine resin) 30, and an emulsion containing styrene-ethylene glycol dimethacrylate copolymer and azelaic acid-bishydroxyethyltaurine-neopentyl glycol-phthalic anhydride copolymer Cardura E 10 (glycidyl neodecanoate) ester 10 parts; and MAC-O 380 Clear (clear coating); and baked to give a coating showing good appearance and chipping resistance.

IC ICM B05D001-36

ICS B05D007-14; B05D007-24; C09D005-00; C09D175-04

CC 42-2 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

IT 431046-53-6P, Acrylamide-ethyl acrylate-ethylene glycol dimethacrylate-ethyl methacrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate-styrene-U-Van 20N60 copolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (base coatings; wet-on-wet coating process for multilayer coatings without interlayer contamination)

IT 431060-05-8P, Azelaic acid-bis(hydroxyethyl)taurine-neopentyl glycol-phthalic anhydride copolymer, ester with Cardura E 10

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (thickeners on base coatings; wet-on-wet coating process for multilayer coatings without interlayer contamination)

IT 431046-53-6P, Acrylamide-ethyl acrylate-ethylene glycol dimethacrylate-ethyl methacrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate-styrene-U-Van 20N60 copolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (base coatings; wet-on-wet coating process for multilayer coatings without interlayer contamination)

RN 431046-53-6 HCAPLUS

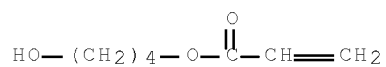
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with 1,2-ethanediyl bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate), ethenylbenzene, ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ethyl 2-propenoate, formaldehyde, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-propenamide and 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

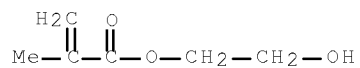
CMF C7 H12 O3

10/824,298



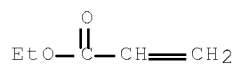
CM 2

CRN 868-77-9
CMF C6 H10 O3



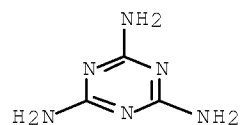
CM 3

CRN 140-88-5
CMF C5 H8 O2



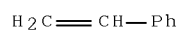
CM 4

CRN 108-78-1
CMF C3 H6 N6



CM 5

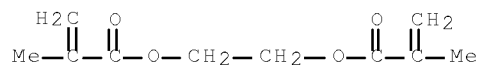
CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



CM 6

CRN 97-90-5

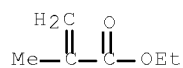
CMF C10 H14 O4



CM 7

CRN 97-63-2

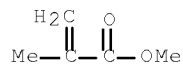
CMF C6 H10 O2



CM 8

CRN 80-62-6

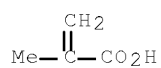
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 9

CRN 79-41-4

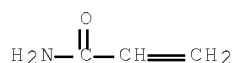
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 10

CRN 79-06-1

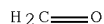
CMF C3 H5 N O



CM 11

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



L271 ANSWER 16 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:397633 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:403193
 TITLE: Wet-on-wet coating process and multilayer coatings
 without interlayer contamination
 INVENTOR(S): Okuma, Koji; Tsujioka, Hideaki; Kobayashi, Yoshiko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Paint Co., Ltd., Japan; Toyota Motor Corp.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002153805	A	20020528	JP 2000-353362	20001120 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-353362	20001120 <--

ED Entered STN: 28 May 2002

AB The process includes successively applying inner and base coatings containing acrylic polymers bearing amido groups and curing agents and clear coatings, wherein the curing agents comprise aminoplasts and blocked aliphatic isocyanates (average number of functional groups >3) in the inner coatings. Thus, a galvanized plate was electrodeposited with Power Top V6; successively coated with an inner coating containing Tipaque CR 97 (TiO₂) 39.5, styrene (I)-Me methacrylate (II)-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-Et acrylate (III)-Et methacrylate (IV)-methacrylic acid (V)-acrylamide copolymer (VI) 43, I-II-III-IV-V-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer (VII) 29, U-Van 226 (butylated melamine resin) 18, Duranate ME 20 B 80S (oxime-blocked HDI) 10 parts; a base coating containing Alpaste 7160N (Al pigment) 10, VI 42, VII 28, U-Van 20N6 (butylated melamine resin) 30, and an emulsion containing styrene-ethylene glycol dimethacrylate copolymer and azelaic acid-bishydroxyethyltaurin-neopentyl glycol-phthalic anhydride copolymer Cardura E 10 (glycidyl neodecanoate) ester 10 parts; and MAC-O 380 Clear (clear coating); and baked to give a coating showing good appearance and chipping resistance.

IC ICM B05D001-36

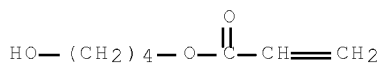
ICS B05D007-14; B05D007-24; C09D133-26; C09D161-20; C09D175-04

CC 42-2 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

IT 431046-53-6P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM
 (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

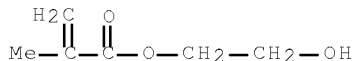
- (base coatings; wet-on-wet coating process for multilayer coatings without interlayer contamination)
- IT 431878-88-5P, Acrylamide-ethyl acrylate-ethyl methacrylate-formaldehyde-HDI-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-melamine-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (crosslinked, inner coatings; wet-on-wet coating process for multilayer coatings without interlayer contamination)
- IT 431060-05-8P, Azelaic acid-bis(hydroxyethyl)taurin-neopentyl glycol-phthalic anhydride copolymer, ester with Cardura E 10
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (thickeners on base coatings; wet-on-wet coating process for multilayer coatings without interlayer contamination)
- IT 431046-53-6P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (base coatings; wet-on-wet coating process for multilayer coatings without interlayer contamination)
- RN 431046-53-6 HCAPLUS
- CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with 1,2-ethanediyl bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate), ethenylbenzene, ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ethyl 2-propenoate, formaldehyde, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-propenamide and 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
- CM 1
- CRN 2478-10-6
- CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

CRN 868-77-9

CMF C6 H10 O3

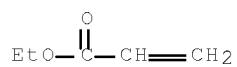


CM 3

CRN 140-88-5

CMF C5 H8 O2

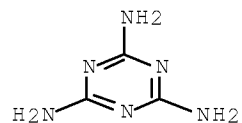
10/824,298



CM 4

CRN 108-78-1

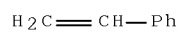
CMF C3 H6 N6



CM 5

CRN 100-42-5

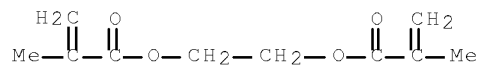
CMF C8 H8



CM 6

CRN 97-90-5

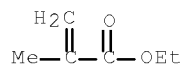
CMF C10 H14 O4



CM 7

CRN 97-63-2

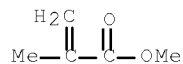
CMF C6 H10 O2



CM 8

CRN 80-62-6

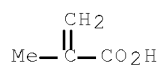
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 9

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 10

CRN 79-06-1

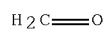
CMF C3 H5 N O



CM 11

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



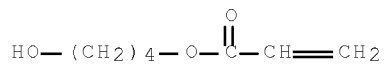
IT 431878-88-5P, Acrylamide-ethyl acrylate-ethyl methacrylate-formaldehyde-HDI-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-melamine-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (crosslinked, inner coatings; wet-on-wet coating process for multilayer coatings without interlayer contamination)

RN 431878-88-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with 1,6-diisocyanatohexane,
 ethenylbenzene, ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ethyl 2-propenoate,
 formaldehyde, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl
 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-propenamide and
 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

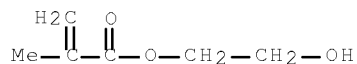
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

CRN 868-77-9

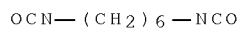
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 3

CRN 822-06-0

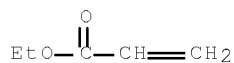
CMF C8 H12 N2 O2



CM 4

CRN 140-88-5

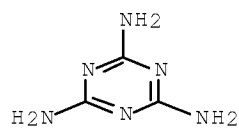
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 5

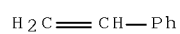
10/824,298

CRN 108-78-1
CMF C3 H6 N6



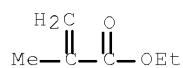
CM 6

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



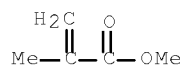
CM 7

CRN 97-63-2
CMF C6 H10 O2



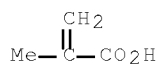
CM 8

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 9

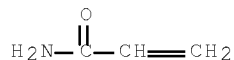
CRN 79-41-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 10

CRN 79-06-1

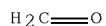
CMF C3 H5 N O



CM 11

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



L271 ANSWER 17 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:885899 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:38902
 TITLE: Method for producing multilayer clearcoats with
color- or effect-imparting properties
 INVENTOR(S): Farwick, Thomas; Zumbrink, Andrea; Roeckrath, Ulrike;
 Roters, Annette; Baumgart, Hubert
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Coatings A.-G., Germany
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 90 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001091920	A2	20011206	WO 2001-EP6228	20010601 <--
WO 2001091920	A3	20020425		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
 CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,
 HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,
 LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,
 SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,
 YU, ZA, ZW, SZ, BE, CY, FR, GR, IE, IT, MC, NL, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
 CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,

10/824,298

DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

DE 10027268 A1 20011213 DE 2000-10027268 20000602 <--
AU 2001072444 A 20011211 AU 2001-72444 20010601 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2000-10027268 A 20000602 <--
WO 2001-EP6228 W 20010601 <--

ED Entered STN: 07 Dec 2001

AB Multilayer clearcoats, useful in color- and/or effect-imparting multilayer coats, are prepared by applying a first clearcoat, drying the resulting first clearcoat layer without or without curing, applying a second clearcoat that differs in composition from the first clearcoat and curing the first and the second clearcoat layer together, or, alternatively, curing the second clearcoat layer sep. The binder in the second clearcoat contains a siloxane-group-free (meth)acrylate copolymer that contains ≤90 weight% hydroxy group-containing monomers. 10 To 90 weight% of these monomers are 4-hydroxybutyl(meth)acrylate and/or 2-alkyl-propane-1,3-diol mono(meth)acrylate and 0 to 45 weight% other hydroxyl-group containing monomers. The second clearcoat further contains tris(alkoxycarbonylamino)triazine as the crosslinking agent, and the first and second clearcoats do not contain tricyclodecane dimethanol.

IC ICM B05D

CC 42-7 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

IT Transparent materials

(coatings; preparation of multilayer siloxane-free (meth)acrylic clearcoats with color- or effect-imparting properties)

IT Crosslinking agents

(preparation of multilayer siloxane-free (meth)acrylic clearcoats with color- or effect-imparting properties)

IT Coating materials

(transparent; preparation of multilayer siloxane-free (meth)acrylic clearcoats with color- or effect-imparting properties)

IT 194879-63-5, Tact 380239-44-1

RL: RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

(crosslinker; preparation of multilayer siloxane-free (meth)acrylic clearcoats with color- or effect-imparting properties)

IT 173027-63-9F, Acrylic acid-butyl methacrylate-2-ethylhexyl

methacrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-styrene copolymer 289911-92-8F, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate-butyl methacrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-styrene copolymer 379705-39-2F

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of multilayer siloxane-free (meth)acrylic clearcoats with color- or effect-imparting properties)

IT 173027-63-9F, Acrylic acid-butyl methacrylate-2-ethylhexyl

methacrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-styrene copolymer 289911-92-8F, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate-butyl methacrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-styrene copolymer 379705-39-2F

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of multilayer siloxane-free (meth)acrylic clearcoats with color- or effect-imparting properties)

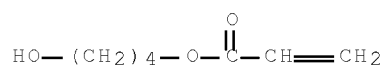
RN 173027-63-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, butyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate and 2-propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

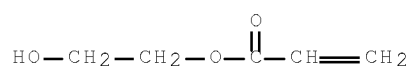
10/824,298

CRN 2478-10-6
CMF C7 H12 O3



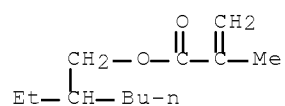
CM 2

CRN 818-61-1
CMF C5 H8 O3



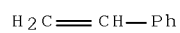
CM 3

CRN 688-84-6
CMF C12 H22 O2



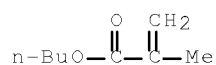
CM 4

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



CM 5

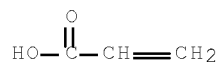
CRN 97-88-1
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 6

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



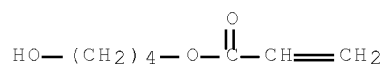
RN 289911-92-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, butyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate and 2-propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

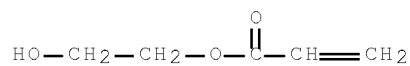
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

CRN 818-61-1

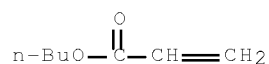
CMF C5 H8 O3



CM 3

CRN 141-32-2

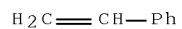
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 4

CRN 100-42-5

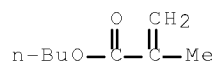
CMF C8 H8



CM 5

CRN 97-88-1

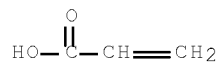
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 6

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



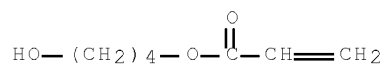
RN 379705-39-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate and 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

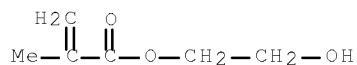
CRN 2478-10-6

CMF C7 H12 O3



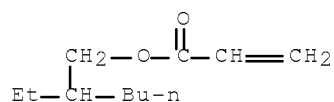
CM 2

CRN 868-77-9
CMF C6 H10 O3



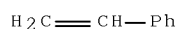
CM 3

CRN 103-11-7
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 4

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



L271 ANSWER 18 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:767327 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:305246
 TITLE: Coating process of cationic resin
 compositions on metal substrate parts having welded
 portions
 INVENTOR(S): Masaki, Yuji; Sakai, Makoto; Miyake, Haruaki;
 Funakoshi, Fumio
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Honda Motor Co., Ltd., Japan; Nippon Paint Co., Ltd.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 2001293432	A	20011023	JP 2000-109488	20000411 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 2000-109488

20000411 <--

ED Entered STN: 23 Oct 2001

AB The cationic compns. containing 100 parts mixts. of amino-substituted epoxy resins 7-30, amino-substituted acrylic resins 48-62, and aliphatic blocked polyisocyanates 22-25% and 1-7 parts powdered carbon black with particle diameter (D) ≤ 15 nm are applied on areas except the welded regions on the metal parts by electrodeposition, sep. applied on the welded regions by spraying, and then the whole coated area is baked. The welded portions, which are difficult to be electrodeposited because of elec. insulating property of so-called slag, can be effectively coated with the cationic compns. to show good corrosion and weathering resistance. Thus, a copolymer of 351.6 parts epoxy resin (Epon 828) and 99.2 parts bisphenol A, 196.5 parts (as solids) 2-ethylhexanol-half-blocked isophorone diisocyanate, 136.0 parts (as solids) 1-(2-hydroxyethylthio)-2-propanol (SHP 100), and 134.0 parts dimethylolpropionic acid were reacted to give tertiary sulfonium-containing epoxy resin, which was mixed with 17 parts carbon black (D 13 nm) to give a pigment paste. Sep., bisphenol A epoxy resin (Epotohto YD 014) 950, N-methylethanolamine 60, and 73% diethylenetriamine Me iso-Bu ketone ketimine Me iso-Bu ketone solution 73 parts were reacted to give an amino-substituted epoxy resin solution, 120.4 parts of which was mixed with 56.2 parts solution of Me Et ketoxime-blocked isophorone diisocyanate and diluted with acidic water to give an emulsion (A). Then, 16.0:4.2:14.8:58.1:6.9 glycidyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate-Bu methacrylate-tert-Bu methacrylate copolymer modified with 8.5 parts N-methylethanolamine was mixed with 44.6 parts Me Et ketoxime-blocked isophorone diisocyanate and 33.6 parts 627:191:182:300:200 Me methacrylate-lauryl methacrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-methoxyethyl acrylate-Bu methacrylate copolymer to give an emulsion, 727 parts of which was mixed with 152 parts of the pigment paste and 606 parts of the emulsion A, diluted with water, applied on a bicycle frame, and baked to give a test piece showing $\geq 80\%$ retention of initial 60° gloss after 400-h exposure to sunshine weather-O-meter.

IC ICM B05D007-14

ICS B05D001-02; B05D003-10; B05D007-24; C09D133-14; C09D163-00;
C09D175-04; C25D013-00; C25D013-06

CC 42-2 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 55, 57

ST electrodeposition spray coating process welded part; anticorrosive weather resistant coating electrodeposition spraying; cationic epoxy resin electrodeposition coating; carbon black amino modified epoxy resin coating; blocked polyisocyanate epoxy resin electrodeposition coating; acrylic resin amino modified electrodeposition coating; bicycle frame electrodeposition spray coating process

IT Epoxy resins, uses

RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES
(Uses)

(acrylic; electrodeposition and spray coating of cationic
resin compns. on metal substrate parts having welded portions)

IT Coating materials

(anticorrosive; electrodeposition and spray coating of cationic
resin compns. on metal substrate parts having welded portions)

IT Galvanized steel

RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)

(bicycle frame; electrodeposition and spray coating of cationic
resin compns. on metal substrate parts having welded portions)

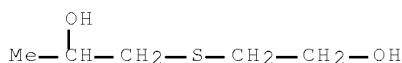
IT Electrodeposition

(electrodeposition and spray coating of cationic resin
compns. on metal substrate parts having welded portions)

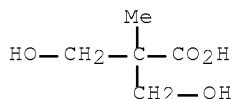
IT Bicycles

(electrodeposition and spray coating of cationic resin
compns. on metal substrate parts having welded portions in)

- IT Carbon black, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (pigments; in electrodeposition and spray coating of cationic resin compns. on metal substrate parts having welded portions)
- IT Coating process
 (spray; electrodeposition and spray coating of cationic resin compns. on metal substrate parts having welded portions)
- IT Coating materials
 (weather-resistant; electrodeposition and spray coating of cationic resin compns. on metal substrate parts having welded portions)
- IT 366782-94-7P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (electrodeposition and spray coating of cationic resin compns. on metal substrate parts having welded portions)
- IT 366782-94-7P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (electrodeposition and spray coating of cationic resin compns. on metal substrate parts having welded portions)
- RN 366782-94-7 HCAPLUS
- CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, butyl ester, polymer with
 N-(2-aminoethyl)-1,2-ethanediamine, (chloromethyl)oxirane,
 1,1-dimethylethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, dodecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate,
 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate,
 1-[(2-hydroxyethyl)thio]-2-propanol, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methylpropanoic acid, 2-hydroxypropyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate,
 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane,
 2-methoxyethyl 2-propenoate, 2-(methylamino)ethanol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[phenol], methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and
 oxiranylmethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
- CM 1
- CRN 6713-03-7
- CMF C5 H12 O2 S



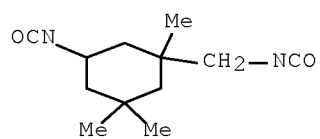
- CM 2
- CRN 4767-03-7
- CMF C5 H10 O4



CM 3

CRN 4098-71-9

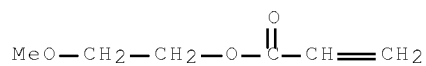
CMF C12 H18 N2 O2



CM 4

CRN 3121-61-7

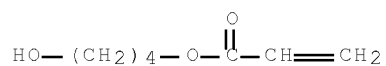
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 5

CRN 2478-10-6

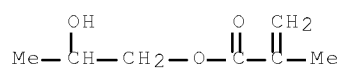
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 6

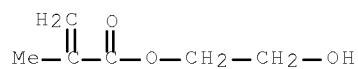
CRN 923-26-2

CMF C7 H12 O3



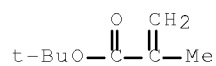
CM 7

CRN 868-77-9
CMF C6 H10 O3



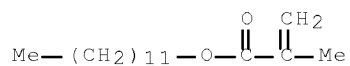
CM 8

CRN 585-07-9
CMF C8 H14 O2



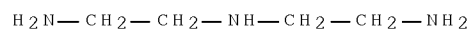
CM 9

CRN 142-90-5
CMF C16 H30 O2



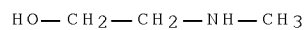
CM 10

CRN 111-40-0
CMF C4 H13 N3



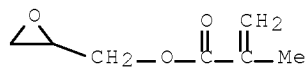
CM 11

CRN 109-83-1
CMF C3 H9 N O



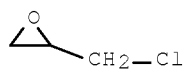
CM 12

CRN 106-91-2
 CMF C7 H10 O3



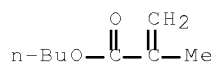
CM 13

CRN 106-89-8
 CMF C3 H5 Cl O



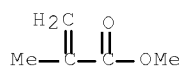
CM 14

CRN 97-88-1
 CMF C8 H14 O2



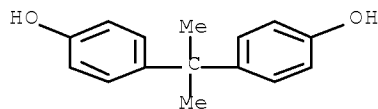
CM 15

CRN 80-62-6
 CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 16

CRN 80-05-7
CMF C15 H16 O2



L271 ANSWER 19 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:459783 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:68575
 TITLE: Water-resistant recording sheets for aqueous inks
 INVENTOR(S): Shimizu, Tetsuya; Fujita, Hiroyuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hitachi Kasei Polymer Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001171230	A	20010626	JP 1999-376739	19991220 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-376739	19991220 <--

ED Entered STN: 26 Jun 2001

AB The sheets have ink absorbing layers containing 100:0.1-100:3 mixture of (A) water-insol. cationic polymers containing 5-15 weight% (based on solid polymer) quaternary ammonium (meth)acrylic monomers and 20-40 weight% N-vinylpyrrolidone and (B) water-soluble cationic polymers having amidine structures. The sheets may especially be those for ink-jet printing.

IC ICM B41M005-00
ICS B41J002-01

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 38

ST water resistant recording sheet ag ink; ink jet recording sheet full color; amidine cationic polymer ink absorbing layer; quaternary ammonium acrylic polymer ink absorbing layer

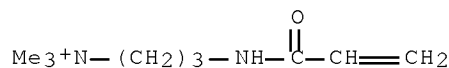
IT Polyelectrolytes
(cationic; water-resistant recording sheets having aqueous ink-absorbing layers containing water-insol. cationic polymers and water-soluble cationic amidine polymers)

IT Ink-jet recording sheets
(water-resistant recording sheets having aqueous ink-absorbing layers containing water-insol. cationic polymers and water-soluble cationic amidine polymers)

IT 345580-96-3P
 RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (water-resistant recording sheets having aqueous ink-absorbing layers containing water-insol. cationic

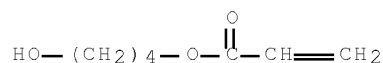
10/824,298

polymers and water-soluble cationic amidine polymers)
 IT 265327-80-8, PVAD-L
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (water-resistant recording sheets having aqueous
ink-absorbing layers containing water-insol. cationic
polymers and water-soluble cationic amidine polymers)
 IT 345580-96-3P
 RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material
 use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (water-resistant recording sheets having aqueous
ink-absorbing layers containing water-insol. cationic
polymers and water-soluble cationic amidine polymers)
 RN 345580-96-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N,N-trimethyl-3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, chloride,
 polymer with 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate,
 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl
 2-methyl-2-propenoate and methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 45021-77-0
 CMF C9 H19 N2 O . Cl

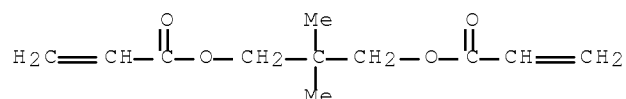


● Cl⁻

CM 2
 CRN 2478-10-6
 CMF C7 H12 O3

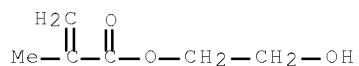


CM 3
 CRN 2223-82-7
 CMF C11 H16 O4



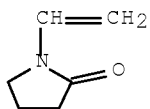
CM 4

CRN 868-77-9
 CMF C6 H10 O3



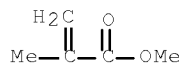
CM 5

CRN 88-12-0
 CMF C6 H9 N O



CM 6

CRN 80-62-6
 CMF C5 H8 O2



L271 ANSWER 20 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:25733 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:65523

TITLE: Cathodic electrodeposition paint composition with good antislipping properties

INVENTOR(S): Koyama, Toshitaka; Mukai, Takahiro; Nakano, Shinji; Yamada, Mitsuo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Paint Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000007959	A	20000111	JP 1998-178573	19980625 <--
KR 2000006374	A	20000125	KR 1999-23656	19990623 <--
US 6136895	A	20001024	US 1999-339834	19990625 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-178573	A 19980625 <--

ED Entered STN: 12 Jan 2000

AB The composition comprises a polymer base and a crosslinking agent mixture containing 0.1-20% an acrylic polymer (as antisliding agent) having amino and acid groups and having OH value 50-200. Thus, a composition was made from 627.2 g reaction product, prepared by the reaction of 92 parts TDI and 42 parts bisphenol A-propylene oxide adduct then with 365 parts bisphenol A-epichlorohydrin copolymer and 87 parts bisphenol A in the presence of benzyldimethylamine, diethanolamine, N-methylethanolamine and aminoethylethanolamine ketimine compound in Me iso-Bu ketone (I), 209.1 g a crosslinker, prepared by the reaction of 723 parts IPDI and 610 parts Me Et ketone oxime in I in the presence of dibutyltin laurate, 25.1 parts a copolymer of 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate 250, 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate 70, Bu methacrylate 480, dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate 100 and 2-methoxyethyl acrylate 90 parts, 266.4 parts a pigment dispersion and 1249.2 parts deionized H₂O.

IC ICM C09D005-44
ICS C08F008-32; C08G018-58; C08G018-80; C09D007-12

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

IT 253311-30-7P 253311-31-8P 253311-32-9P 253311-33-0P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(cathodic electrodeposition paint composition with good antislipping properties)

IT 253311-33-0P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(cathodic electrodeposition paint composition with good antislipping properties)

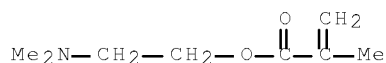
RN 253311-33-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate and 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2867-47-2

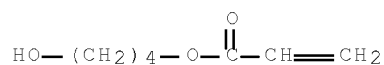
CMF C8 H15 N O2



CM 2

CRN 2478-10-6

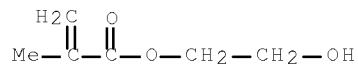
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 3

CRN 868-77-9

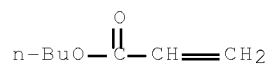
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 4

CRN 141-32-2

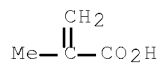
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 5

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



L271 ANSWER 21 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:19164 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:65503
 TITLE: Coating process for metal plates
 INVENTOR(S): Tada, Masahiro; Tanaka, Shoichi; Nakajima, Yoshio
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kansai Paint Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 18 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000000521	A	20000107	JP 1998-167198	19980615 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-167198	19980615 <--

ED Entered STN: 10 Jan 2000

AB The process comprises forming on a metal plate a colored polyester base coat (Tg 0-70°, elongation at break ≥100%), and forming on the base coat a clear coat containing epoxy-containing acrylic resins (Mw 10,000-500,000, Mw/Mn ≥3, Tg -10° to 70°, epoxy equiv 200-2000, prepared from 20-70% styrene, OH-substituted monomers, epoxy-containing monomers, and optionally other monomers) 30-70, polyesters (Mn 400-5000, Tg -10° to 70°, acid value 50-400 mg KOH/g) 10-50, and melamine resin hardeners 10-40 parts. The coated metal plates show good processability, and good antistaining property. Thus, a primer (KP Color 8630) and a colored polyester (AT 2100 White) were applied on a chromated galvanized steel sheet by die coating, baked at 220° for 70 s, overcoated with a clear coat containing 50:7:15:8:20 styrene-Bu acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-glycidyl methacrylate copolymer (Mw 120,000, Tg 37°, epoxy equiv 710 g/equiv, Mw/Mn 6.8) 70, 0.4:0.4:0.2:0.2:0.6 (mol) hexahydrophthalic anhydride-isophthalic acid-neopentyl glycol -3,3-dimethylolpentane-trimethylolpropane copolymer (Mn 2500, acid value 120 mg KOH/g, Tg 30°) 10, melamine resin (Cymel 303) 20, and crosslinking catalyst (Nacure 5225) 0.1 part, and baked at 235° for 50 s to give a coated sheet having clarity value (PGD) 1.0 and good stain resistance.

IC ICM B05D007-14

ICS C09D125-04; C09D131-02; C09D161-20; C09D167-00

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 55

ST clear coating colored polyester base layer; steel sheet colored clear coating; styrene hydroxybutyl acrylate copolymer clear coating; hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer coating; glycidyl methacrylate copolymer coating; hexahydrophthalic anhydride neopentyl glycol copolymer; isophthalic acid dimethylolpetane trimethylolpropane copolymer; cracking prevention clear color coating sheet; stain resistance clear coating metal plate; epoxy acrylic resin clear coating; acidic polyester epoxy resin clear coating; melamine resin hardener clear coating

IT Coating materials
(acid-resistant; coatings containing colored polyester base layer and epoxy-containing acrylic resin clear coat for metal plates)

IT Epoxy resins, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(acrylic; coatings containing colored polyester base layer and epoxy-containing acrylic resin clear coat for metal plates)

IT Coating materials
(alkali-resistant; coatings containing colored polyester base layer and epoxy-containing acrylic resin clear coat for metal plates)

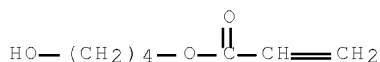
IT Coating materials
(antistaining; coatings containing colored polyester base layer and epoxy-containing acrylic resin clear coat for metal plates)

IT Primers (paints)
(coatings containing colored polyester base layer and epoxy-containing acrylic resin clear coat for metal plates)

IT Polyesters, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coatings containing colored polyester base layer and epoxy-containing acrylic resin clear coat for metal plates)

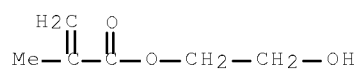
IT Coating materials
(colored; coatings containing colored polyester base

- layer and epoxy-containing acrylic resin clear coat for metal plates)
- IT Aminoplasts
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(hardeners; coatings containing colored polyester base layer and epoxy-containing acrylic resin clear coat for metal plates)
- IT Galvanized steel
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(sheet; coatings containing colored polyester base layer and epoxy-containing acrylic resin clear coat for metal plates)
- IT Coating materials
(solvent-resistant; coatings containing colored polyester base layer and epoxy-containing acrylic resin clear coat for metal plates)
- IT Coating process
(three-coat-two-bake; coatings containing colored polyester base layer and epoxy-containing acrylic resin clear coat for metal plates)
- IT Coating materials
(transparent; coatings containing colored polyester base layer and epoxy-containing acrylic resin clear coat for metal plates)
- IT 253433-49-7P, Butyl acrylate-3,3-dimethylolpentane-formaldehyde-glycidyl methacrylate-hexahydrophthalic anhydride-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-isophthalic acid-melamine-neopentyl glycol-styrene-trimethylolpropane copolymer 253433-50-0P
253433-51-1P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(coatings containing colored polyester base layer and epoxy-containing acrylic resin clear coat for metal plates)
- IT 222414-12-2, KP Color 8630 253441-29-1, AT 2100 White
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coatings containing colored polyester base layer and epoxy-containing acrylic resin clear coat for metal plates)
- IT 253433-49-7P, Butyl acrylate-3,3-dimethylolpentane-formaldehyde-glycidyl methacrylate-hexahydrophthalic anhydride-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-isophthalic acid-melamine-neopentyl glycol-styrene-trimethylolpropane copolymer 253433-50-0P
253433-51-1P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(coatings containing colored polyester base layer and epoxy-containing acrylic resin clear coat for metal plates)
- RN 253433-49-7 HCAPLUS
- CN 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, 2,2-diethyl-1,3-propanediol, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, ethenylbenzene, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, formaldehyde, hexahydro-1,3-isobenzofurandione, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, oxiranylmethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
- CM 1
- CRN 2478-10-6
- CMF C7 H12 O3



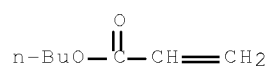
CM 2

CRN 868-77-9
 CMF C6 H10 O3



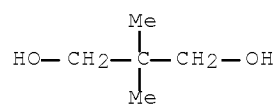
CM 3

CRN 141-32-2
 CMF C7 H12 O2



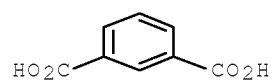
CM 4

CRN 126-30-7
 CMF C5 H12 O2



CM 5

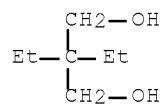
CRN 121-91-5
 CMF C8 H6 O4



CM 6

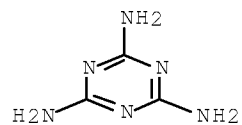
10/824,298

CRN 115-76-4
CMF C7 H16 O2



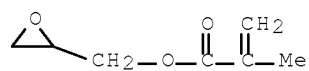
CM 7

CRN 108-78-1
CMF C3 H6 N6



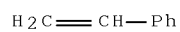
CM 8

CRN 106-91-2
CMF C7 H10 O3



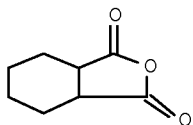
CM 9

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



CM 10

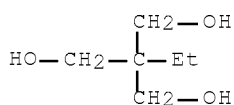
CRN 85-42-7
CMF C8 H10 O3



CM 11

CRN 77-99-6

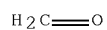
CMF C6 H14 O3



CM 12

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



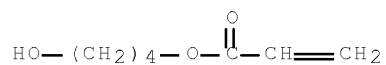
RN 253433-50-0 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, ethenylbenzene, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, formaldehyde, hexahydro-1,3-isobenzofurandione, 1,6-hexanediol, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, oxiranylmethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

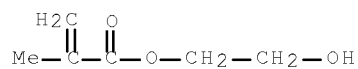
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

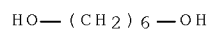
10/824,298

CRN 868-77-9
CMF C6 H10 O3



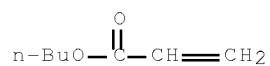
CM 3

CRN 629-11-8
CMF C6 H14 O2



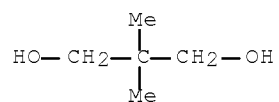
CM 4

CRN 141-32-2
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 5

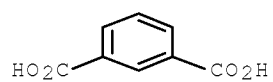
CRN 126-30-7
CMF C5 H12 O2



CM 6

CRN 121-91-5
CMF C8 H6 O4

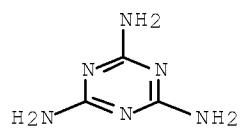
10/824,298



CM 7

CRN 108-78-1

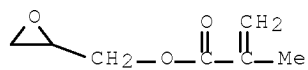
CMF C3 H6 N6



CM 8

CRN 106-91-2

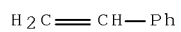
CMF C7 H10 O3



CM 9

CRN 100-42-5

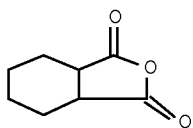
CMF C8 H8



CM 10

CRN 85-42-7

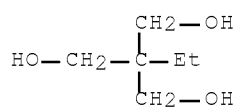
CMF C8 H10 O3



CM 11

CRN 77-99-6

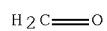
CMF C6 H14 O3



CM 12

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



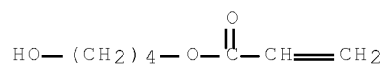
RN 253433-51-1 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, ethenylbenzene, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, formaldehyde, hexahydro-1,3-isobenzofurandione, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, oxiranylmethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

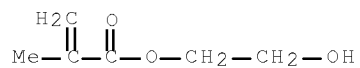
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

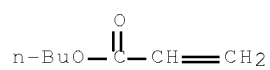
10/824,298

CRN 868-77-9
CMF C6 H10 O3



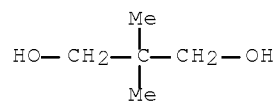
CM 3

CRN 141-32-2
CMF C7 H12 O2



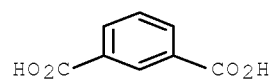
CM 4

CRN 126-30-7
CMF C5 H12 O2



CM 5

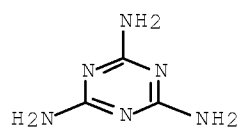
CRN 121-91-5
CMF C8 H6 O4



CM 6

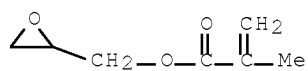
CRN 108-78-1
CMF C3 H6 N6

10/824,298



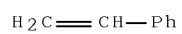
CM 7

CRN 106-91-2
CMF C7 H10 O3



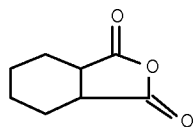
CM 8

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



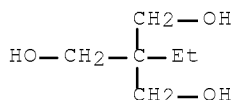
CM 9

CRN 85-42-7
CMF C8 H10 O3



CM 10

CRN 77-99-6
CMF C6 H14 O3



CM 11

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O

H₂C=O

L271 ANSWER 22 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:751759 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:4115

TITLE: Stain-resistant clear coating compositions for metal sheets

INVENTOR(S): Tada, Masahiro; Tanaka, Shoichi; Nakai, Noboru

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kansai Paint Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 11323243	A	19991126	JP 1998-138259	19980520 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-138259	19980520 <--

ED Entered STN: 26 Nov 1999

AB The coating composition comprises 30-70 parts OH-containing acrylic polymer (Mn 10,000-500,000 and Tg -10 to 70°) having styrene 15-60%, (B) 10-50 parts polyester having Mn 400-5000, Tg -10 to 70° and acid value 50-400 mgKOH/g, and (C) 10-40 melamine curing agent. Thus, styrene-Bu acrylate-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer 70 and hexahydrophthalic anhydride-isophthalic acid-neopentyl glycol-3,3-dimethylolpentane-trimethylolpropane copolymer 10, Cymel 303 (melamine resin) 20 and Nacure 5225 0.1 parts were mixed, and applied to a steel plate coated with epoxy primer coating and color base coating, and baked at 235° for 50 s, showing image clarity (PGD value) 1.0, pencil hardness 4B and good stain resistance.

IC ICM C09D133-14

ICS B05D001-36; B05D005-00; B05D007-14; C09D005-16; C09D125-14; C09D161-28; C09D167-00

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

IT 251323-57-6P 251323-58-7P 251323-59-8P 251323-60-1P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(stain-resistant clear coating compns. for metal sheets)

IT 251323-57-6P 251323-58-7P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(stain-resistant clear coating compns. for metal sheets)

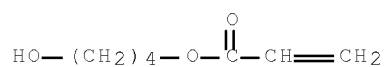
RN 251323-57-6 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate,
 2,2-diethyl-1,3-propanediol, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, ethenylbenzene,
 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, formaldehyde,
 hexahydro-1,3-isobenzofurandione, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate,
 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-methyl-2-propenoic acid and
 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

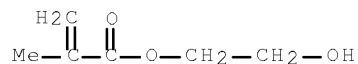
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

CRN 868-77-9

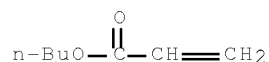
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 3

CRN 141-32-2

CMF C7 H12 O2

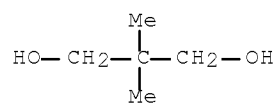


CM 4

CRN 126-30-7

CMF C5 H12 O2

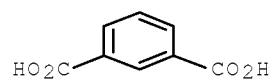
10/824,298



CM 5

CRN 121-91-5

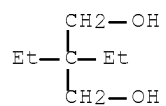
CMF C8 H6 O4



CM 6

CRN 115-76-4

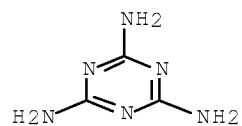
CMF C7 H16 O2



CM 7

CRN 108-78-1

CMF C3 H6 N6

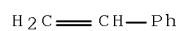


CM 8

CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8

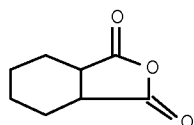
10/824,298



CM 9

CRN 85-42-7

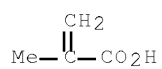
CMF C8 H10 O3



CM 10

CRN 79-41-4

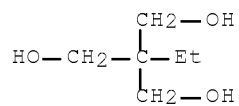
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 11

CRN 77-99-6

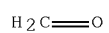
CMF C6 H14 O3



CM 12

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



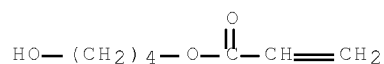
RN 251323-58-7 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate,
 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, ethenylbenzene, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-
 1,3-propanediol, formaldehyde, hexahydro-1,3-isobenzofurandione,
 1,6-hexanediol, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl
 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-methyl-2-propenoic acid and 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-
 triamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

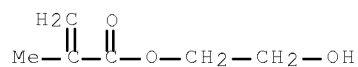
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

CRN 868-77-9

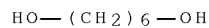
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 3

CRN 629-11-8

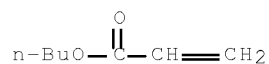
CMF C6 H14 O2



CM 4

CRN 141-32-2

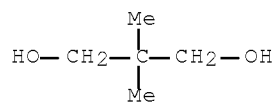
CMF C7 H12 O2



10/824,298

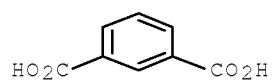
CM 5

CRN 126-30-7
CMF C5 H12 O2



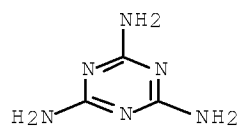
CM 6

CRN 121-91-5
CMF C8 H6 O4



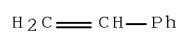
CM 7

CRN 108-78-1
CMF C3 H6 N6



CM 8

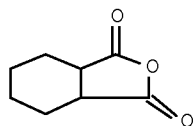
CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



CM 9

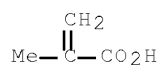
10/824,298

CRN 85-42-7
CMF C8 H10 O3



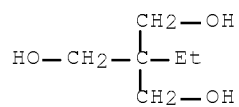
CM 10

CRN 79-41-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



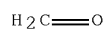
CM 11

CRN 77-99-6
CMF C6 H14 O3



CM 12

CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O



L271 ANSWER 23 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:597513 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:230088
TITLE: Manufacture of water-thinned acrylic binders

for coatings
 INVENTOR(S): Wilfinger, Werner; Kriessmann, Ingo; Gossak, Kurt;
 Luttenberger, Johann
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vianova Resins AG, Austria; Surface Specialties
 Austria GmbH
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 942049	A1	19990915	EP 1999-104158	19990302 <--
EP 942049	B1	20040929		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AT 9800429	A	20000615	AT 1998-429	19980311 <--
AT 407254	B	20010226		
AT 277980	T	20041015	AT 1999-104158	19990302 <--
US 6228931	B1	20010508	US 1999-264883	19990309 <--
JP 11323157	A	19991126	JP 1999-63959	19990310 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AT 1998-429	A 19980311 <--
			EP 1999-104158	A 19990302 <--

ED Entered STN: 22 Sep 1999

AB The title binders, useful for 1- or 2-component coatings, adhesives, sizes and impregnating materials, contain a H₂O-insol. synthetic resin (A), e.g., a polyacrylate, polyester, alkyd, epoxy or melamine resin or a polyurethane, and, as an emulsifier, a carboxy- and OH-functional polymer (B) which is a neutralized reaction product of a H₂O-insol. OH-functional synthetic polymer (B1), and a carboxy-functional polymer (B2). For example, a mixture of 120 parts (solids) acrylic acid-ethylhexyl acrylate-Me methacrylate-styrene copolymer and 180 parts (solids) Bu acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-glycidyl methacrylate-isobornyl methacrylate copolymer (preparation of copolymers by radical polymerization in Me₂CHOH solution given) was concentrated to a solid content of 91% and kept at 105° in an autoclave to give an emulsifier resin (B) which could produce a homogeneous aqueous emulsion when mixed (3 g) with 7 g H₂O. The resin having acid number 124 mg/g and acid number 26 mg/g was neutralized (80%) with Me₂NCH₂CH₂OH, cooled to 100°, 1000 parts 70% solution of Macrynal SM 516 (polymer A) in BuOAc was added and the mixture emulsified in H₂O to give a title binder.

IC ICM C09D005-02

ICS C08G081-02; C08J003-03; C09D007-12; C09D201-00

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 37

ST water thinned acrylic manuf binder coating; emulsifier resin

manuf waterborne acrylic coating; hydroxy acrylic polymer emulsification

emulsifier resin polyacrylate manuf

IT Emulsifying agents

(manufacture of polyacrylates as emulsifiers for acrylic binders for water-thinned coatings, adhesives, sizes and impregnating materials)

IT Adhesives

Coating materials

Impregnating materials

Sizes (agents)

(water-thinned; manufacture of polyacrylates as emulsifiers for acrylic binders for water-thinned coatings, adhesives, sizes and impregnating materials)

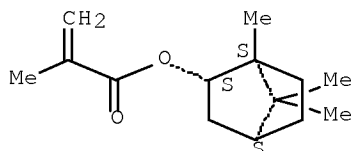
- IT 88895-77-6, Synthacryl SC 370 135152-39-5, Macrynal SM 516
170137-49-2, Macrynal VSM 1565 244021-58-7, Macrynal VSM 2800
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(binder, aqueous dispersion; manufacture of polyacrylates as emulsifiers for acrylic binders for water-thinned coatings, adhesives, sizes and impregnating materials)
- IT 88677-27-4P, Acrylic acid-Butyl acrylate-2-Ethylhexyl acrylate-2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate-Methyl methacrylate-Styrene copolymer
243979-48-8P, Acrylic acid-Butyl acrylate-2-Ethylhexyl acrylate-Glycidyl methacrylate-2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate-Isobornyl methacrylate-Methyl methacrylate-Styrene copolymer 243979-49-9P, Butyl acrylate-2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate-Methacrylic acid-Methyl methacrylate-Styrene-Tripropylene glycol monomethacrylate copolymer 243979-50-2P, Acrylic acid-Butyl acrylate-4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate-Isobornyl methacrylate-Methyl methacrylate-Styrene copolymer 243979-51-3P, Acrylic acid-2-Ethylhexyl acrylate-4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate-Isobornyl methacrylate-Methyl methacrylate-Styrene copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(emulsifier; manufacture of polyacrylates as emulsifiers for acrylic binders for water-thinned coatings, adhesives, sizes and impregnating materials)
- IT 243979-50-2P, Acrylic acid-Butyl acrylate-4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate-Isobornyl methacrylate-Methyl methacrylate-Styrene copolymer 243979-51-3P, Acrylic acid-2-Ethylhexyl acrylate-4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate-Isobornyl methacrylate-Methyl methacrylate-Styrene copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(emulsifier; manufacture of polyacrylates as emulsifiers for acrylic binders for water-thinned coatings, adhesives, sizes and impregnating materials)
- RN 243979-50-2 HCAPLUS
- CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-propenoic acid and rel-(1R,2R,4R)-1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7534-94-3

CMF C14 H22 O2

Relative stereochemistry.

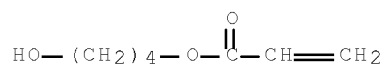


CM 2

CRN 2478-10-6

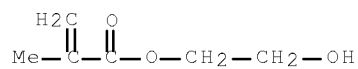
10/824,298

CMF C7 H12 O3



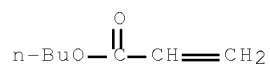
CM 3

CRN 868-77-9
CMF C6 H10 O3



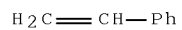
CM 4

CRN 141-32-2
CMF C7 H12 O2



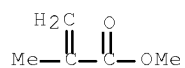
CM 5

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



CM 6

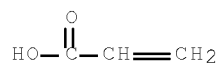
CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 7

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



RN 243979-51-3 HCAPLUS

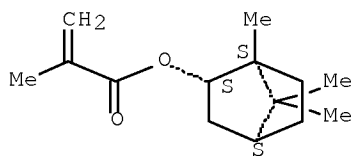
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-propenoic acid and rel-(1R,2R,4R)-1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7534-94-3

CMF C14 H22 O2

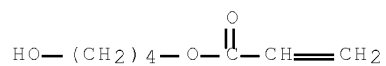
Relative stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 2478-10-6

CMF C7 H12 O3

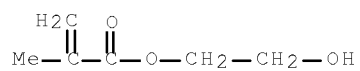


CM 3

CRN 868-77-9

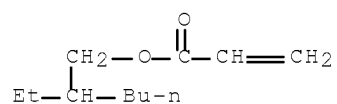
CMF C6 H10 O3

10/824,298



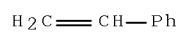
CM 4

CRN 103-11-7
CMF C11 H20 O2



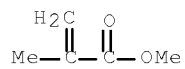
CM 5

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



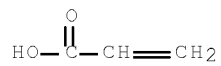
CM 6

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 7

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L271 ANSWER 24 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:693778 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:303434
 TITLE: Room temperature air-curable compositions containing acrylic polyurethane oligomers and (meth)acrylate esters
 INVENTOR(S): Iwasaki, Kazuhiko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Rayon Co, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08231922	A	19960910	JP 1995-34131	19950222 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-34131	19950222 <--

ED Entered STN: 23 Nov 1996

AB Coating compns. useful on floors, walls, etc. comprise 15-70% oligomers from polyisocyanates, OH-substituted (meth)acrylate esters, and allyl ether monoalcs., 15-85% (meth)acrylate esters, 0-25% (meth)acrylate-soluble acrylic polymers, 0.1-15% crosslinking agents, 0.1-10% crosslinking accelerators, and 0.01-5% crosslinking aids. Thus, Duranate TPA 100 (HMDI trimer) 543.0, Me methacrylate (I) 306.2, 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate 144, and Neoallyl P 30 (pentaerythritol triallyl ether) 537.6 parts were allowed to react, mixed (25 parts) with I 70, I-Bu acrylate copolymer 5, N,N-di(2-hydroxypropyl)-p-toluidine 0.5, 8% Co naphthenate 0.5, 50% Bz202 2, and an anti-foaming agent 0.5 part, mixed (100 parts solution) with 133 parts silicious sand and 5 parts green pigment, applied on a primed slate plate to show set-to-touch time 60 s at 25° and good surface smoothness.

IC ICM C09D175-16
 ICS C09D004-02

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

IT 183277-82-9P, Hexamethylene diisocyanate trimer-4-hydroxybutyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate-pentaerythritol triallyl ether copolymer 183277-83-0P 183277-84-1P 183277-85-2P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (room temperature air-curable acrylic polyurethane coatings containing crosslinking catalysts, accelerators, and aids)

IT 183277-84-1P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (room temperature air-curable acrylic polyurethane coatings containing crosslinking catalysts, accelerators, and aids)

RN 183277-84-1 HCAPLUS

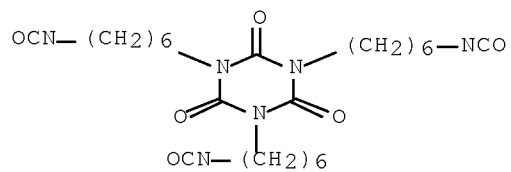
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 3-(2-propenyloxy)-2,2-bis[(2-propenyloxy)methyl]-1-propanol and 1,3,5-tris(6-isocyanatohexyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 3779-63-3

10/824,298

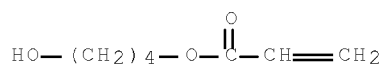
CMF C24 H36 N6 O6



CM 2

CRN 2478-10-6

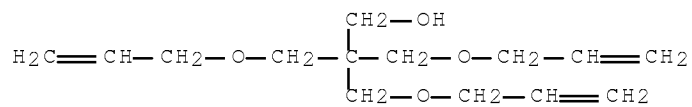
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 3

CRN 1471-17-6

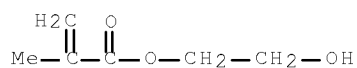
CMF C14 H24 O4



CM 4

CRN 868-77-9

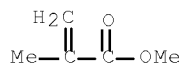
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 5

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



L271 ANSWER 25 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:715470 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:331688

TITLE: Thermosetting acrylic coating compositions with good storage stability and low-temperature curability

INVENTOR(S): Iwamoto, Akio; Kato, Takeshi; Fuje, Shinobu; Hotsuta, Kazuhiko; Iwase, Kunio; Takeuchi, Hiroshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Rayon Co, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 08225768	A	19960903	JP 1995-116176	19950217 <--
JP 3457767	B2	20031020		
JP 07278486	A	19951024	JP 1995-29896	19950217 <--
JP 3524613	B2	20040510		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-29896	A3 19950217 <--
			JP 1994-21642	A 19940218 <--

ED Entered STN: 05 Dec 1996

AB The compns., useful for clear topcoats especially for automobiles requiring excellent appearance and high hiding power, contain (A) acrylic polymers containing 0.5-40% dicarboxylic acid anhydride monomer units having 50-98% half-esterified acid anhydrides, (B) epoxy-containing acrylic polymers, and optionally (C) OH-containing acrylic polymers. Thus, 100 parts mono-Bu fumarate-Bu methacrylate-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-methacrylic acid-styrene (5:49.5:20:15:10) copolymer [acid value 114 mg-KOH/g, weight-average mol. weight (Mw) 10,000] and 80 parts Bu methacrylate-2-ethylhexyl methacrylate-glycidyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-styrene (10:23:30:7:30) copolymer (OH equivalent 1657 g/equivalent, epoxy equivalent 473 g/equivalent, Mw 5,000) were blended with 0.2 part surface modifier and 1.8 parts benzyltributylammonium chloride, diluted with 50:50 Solvesso 100/Cellosolve acetate to viscosity (in a number 4 Ford cup at 20°) of 25 s, and coated on a stainless-steel plate for automobile bodies and baked to give a film with beautiful appearance and excellent resistances to acid, water, weather, crack and abrasion.

IC ICM C09D133-14

ICS C08G059-34; C08L063-00; C09D163-00

CC 42-7 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

IT Coating materials

(acid- and water-resistant, thermosetting, transparent; thermosetting acrylic coatings with good storage stability and low-temperature curability)

IT 183425-75-4P, Monobutyl fumarate-butyl methacrylate-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-2-ethylhexyl methacrylate-glycidyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-maleic anhydride-methacrylic acid-styrene copolymer

183425-79-8P 183425-86-7P 183425-93-6P 183425-98-1P

10/824,298

183426-02-0P 183426-06-4P 183426-11-1P 183426-15-5P
183601-58-3P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(thermosetting acrylic coatings with good storage stability and low-temperature curability)

IT 183425-79-8P 183425-86-7P 183426-11-1P
183601-58-3P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(thermosetting acrylic coatings with good storage stability and low-temperature curability)

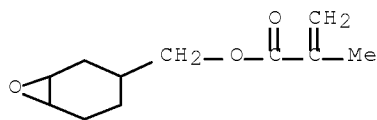
RN 183425-79-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)-, monomethyl ester, polymer with cyclohexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, dodecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl hydrogen butanedioate, methyl 2-propenoate and 7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-ylmethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 82428-30-6

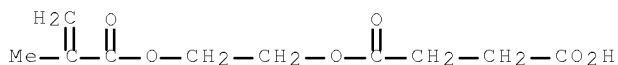
CMF C11 H16 O3



CM 2

CRN 20882-04-6

CMF C10 H14 O6

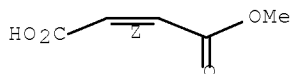


CM 3

CRN 3052-50-4

CMF C5 H6 O4

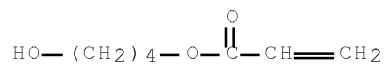
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 4

CRN 2478-10-6

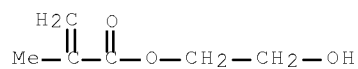
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 5

CRN 868-77-9

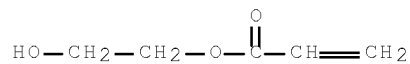
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 6

CRN 818-61-1

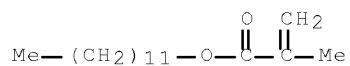
CMF C5 H8 O3



CM 7

CRN 142-90-5

CMF C16 H30 O2

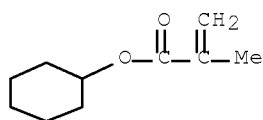


CM 8

CRN 101-43-9

10/824,298

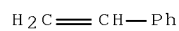
CMF C10 H16 O2



CM 9

CRN 100-42-5

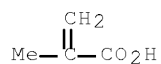
CMF C8 H8



CM 10

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



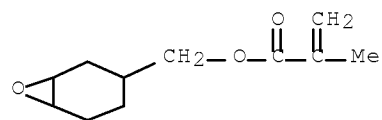
RN 183425-86-7 HCAPLUS

CN 1,2-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, mono[2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl] ester, polymer with butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, dodecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene, 2,5-furandione, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate, 2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl hydrogen butanedioate, 2-methyl-2-propenoic acid, 7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-ylmethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and oxiranylmethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 82428-30-6

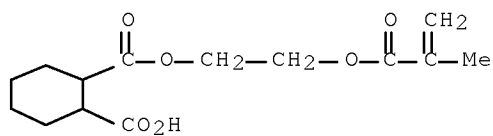
CMF C11 H16 O3



CM 2

CRN 51252-88-1

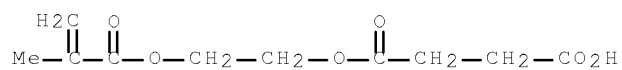
CMF C14 H20 O6



CM 3

CRN 20882-04-6

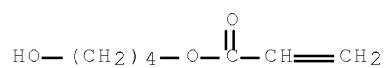
CMF C10 H14 O6



CM 4

CRN 2478-10-6

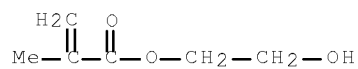
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 5

CRN 868-77-9

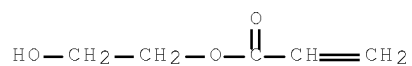
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 6

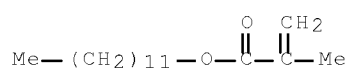
10/824,298

CRN 818-61-1
CMF C5 H8 O3



CM 7

CRN 142-90-5
CMF C16 H30 O2



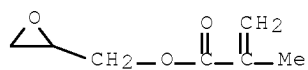
CM 8

CRN 108-31-6
CMF C4 H2 O3



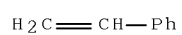
CM 9

CRN 106-91-2
CMF C7 H10 O3



CM 10

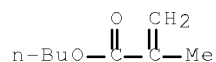
CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



CM 11

CRN 97-88-1

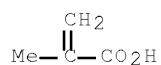
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 12

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



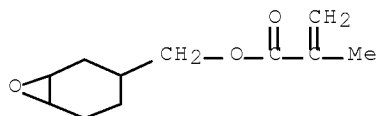
RN 183426-11-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)-, 1-butyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, butyl 2-propenoate, dodecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene, 2,5-furandione, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate, 7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-ylmethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and tridecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 82428-30-6

CMF C11 H16 O3

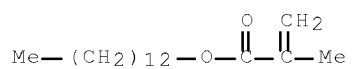


CM 2

CRN 2495-25-2

CMF C17 H32 O2

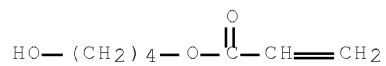
10/824,298



CM 3

CRN 2478-10-6

CMF C7 H12 O3

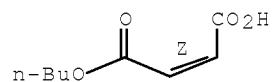


CM 4

CRN 925-21-3

CMF C8 H12 O4

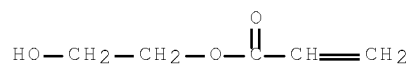
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 5

CRN 818-61-1

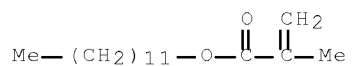
CMF C5 H8 O3



CM 6

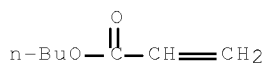
CRN 142-90-5

CMF C16 H30 O2



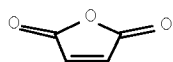
CM 7

CRN 141-32-2
 CMF C7 H12 O2



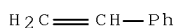
CM 8

CRN 108-31-6
 CMF C4 H2 O3



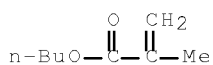
CM 9

CRN 100-42-5
 CMF C8 H8



CM 10

CRN 97-88-1
 CMF C8 H14 O2



RN 183601-58-3 HCAPLUS

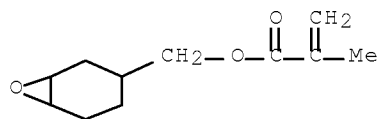
CN Butanedioic acid, methylene-, mono(2-ethylhexyl) ester, polymer with
 dodecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate,
 2,5-furandione, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate,
 2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl hydrogen butanedioate,
 7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-ylmethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-propenoic
 acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/824,298

CM 1

CRN 82428-30-6

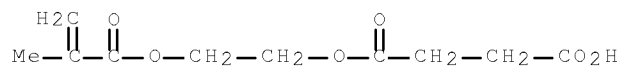
CMF C11 H16 O3



CM 2

CRN 20882-04-6

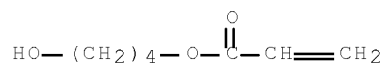
CMF C10 H14 O6



CM 3

CRN 2478-10-6

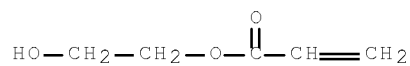
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 4

CRN 818-61-1

CMF C5 H8 O3

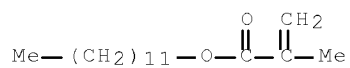


CM 5

CRN 142-90-5

CMF C16 H30 O2

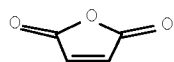
10/824,298



CM 6

CRN 108-31-6

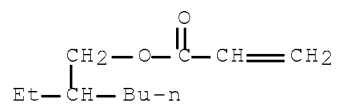
CMF C4 H2 O3



CM 7

CRN 103-11-7

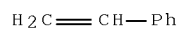
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 8

CRN 100-42-5

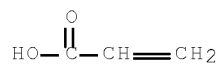
CMF C8 H8



CM 9

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 10

CRN 42296-64-0

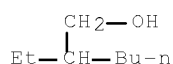
CMF C13 H22 O4

CCI IDS

CM 11

CRN 104-76-7

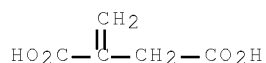
CMF C8 H18 O



CM 12

CRN 97-65-4

CMF C5 H6 O4



L271 ANSWER 26 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:315296 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:346170

TITLE: Copolymers of (poly)cyclic monomers having special isomer distributions for use in coatings

INVENTOR(S): Epple, Ulrich; Schmidt, Holger; Brindoepeke, Gerhard; Doessel, Karl-Friedrich

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst A.-G., Germany

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 27 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
EP 705853	A2	19960410	EP 1995-115526	19951002 <--
EP 705853	A3	19960703		
EP 705853	B1	19990203		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, NL, PT, SE				
DE 4435950	A1	19960411	DE 1994-4435950	19941007 <--
AT 176487	T	19990215	AT 1995-115526	19951002 <--
US 5612434	A	19970318	US 1995-538216	19951003 <--
AU 9533088	A	19960418	AU 1995-33088	19951005 <--

10/824,298

CN 1128768	A	19960814	CN 1995-117260	19951005 <--
CA 2160085	A1	19960408	CA 1995-2160085	19951006 <--
JP 08188626	A	19960723	JP 1995-260487	19951006 <--
ZA 9508435	A	19970407	ZA 1995-8435	19951006 <--
BR 9504332	A	19961008	BR 1995-4332	19951009 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1994-4435950	A 19941007 <--

ED Entered STN: 30 May 1996

AB The title polymers, with low free volume and glass temps. $\leq 15^\circ$ higher at equivalent mol. wts. and mol. weight distributions, are prepared from unsatd. monomers containing esters of unsatd. acids with isoborneol ≤ 92 , isofenchyl alc. ≥ 3.5 , and pseudoborneol $\geq 1\%$. Peroxide-initiated polymerization of Cardura E10 24.18, acrylic acid 3.54, methacrylic acid 7.69, hydroxyethyl methacrylate 19.85, isobornyl methacrylate 14.89, MMA 7.18, and styrene 22.67 parts at 170° gave a copolymer (I) with OH number 135.1, acid number 23.0, viscosity (23°) 3.32 Pa-s, weight-average mol. weight 3860, polydispersity 2.1, Hazen color 45, and glass temperature 29° . A high-solids (70.0%) coating composition formulated with I and a polyisocyanate (Desmodur N 3390) and baked at 130° for 20 min gave a film with Koenig pendulum hardness 207 s and Erichsen indentation 4.4 mm.

IC ICM C08F220-18

ICS C09D133-06; C09J133-06

CC 42-7 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

IT Coating materials

(water-thinned, copolymers of (poly)cyclic monomers having special isomer distributions for use in coatings)

IT 172904-03-9 172904-04-0 176795-81-6 176795-82-7
176795-83-8

RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(copolymers of (poly)cyclic monomers having special isomer distributions for use in coatings)

IT 176795-82-7

RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(copolymers of (poly)cyclic monomers having special isomer distributions for use in coatings)

RN 176795-82-7 HCAPLUS

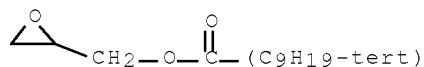
CN 2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)-, diethyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, oxiranylmethyl tert-decanoate, 2-propenoic acid and rel-(1R,2R,4R)-1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 71206-09-2

CMF C13 H24 O3

CCI IDS

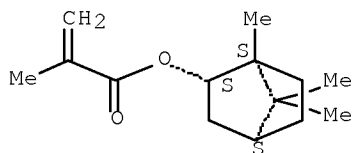


CM 2

10/824,298

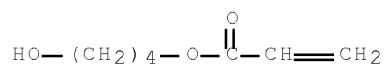
CRN 7534-94-3
CMF C14 H22 O2

Relative stereochemistry.



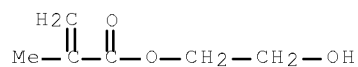
CM 3

CRN 2478-10-6
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 4

CRN 868-77-9
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 5

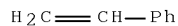
CRN 141-05-9
CMF C8 H12 O4

Double bond geometry as shown.



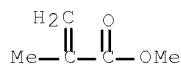
CM 6

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



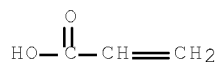
CM 7

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 8

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



L271 ANSWER 27 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:931254 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:314876
 TITLE: Process for preparing water-dilutable,
 acrylate copolymer-based lacquer binders
 INVENTOR(S): Wilfinger, Werner; Kriessmann, Ingo; Gossak, Kurt
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vianova Kunstharz Aktiengesellschaft, Austria
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
WO 9517450	A1	19950629	WO 1994-AT203	19941222 <--
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, KR, PL, RO, RU, SI, SK, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AT 9401376	A	19970215	AT 1994-1376	19940713 <--
AT 402933	B	19970925		
CA 2177594	A1	19950629	CA 1994-2177594	19941222 <--
CA 2177594	C	20050201		

10/824,298

AU 9512672	A	19950710	AU 1995-12672	19941222 <--
AU 684876	B2	19980108		
EP 736058	A1	19961009	EP 1995-903702	19941222 <--
EP 736058	B1	19990602		
R: AT, BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1138340	A	19961218	CN 1994-194585	19941222 <--
BR 9408401	A	19970805	BR 1994-8401	19941222 <--
JP 09511263	T	19971111	JP 1994-517050	19941222 <--
CZ 284372	B6	19981111	CZ 1996-1854	19941222 <--
AT 180808	T	19990615	AT 1995-903702	19941222 <--
ES 2132603	T3	19990816	ES 1995-903702	19941222 <--
US 5811484	A	19980922	US 1996-663127	19960624 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AT 1993-2606	A 19931223 <--
			AT 1994-1376	A 19940713 <--
			WO 1994-AT203	W 19941222 <--

ED Entered STN: 21 Nov 1995

AB Water-dilutable acrylate copolymer-based lacquer binders are prepared by reacting 15-40 weight% of an acrylate copolymer containing carboxylic components, with an acid number of 70-240 (preferably 100-200) mg KOH/g, with 60-85 weight% of an acrylate copolymer as a polyhydroxyl component, with hydroxyl number of 90-250 (preferably 110-180) mg KOH/g and an epoxy equivalent of 0.7-26.0 mequiv/100 g solids. The polycarboxyl component is prepared from: (1) 67-90 weight% of a C1-12-alkyl (meth)acrylate, optionally containing up to 50 weight% styrene, and (2) 10-33 weight% of an α,β -ethylenically unsatd. carboxylic acid, preferably (meth)acrylic acid; the polyhydroxyl component is prepared from: (1) 40-79.9 weight% C1-12-alkyl (meth)acrylate, optionally containing up to 50 weight% styrene, (2) 20-59.9 weight% of a (meth)acrylic acid monoester with a diol (with a C2-4-alkylene or C6-12-oxyalkylene group), and (3) 0.1-3 weight% of a vinyl epoxide [e.g., glycidyl (meth)acrylate or glycidyl allyl ether]. The carboxylic acid groups of the polycarboxyl component are partially neutralized prior to reaction. These lacquer binders are suitable for producing water-dilutable baking enamels with a low auxiliary organic solvent content.

IC ICM C08G081-02

ICS C09D133-06; B05D007-26

ICI C09D133-06, C09D133-14; C09D133-06, C09D161-20

CC 35-4 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

Section cross-reference(s): 42

ST water dild epoxy polyacrylate lacquer;
polymethacrylate epoxy lacquer binder

IT Epoxy resins, preparation

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(acrylic, preparation of water-dilutable acrylate-epoxy copolymer-based lacquer binders)

IT Acrylic polymers, preparation

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(epoxy, preparation of water-dilutable acrylate-epoxy copolymer-based lacquer binders)

IT Coating materials

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(lacquers, water-thinned, preparation of water-dilutable acrylate-epoxy copolymer-based lacquer binders)

IT 108-01-0 121-44-8, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(neutralization agent; preparation of water-dilutable acrylate-epoxy copolymer-based lacquer binders)

IT 81809-60-1P 105270-80-2P 170572-39-1DP, acrylate polymers

10/824,298

170572-40-4DP, acrylate polymers 170572-41-5DP, acrylate polymers 170572-42-6P 170572-43-7P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of water-dilutable acrylate-epoxy copolymer-based lacquer binders)

IT 170572-39-1DP, acrylate polymers 170572-41-5DP, acrylate polymers 170572-43-7P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of water-dilutable acrylate-epoxy copolymer-based lacquer binders)

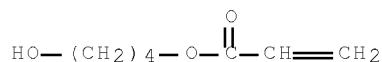
RN 170572-39-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate, 2-methylpropyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, oxiranylmethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and [(2-propenyloxy)methyl]oxirane (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

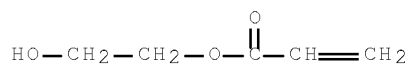
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

CRN 818-61-1

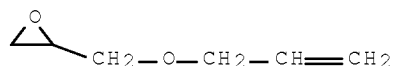
CMF C5 H8 O3



CM 3

CRN 106-92-3

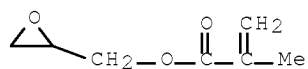
CMF C6 H10 O2



CM 4

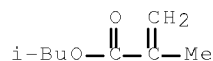
10/824,298

CRN 106-91-2
CMF C7 H10 O3



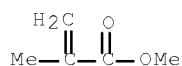
CM 5

CRN 97-86-9
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 6

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2

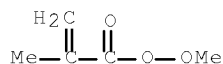


RN 170572-41-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propeneperoxoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-methylpropyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and oxiranylmethyl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

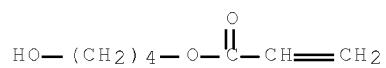
CRN 14180-19-9
CMF C5 H8 O3



CM 2

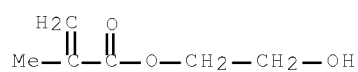
10/824,298

CRN 2478-10-6
CMF C7 H12 O3



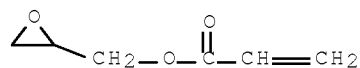
CM 3

CRN 868-77-9
CMF C6 H10 O3



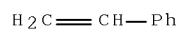
CM 4

CRN 106-90-1
CMF C6 H8 O3



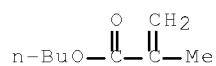
CM 5

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



CM 6

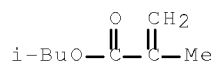
CRN 97-88-1
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 7

CRN 97-86-9

CMF C8 H14 O2



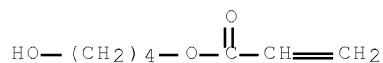
RN 170572-43-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, butyl ester, polymer with ethyl 2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, oxiranylmethyl 2-propenoate and 2-propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

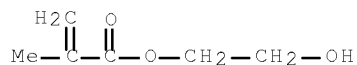
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

CRN 868-77-9

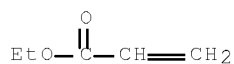
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 3

CRN 140-88-5

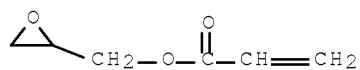
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 4

CRN 106-90-1

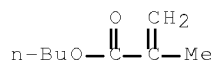
CMF C6 H8 O3



CM 5

CRN 97-88-1

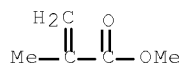
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 6

CRN 80-62-6

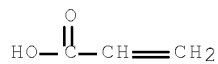
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 7

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L271 ANSWER 28 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:996257 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:59317
 TITLE: Modular systems for use in aqueous coating

compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Heuwinkel, Heike; Lenhard, Werner; Patzschke,
 Hans-Peter; Vogt-Birnbrich, Bettina
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Herberts GmbH, Germany
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 17 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 4415292	A1	19951102	DE 1994-4415292	19940430 <--
CA 2166290	A1	19951109	CA 1995-2166290	19950426 <--
WO 9529960	A1	19951109	WO 1995-EP1567	19950426 <--
W: AU, CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9524079	A	19951129	AU 1995-24079	19950426 <--
AU 692545	B2	19980611		
EP 706543	A1	19960417	EP 1995-917959	19950426 <--
EP 706543	B1	19971105		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, PT, SE				
JP 09504335	T	19970428	JP 1995-527981	19950426 <--
AT 159975	T	19971115	AT 1995-917959	19950426 <--
ES 2110846	T3	19980216	ES 1995-917959	19950426 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1994-4415292	A 19940430 <--
			WO 1995-EP1567	W 19950426 <--

ED Entered STN: 22 Dec 1995

AB The title systems, which can be mixed in different ratios to give different coatings (e.g., primers, topcoats, clear coats), comprise cationically stabilized, H₂O-thinnable binders, aqueous pastes of pigments and/or fillers containing cationically stabilized resins, aqueous effect pigments containing such resins, and crosslinking and rheol.-controlling agents. A 79.6% solution (viscosity at 50% solids and 25° 12.5 Pa-s) of copolymer from hydroxyethyl methacrylate 195.5, hydroxybutyl acrylate 599, Bu methacrylate 1031, 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate 483, Me methacrylate 439, styrene 893, and N-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]methacrylamide 358 g was mixed (250 g) with 8 g 50% HCO₂H and 713.4 g H₂O to give a 20.4% solution with acid content 21 mequiv./100 g solids and pH 6.5. The formulation of such dispersions in coating compns. is decribed.

IC ICM C09D005-02

ICS C09D005-28; C09D005-36; C09D017-00; C09D133-00; C09D175-04;
 C09D151-08; C09D007-02; B05D007-16

ICA C09D007-12; C09D005-38; C09D163-00; C08G018-62; C08G018-42; C08J007-04

ICI C09D133-00, C09D175-04, C09D161-28

CC 42-7 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

ST binder coating water thinned; methacrylate copolymer binder coating; hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer binder; dimethylaminopropylmethacrylamide copolymer binder; hydroxybutyl methacrylate copolymer binder; acrylate copolymer binder coating; styrene copolymer binder coating

IT Urethane polymers, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (polyester-, modular systems for use in aqueous coating compns.)

IT Coating materials

(water-thinned, modular binder systems for use in aq
 . coating compns.)

IT 172464-91-4 172464-92-5 172464-93-6 172464-94-7
 172464-95-8 172464-96-9 172464-97-0

10/824,298

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(modular systems for use in aqueous coating compns.)

IT 172464-91-4 172464-92-5

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(modular systems for use in aqueous coating compns.)

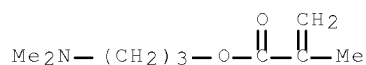
RN 172464-91-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, butyl ester, polymer with
3-(dimethylamino)propyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene,
2-ethylhexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate,
2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 20602-77-1

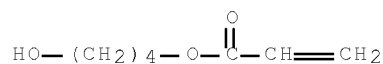
CMF C9 H17 N O2



CM 2

CRN 2478-10-6

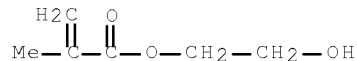
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 3

CRN 868-77-9

CMF C6 H10 O3

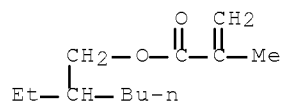


CM 4

CRN 688-84-6

CMF C12 H22 O2

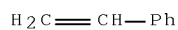
10/824,298



CM 5

CRN 100-42-5

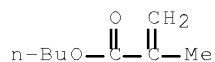
CMF C8 H8



CM 6

CRN 97-88-1

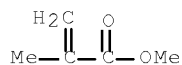
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 7

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



RN 172464-92-5 HCAPLUS

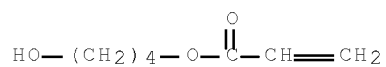
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, butyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and oxiranylmethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

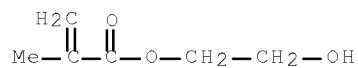
CMF C7 H12 O3

10/824,298



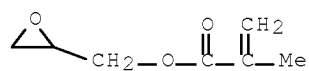
CM 2

CRN 868-77-9
CMF C6 H10 O3



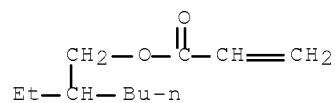
CM 3

CRN 106-91-2
CMF C7 H10 O3



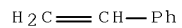
CM 4

CRN 103-11-7
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 5

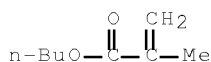
CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



CM 6

CRN 97-88-1

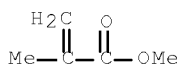
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 7

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



L271 ANSWER 29 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:10435 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:10435

TITLE: Acrylate copolymers containing amino, carboxyl and, optionally, hydroxy groups

INVENTOR(S): Hoffmann, Peter; Bruennemann, Michael

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Lacke und Farben A.-G., Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 13 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

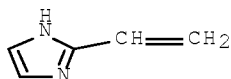
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 4133420	A1	19930415	DE 1991-4133420	19911009 <--
WO 9307190	A1	19930415	WO 1992-EP2259	19920930 <--
W: BR, CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
EP 607364	A1	19940727	EP 1993-906359	19920930 <--
EP 607364	B1	19960522		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
JP 07500362	T	19950112	JP 1992-506599	19920930 <--
BR 9206603	A	19951017	BR 1992-6603	19920930 <--
AT 138396	T	19960615	AT 1993-906359	19920930 <--
ES 2090984	T3	19961016	ES 1993-906359	19920930 <--
US 5483004	A	19960109	US 1994-211407	19940330 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1991-4133420	A 19911009 <--
			WO 1992-EP2259	W 19920930 <--

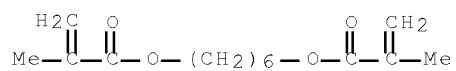
ED Entered STN: 08 Jan 1994

- AB The title copolymers, showing good yellowing resistance and low-temperature curability and useful for coatings, are prepared by polymerization of vinylimidazole and/or [(dimethylamino)propyl]methacrylamide 1-20, unsatd. alcs. or polyols 0-50, unsatd. carboxylic acids 0-50, and comonomers 30-85% in organic solvents at 80-150° and, optionally, treatment with an anhydride to give the desired acid number Azobisisovaleronitrile-initiated polymerization of hydroxyethyl methacrylate 24, 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate 15, cyclohexyl methacrylate 10, vinylimidazole 10, 1,6-hexanediol dimethacrylate 16, and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate 10 parts in 1:1 BuOAc-xylene at 110° in the presence of 0.5 part HSCH₂CH₂OH and reaction with hexahydrophthalic anhydride gave a solution (49.5% solids) of a copolymer (acid number 75.5) showing viscosity 35.0 dPa-s, and Gardner color 2. A coating prepared from the solution had dust-free time 30 min, tack-free time 210 min, pendulum hardness (80°, 20 min) 79 s, and good adhesion before and after accelerated weathering.
- IC ICM C08F246-00
ICS C08F226-06; C08F220-60; C08F220-28; C08F220-04; C08F222-02;
C08F002-06; C08F004-04; C08F008-46; C09D133-14
- ICA C08F283-12; C08G077-20
- ICI C08F246-00, C08F220-10, C08F220-20, C08F212-00; C09D133-14, C09D163-00
- CC 42-7 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 35
- IT 85-42-7D, Hexahydrophthalic anhydride, reaction products with amine group-containing acrylic polymers 151753-04-7D, reaction products with hexahydrophthalic anhydride 151753-05-8D, reaction products with hexahydrophthalic anhydride
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coatings, weather-resistant)
- IT 151753-04-7D, reaction products with hexahydrophthalic anhydride
151753-05-8D, reaction products with hexahydrophthalic anhydride
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coatings, weather-resistant)
- RN 151753-04-7 HCAPLUS
- CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 1,6-hexanediyl ester, polymer with cyclohexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-ethenyl-1H-imidazole, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate and 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)
- CM 1
- CRN 43129-93-7
- CMF C5 H6 N2



- CM 2
- CRN 6606-59-3
- CMF C14 H22 O4

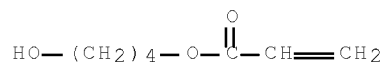
10/824,298



CM 3

CRN 2478-10-6

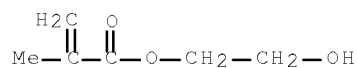
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 4

CRN 868-77-9

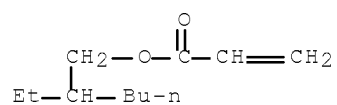
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 5

CRN 103-11-7

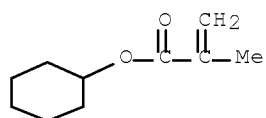
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 6

CRN 101-43-9

CMF C10 H16 O2



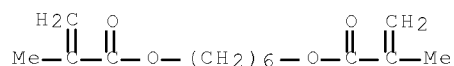
RN 151753-05-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 1,6-hexanediyl ester, polymer with cyclohexyl
 2-methyl-2-propenoate, N-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-2-methyl-2-propenamide,
 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate and 2-hydroxyethyl
 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 6606-59-3

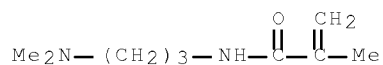
CMF C14 H22 O4



CM 2

CRN 5205-93-6

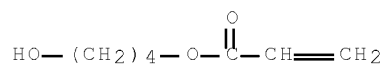
CMF C9 H18 N2 O



CM 3

CRN 2478-10-6

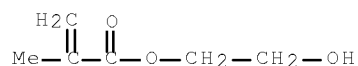
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 4

CRN 868-77-9

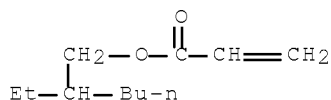
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 5

CRN 103-11-7

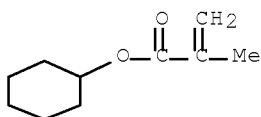
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 6

CRN 101-43-9

CMF C10 H16 O2



L271 ANSWER 30 OF 84 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:64378 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:64378

TITLE: Coating compositions containing hydroxylated polymers, aminoplasts, and hydroxy acid catalysts

INVENTOR(S): Gross, Lutz Werner; Wieditz, Stefan; Jung, Werner Alfons

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Lacke und Farben A.-G., Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 12 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
DE 3905915	A1	19900906	DE 1989-3905915	19890225 <--
CA 2046866	A1	19900826	CA 1990-2046866	19900208 <--
CA 2046866	C	19980623		
EP 385527	A1	19900905	EP 1990-200344	19900208 <--
EP 385527	B1	19931020		
R: GR				
WO 9010039	A1	19900907	WO 1990-EP201	19900208 <--
W: BR, CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
BR 9007169	A	19911112	BR 1990-7169	19900208 <--

10/824,298

EP 461120	A1	19911218	EP 1990-902251	19900208 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
JP 04500379	T	19920123	JP 1990-502605	19900208 <--
JP 07057855	B	19950621		
AT 96157	T	19931115	AT 1990-200344	19900208 <--
ES 2060924	T3	19941201	ES 1990-200344	19900208 <--
US 5212242	A	19930518	US 1991-752651	19911029 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1989-3905915	A 19890225 <--
			EP 1990-200344	A 19900208 <--
			WO 1990-EP201	A 19900208 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 114:64378

ED Entered STN: 23 Feb 1991

AB The title coating compns., with long pot life but curing rapidly at low temps., contain 50-90:50-10 mixts. of OH group-containing vinyl polymers and melamine resins, and the acids R1OCOCH2CH(SO3X)CO2R2 [R1 = (alkoxy)alkyl bearing 1-3 OH groups, R2 = (alkoxy)alkyl optionally bearing ≤3 OH groups, X = H, protonated amine] as catalysts. A pigmented acrylic polymer (from Me methacrylate 210, hydroxyethyl methacrylate 141, styrene 210, Bu acrylate 141, 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate 349.5, hexamethylene diacrylate 210, and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate 138 parts) containing hexakis(methoxymethyl)melamine was mixed with 4% solution (33.5%) of neopentyl glycol sulfosuccinate (2:1). This composition had pot life >5 h, and a 25-μm film had Koenig pendulum hardness 70 s after 6 days at room temperature, or 62 and 90 s when baked 30 min at 60° and left 1 and 6 days, resp., at room temperature

IC ICM C09D133-14

ICS C09D161-28

ICA C09D017-00

ICI C09D133-14, C09D147-00, C09D133-02, C09D135-00, C09D133-04, C09D125-04, C09D125-16, C09D133-18, C09D127-06, C09D131-04

CC 42-7 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 67

ST acrylic polymer coating crosslinking; melamine resin crosslinker coating; catalyst crosslinking acrylic coating; sulfosuccinate hydroxyalkyl catalyst crosslinking; neopentyl glycol sulfosuccinate catalyst; crosslinker acrylic polymer coating

IT 131756-82-6

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(coatings, low-temperature curable with good pot life, crosslinking catalysts for)

IT 131756-82-6

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(coatings, low-temperature curable with good pot life, crosslinking catalysts for)

RN 131756-82-6 HCAPLUS

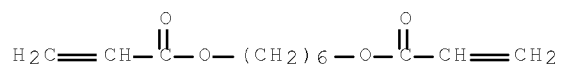
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, formaldehyde, 1,6-hexanediyl di-2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 13048-33-4

CMF C12 H18 O4

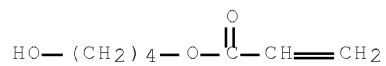
10/824,298



CM 2

CRN 2478-10-6

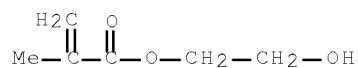
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 3

CRN 868-77-9

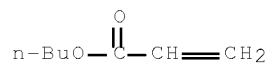
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 4

CRN 141-32-2

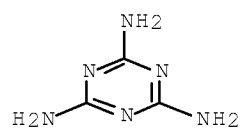
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 5

CRN 108-78-1

CMF C3 H6 N6

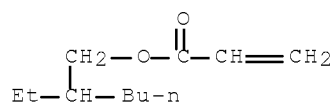


10/824,298

CM 6

CRN 103-11-7

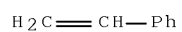
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 7

CRN 100-42-5

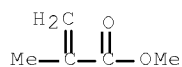
CMF C8 H8



CM 8

CRN 80-62-6

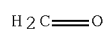
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 9

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



=> diall abeq tech abex 31-51

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, JAPIO, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, DISSABS'
- CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L271 ANSWER 31 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-420280 [39] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-499555
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-157832 [39]
 TITLE: New polymers having controlled structure and properties,
 useful e.g. in detergent or skin or hair care
 compositions, comprising amphoteric or zwitterionic part
 and another separate part
 DERWENT CLASS: A18; A96; A97; D21; D25
 INVENTOR: DESTARAC M; GEFFROY C; HARRISON I; HARRISSON I
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (RHOD-C) RHODIA CHIM; (RHOD-C) RHODIA CHIM SAS; (RHON-C)
 RHONE-POULENC CHIM; (DEST-I) DESTARAC M; (GEFF-I) GEFFROY
 C; (HARR-I) HARRISSON I
 COUNTRY COUNT: 106

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2004044023	A1	20040527	(200439)*	FR	28[0]	
FR 2846973	A1	20040514	(200441)	FR		
AU 2003292304	A1	20040603	(200470)	EN		
FR 2859209	A1	20050304	(200517)	FR		
EP 1558658	A1	20050803	(200551)	FR		
BR 2003016048	A	20050913	(200561)	PT		
JP 2006505686	W	20060216	(200614)	JA	23	
CN 1735636	A	20060215	(200643)	ZH		
US 20060217285	A1	20060928	(200664)	EN		
US 20070094809	A1	20070503	(200731)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004044023	A1	WO 2003-FR3255	20031031
FR 2846973	A1	<u>FR 2002-13950</u>	<u>20021107</u>
FR 2859209	A1	FR 2003-10292	20030829
AU 2003292304	A1	AU 2003-292304	20031031
BR 2003016048	A	BR 2003-16048	20031031
CN 1735636	A	CN 2003-80108414	20031031
EP 1558658	A1	EP 2003-767870	20031031
EP 1558658	A1	WO 2003-FR3255	20031031
BR 2003016048	A	WO 2003-FR3255	20031031
JP 2006505686	W	WO 2003-FR3255	20031031
US 20060217285	A1	WO 2003-FR3255	20031031
JP 2006505686	W	JP 2005-506660	20031031
US 20060217285	A1	US 2006-534196	20060403
US 20070094809	A1	WO 2003-FR3183	20031027
US 20070094809	A1	US 2006-534197	20060413

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003292304	A1	WO 2004044023 A
EP 1558658	A1	WO 2004044023 A

10/824,298

BR 2003016048 A Based on WO 2004044023 A
JP 2006505686 W Based on WO 2004044023 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 2003-10292 20030829
FR 2002-13950 20021107

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC ORIGINAL: A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61Q0019-10 [I,A];
A61Q0005-02 [I,A]; C08F0291-00 [I,A]; C08F0293-00
[I,A]; C08F0293-00 [I,C]; C11D0003-37 [I,A]; C11D0003-37
[I,C]; C11D0003-00 [I,A]; C11D0003-00 [I,C]

IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-81 [I,A];
A61Q0019-00 [I,A]; A61Q0019-00 [I,C];
C08F0293-00 [I,A]; C08F0293-00 [I,C]; C11D0001-38 [I,C];
C11D0001-62 [I,A]; C11D0003-00 [I,A]; C11D0003-00 [I,C];
C11D0003-37 [I,A]; C11D0003-37 [I,C]

ECLA: A61K0008-81K6; A61Q0019-00; C08F0293-00B; C11D0001-62;
C11D0003-00B3L; C11D0003-37; C11D0003-37C8F

USCLASS NCLM: 008/115.510

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 2004044023 A1 UPAB: 20060121

NOVELTY - In new copolymers (I), having a controlled structure and comprising two separate parts, i.e. a part (A) comprising ionic (or potentially ionic) units and a part (B) which is not amphoteric or zwitterionic, part (A) is amphoteric or zwitterionic and comprises (i) cationic (or potentially cationic) units Ac, anionic (or potentially anionic) units Aa and optionally neutral, hydrophilic and/or hydrophobic units An or (ii) zwitterionic units Az and optionally units Ac, Aa and/or An.

USE - The use of (I) is claimed in detergent compositions, washing care compositions or compositions for cleaning, treatment and/or protection of skin and/or hair.

ADVANTAGE - (I) has a wide range of readily controllable properties, and can provide new physico-chemical systems. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A04-H00H; A12-V04; A12-W12; D11-A; D11-B19
TECH

POLYMERS - Preferred Polymers: Part (B) is neutral, hydrophilic or hydrophobic (i.e. comprises neutral, hydrophilic and/or hydrophobic units). Preferably (I) consists of:

(1) a block copolymer with at least two blocks, one of which corresponds to (A) (optionally with a concentration gradient) and one of which corresponds to (B), preferred being (A)-(B) diblock, (A)-(B)-(A) triblock or (B)-(A)-(B) triblock copolymers;

(2) a comb or graft copolymer having side-chains corresponding to (A) and a backbone corresponding to (B) or vice versa; or

(3) a star or microgel copolymer comprising a polymeric or non-polymeric core and peripheral polymeric chains, one part corresponding to the core and the other corresponding to the peripheral chains.

Preferably part (B) is neutral and part (A) has a positive, negative or neutral average charge. (I) is specifically in the form of powder, a dispersion in a liquid or a solution in a solvent. In particular (I) consists of a block copolymer with at least two blocks, one of which corresponds to (A) and one of which corresponds to (B), where the (A) part is a homopolymer (if it comprises Az units), a random copolymer or a copolymer with a concentration gradient. Preferred Cationic

Monomers: Units Ac are derived from:

(1) alpha,beta-monoethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid omega-(N,N-dialkylamino)-alkylamides, e.g. N,N-dimethylaminomethyl (meth)acrylamide or the corresponding 2-(N,N-dimethylamino)-ethyl 3-(N,N-dimethylamino)-propyl or 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)-butyl compounds;
(2) alpha,beta-monoethylenically unsaturated aminoesters, e.g. 2-(N,N-dimethylamino)-ethyl (meth)acrylate or 3-(dimethylamino)-propyl,

2-(tert. butylamino)-ethyl, 2-(dipentylamino)-ethyl or 2-(diethylamino)-ethyl methacrylate;

(3) vinylpyridines, vinylamine or vinylimidazolines;

(4) monomers with amine precursor functions, e.g. N-vinyl-formamide or N-vinyl-acetamide (which form amine functions on simple acidic or basic hydrolysis);

(5) ammonium-acryloyl(oxy) monomers, e.g. trimethylammonio-propyl methacrylate chloride, trimethylammonioethyl-(meth)acrylamide chloride or bromide, trimethylammonioethyl-(meth)acrylamide methylsulfate, trimethylammonioethyl-methacrylamide methylsulfate, (3-(meth)acrylamidopropyl)-trimethylammonium chloride, methacryloyloxyethyl-trimethylammonium chloride or methylsulfate or acryloyloxyethyl-trimethylammonium chloride;

(6) 1-ethyl-(2 or 4)-vinyl-pyridinium bromide, chloride or methylsulfate;

(7) N,N-dialkyldiallyl-ammonium monomers, e.g. N,N-dimethyldiallyl-ammonium chloride; or

(8) polyquaternium monomers, e.g. N-(3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyl)-trimethylammonium dimethylaminopropyl methacrylamide chloride.

Preferred Anionic Monomers: Units Aa are derived from:

(1) monomers having at least one carboxy function, such as alpha,beta-monoethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids or their anhydrides, e.g. (meth)acrylic, maleic, fumaric or itaconic acid, N-methacryloxy-alanine or N-acryloyl-glycine (or corresponding anhydrides or water-soluble salts);

(2) monomers with carboxylate precursor functions, e.g. tert. butyl acrylate (which forms carboxy functions on hydrolysis after polymerization);

(3) monomers having at least one sulfate or sulfonate function, e.g. 2-sulfooxy-ethyl methacrylate, vinylbenzene-sulfonic acid, allylsulfonic acid, 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane-sulfonic acid, sulfoethyl (meth)acrylate, sulfopropyl (meth)acrylate or their water-soluble salts; or

(4) monomers having at least one phosphate or phosphonate function, e.g. vinyl-phosphonic acid, ethylenically unsaturated (such as phosphates derived from hydroxyethyl methacrylate or polyoxyalkylene methacrylates) or their water-soluble salts.

Preferred Neutral Monomers: Units An are derived from:

(1) vinyl aromatic monomers, e.g. styrene, alpha-methyl-styrene or vinyltoluene;

(2) vinyl(idene) halides, e.g. vinyl(idene) chloride;

(3) alpha,beta-monoethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid esters, e.g. methyl, ethyl or butyl (meth)acrylate or 2-ethylhexyl acrylate;

(4) vinyl or allyl esters of saturated carboxylic acids, e.g. vinyl or allyl acetate, propionate, versatate or stearate;

(5) alpha,beta-monoethylenically unsaturated nitriles, e.g. (meth)acrylonitrile;

(6) alpha-olefins, e.g. ethylene;

(7) conjugated dienes, e.g. butadiene, isoprene or chloroprene;

(8) monomers providing polydimethylsiloxane chains;

(9) alpha,beta-monoethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid hydroxyalkyl esters, e.g. hydroxyethyl or hydroxypropyl (meth)acrylate or glycerol monomethacrylate;

(10) alpha,beta-monoethylenically unsaturated amides, e.g. acrylamide, N,N-dimethyl-methacrylamide or N-methylol- acrylamide;

(11) alpha,beta-ethylenically unsaturated monomers having a water-soluble polyethylene oxide chain, e.g. polyethylene oxide alpha-methacrylate or alpha,omega-dimethacrylate, omega-behenyl polyethylene oxide alpha-methacrylate or omega-tristyrylphenyl polyethylene oxide alpha-methacrylate;

(12) alpha,beta-ethylenically unsaturated monomers with precursors for hydrophilic units or segments, e.g. vinyl acetate (which forms vinyl alcohol units or segments on hydrolysis after polymerization);

(13) vinylpyrrolidone; or

(14) alpha,beta-ethylenically unsaturated monomers of ureido type, especially methacrylamidoethyl-2-imidazolidinone.

Preferred Zwitterionic Monomers: Units Az are derived from:

(1) sulfobetaine monomers, such as sulfopropyl dimethylammonium ethyl methacrylate, sulfopropyl dimethylammonium ethyl methacrylamide or sulfopropyl 2-vinylpyridinium;

(2) phosphobetaine monomers, e.g. phosphatoethyl dimethylammonium ethyl methacrylate; or

(3) carboxybetaine monomers.

Preferred Neutral Monomers: Units An are derived from:

(1) vinyl aromatic monomers, e.g. styrene, alpha-methyl-styrene or vinyltoluene;

(2) vinyl(idene) halides, e.g., vinyl(idene) chloride;

(3) alpha,beta-monoethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid esters, e.g. methyl, ethyl or butyl (meth)acrylate or 2-ethylhexyl acrylate;

(4) vinyl or allyl esters of saturated carboxylic acids, e.g. vinyl or allyl acetate, propionate, versatate or stearate;

(5) alpha,beta-monoethylenically unsaturated nitriles, e.g. (meth)acrylonitrile;

(6) alpha-olefins, e.g. ethylene;

(7) conjugated dienes, e.g. butadiene, isoprene or chloroprene; or

(8) monomers providing polydimethylsiloxane chains.

Preparation: (I) are prepared by controlled radical polymerization (claimed).

ABEX EXAMPLE - A mixture of 124.2 g ethanol, 13.54 g O-ethyl-S-(1-methoxycarbonyl)-ethyl)-xanthate and 65 g butyl acrylate was heated to 70degreesC under argon, treated with 4.27 g azo-bis-isobutyronitrile (AIBN) and reacted for 2 hours at this temperature, giving a polymer of number average molecular weight 1800. The reaction mixture was treated at 70degreesC with 2.13 g AIBN then treated over 4 hours with a mixture of 173.3 g acrylic acid, 404.7 g quaternized 2-dimethylaminoethyl acrylate, 335 g water and 335 g ethanol, 3.2 g portions of AIBN being added after 2 hours and 4 hours of the addition. Reaction was continued for a further 2 hours, giving a diblock copolymer consisting of polybutyl acrylate and acrylic acid-quaternized 2-dimethylaminoethyl acrylate random copolymer blocks.

L271 ANSWER 32 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-843366 [78] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-236949 [78]
 TITLE: Reshapable hair styling composition includes (meth) acrylic copolymer(s) comprising units derived from monomer(s) comprising butyl (meth) acrylate monomers, and from monomer(s) comprising hydroxy alkyl (meth) acrylate monomers
 DERWENT CLASS: A14; A96; D21
 INVENTOR: ROLLAT I; ROLLAT-CORVOL I; SAMAIN H
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (OREA-C) L'OREAL SA
 COUNTRY COUNT: 32

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20030147833	A1	20030807	(200378)*	EN	19	[0]

10/824,298

EP 1336401	A1	20030820	(200378)	EN
JP 2003192543	A	20030709	(200378)	JA 17
EP 1336401	B1	20070808	(200753)	EN
DE 60221635	E	20070920	(200763)	DE

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20030147833	A1	US 2001-22253	20011220
EP 1336401	A1	EP 2002-293039	20021209
EP 1336401	B1	EP 2002-293039	20021209
JP 2003192543	A	JP 2002-368798	20021219
DE 60221635	E	DE 2002-621635	20021209
DE 60221635	E	EP 2002-293039	20021209

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 60221635	E Based on	EP 1336401 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-22253 20011220

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-06
 SECONDARY: A61K007-11
 IPC ORIGINAL: A61K0008-81 [I,A]; A61K0008-86 [I,A];
A61Q0005-06 [I,A]; C08L0033-00 [I,A];
A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-72 [I,C];
A61K0008-81 [I,A]; A61K0008-86 [I,A];
A61Q0005-06 [I,C]; A61Q0005-06 [I,A];
A61Q0005-06 [I,C]; C08L0033-00 [I,C]; C08L0033-00 [I,A]; C08L0033-00 [I,C]

IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-00 [I,C];
A61K0008-04 [I,A]; A61K0008-04 [I,C];
A61K0008-30 [I,C]; A61K0008-34 [I,A];
A61K0008-37 [I,A]; A61K0008-64 [I,A];
A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-81 [I,A];
A61K0008-86 [I,A]; A61K0008-89 [I,A];
A61K0008-891 [I,A]; A61K0008-92 [I,A];
A61K0008-92 [I,C]; A61K0008-96 [I,C];
A61K0008-97 [I,A]; A61K0008-98 [I,A];
A61Q0005-00 [I,A]; A61Q0005-00 [I,C];
A61Q0005-06 [I,A]; A61Q0005-06 [I,C];
 C08F0220-00 [I,C]; C08F0220-12 [I,A]; C08F0008-00 [I,A];
 C08F0008-00 [I,C]

ECLA: A61K0008-81K4; A61K0008-81K6; A61K0008-81M; A61K0008-81R;
 A61K0008-81R2; A61K0008-86; A61Q0005-06

ICO: K61K0201:21; K61K0201:32

USCLASS NCLM: 424/070.160

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20030147833 A1 UPAB: 20050531

NOVELTY - A reshapable hair styling composition (I) comprises (meth)acrylic copolymer(s) comprising units derived from first monomer(s) comprising butyl (meth)acrylate monomers; units derived from second monomer(s) comprising hydroxy alkyl (meth)acrylate monomers; and optional units derived from a co-polymerizable monomer(s) other than the above-mentioned monomers.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) An aerosol device comprising a vessel which comprises an aerosol composition of (I), and a propellant; and a dispenser; and

(2) A method of manufacturing (I).

USE - The composition is used for treating hair comprising applying the composition to hair before, during or after shaping a hairstyle and for reshaping hair (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The composition provides a reshapable effect and is a non-rinse composition.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A04-F06E5; A12-V04A; D08-B05

TECH

POLYMERS - Preferred Component: The first monomer comprises isobutyl (meth)acrylate, t-butyl (meth)acrylate, 2-methylbutyl (meth)acrylate, or preferably n-butyl (meth)acrylate. The first monomer comprises hydroxy propyl (meth)acrylate, or preferably 2-hydroxy ethyl (meth)acrylate. The co-polymerizable monomer(s) comprises alkyl (meth)acrylate monomers, polar monomers, or ethylenically unsaturated free radically polymerizable monomers. The alkyl (meth)acrylate monomers comprise methyl (meth)acrylate, isobornyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate, isooctyl (meth)acrylate, or 2-ethyl hexyl (meth)acrylate. The polar monomers comprises (meth)acrylic acids, itaconic acids, N-vinyl pyrrolidones, N-vinyl caprolactams, (meth)acrylamides, dimethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylates, acrylonitriles, 2-carboxyethyl (meth)acrylates, maleic anhydrides, or methoxypolyethylene glycol 550 monoacrylates. The ethylenically unsaturated free radically polymerizable monomers comprise styrene or 1-4C vinyl esters. At least one (meth)acrylic copolymer is emulsion.

ABEX EXAMPLE - A mixture (in grams) of 2-ethyl hexyl acrylate (2-EHA) (300), n-butyl acrylate (BA) (175), and 2-hydroxy ethyl methacrylate (HEMA) (25) was prepared yielding monomer solution (500) containing 60/35/5 parts 2-EHA/BA/HEMA. Of the total monomer solution, 50 g was charged into a resin flask along with deionized water (380) and RHODACAL DS-10 (RTM) (0.5). The contents were heated to 60 degreesC while stirring at 350 rpm. A solution of potassium persulfate initiator (1) in deionized water (20) was charged, the flask sealed, and a vacuum. The flask was held at 60 degreesC for 20 minutes, then heated to 80 degreesC for 10 minutes to yield a seed polymer. A pre-emulsion of the remaining monomer solution (450) was prepared by charging a solution of sodium dodecyl benzene sulfonate (4.5) in deionized water (211), and stirring under nitrogen. This pre-emulsion was added dropwise at a rate of 6 g/minute. The addition took almost 2 hours. After the addition, the stirring rate was reduced to 200 rpm and the reaction was held at 80 degreesC for 2 hours, then the resulting latex was filtered through doubled over cheesecloth into a jar.

L271 ANSWER 33 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-620080 [59] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-169234 [59]
 TITLE: Repositionable hair styling composition includes a copolymer comprising butyl (meth)acrylate units and hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylate units
 DERWENT CLASS: A14; A25; A96; D21
 INVENTOR: PERRON B; RESTLE S; ROLLAT I; ROLLAT-CORVOL I; SAMAIN H; ROLLAT C I
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (OREA-C) L'OREAL SA; (PERR-I) PERRON B; (REST-I) RESTLE S; (ROLL-I) ROLLAT I; (SAMA-I) SAMAIN H
 COUNTRY COUNT: 37

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC

10/824,298

EP 1321130	A2	20030625	(200359)*	FR	29[0]
CA 2415251	A1	20030620	(200359)	FR	
US 20030147834	A1	20030807	(200359)	EN	
JP 2003226624	A	20030812	(200362)	JA	27
KR 2003053429	A	20030628	(200373)	KO	
CN 1451371	A	20031029	(200409)	ZH	
US 20040057923	A9	20040325	(200422)	EN	
BR 2002005596	A	20040803	(200454)	PT	
EP 1321130	B1	20051130	(200579)	FR	
DE 60207671	E	20060105	(200619)	DE	
ES 2254626	T3	20060616	(200641)	ES	
MX 2002012592	A1	20060301	(200649)	ES	
DE 60207671	T2	20060824	(200656)	DE	
KR 546985	B1	20060126	(200682)	KO	
MX 242493	B	20061206	(200744)	ES	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 1321130	A2	EP 2002-293142	20021218
US 20030147834	A1	US 2001-233330	20011220
US 20040057923	A9	US 2001-233330	20011220
MX 2002012592	A1	MX 2002-12592	20021217
DE 60207671	E	DE 2002-607671	20021218
DE 60207671	T2	DE 2002-607671	20021218
DE 60207671	E	EP 2002-293142	20021218
ES 2254626	T3	EP 2002-293142	20021218
DE 60207671	T2	EP 2002-293142	20021218
CA 2415251	A1	CA 2002-2415251	20021219
CN 1451371	A	CN 2002-151649	20021219
BR 2002005596	A	BR 2002-5596	20021220
JP 2003226624	A	JP 2002-371152	20021220
KR 2003053429	A	KR 2002-81729	20021220
KR 546985	B1	KR 2002-81729	20021220
MX 242493	B	MX 2002-12592	20021217

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 60207671	E	EP 1321130
ES 2254626	T3	EP 1321130
DE 60207671	T2	EP 1321130
KR 546985	B1	KR 2003053429

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-233330 20011220

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K0007-06; A61K0007-11

IPC ORIGINAL: A61K0007-06 [I,A]; A61K0007-11 [I,A]; A61K0008-72
[I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-81
[I,A]; A61Q0005-06 [I,A]; A61Q0005-06
[I,C]; A61Q0005-12 [I,A]; A61Q0005-12
[I,C]

IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-00 [I,C];
A61K0008-04 [I,A]; A61K0008-04 [I,C];
A61K0008-30 [I,C]; A61K0008-34 [I,A];
A61K0008-64 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C];
A61K0008-72 [I,A]; A61K0008-73 [I,A];
A61K0008-81 [I,A]; A61Q0005-02 [I,A];

10/824,298

A61Q0005-02 [I,C]; A61Q0005-06 [I,A];
A61Q0005-06 [I,C]; A61Q0005-06 [I,A];
A61Q0005-12 [I,A]; A61Q0005-12 [I,C];
C08F0220-00 [I,C]; C08F0220-12 [I,A]; C08L0033-00 [I,A];
C08L0033-00 [I,C]

ECLA: A61K0008-81K4; A61K0008-81R; A61Q0005-06; A61Q0005-12

ICO: K61K0201:21

USCLASS NCLM: 424/070.160

BASIC ABSTRACT:

EP 1321130 A2 UPAB: 20060202

NOVELTY - Repositionable hair styling composition includes a copolymer comprising butyl (meth)acrylate units, hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylate units and optionally comonomer units. The (meth)acrylic copolymers are not copolymers of n-butyl acrylate/2-hydroxyethyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate of weight % ratio of monomers of 65/15/20 or 75/15/10.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a cosmetic hair treatment method comprising applying the above composition to hair before styling the hair;

(2) a hair deformation method comprising applying the above composition to hair before initial styling and then styling the hair at least once without the need for any additional composition or heat.

USE - The composition is especially useful as a rinse-off hair styling product, as a shampoo (claimed) or conditioner (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - Hair treated with the composition can be restyled repeatedly without the need for any additional composition or heat. MANUAL CODE:

CPI: A04-F06E5; A12-V04A; D08-B03; D08-B04

TECH

POLYMERS - Preferred Monomers: The butyl (meth)acrylate monomer is n-butyl (meth)acrylates, iso-butyl (meth)acrylates, t-butyl (meth)acrylates or 2-methylbutyl (meth)acrylates, preferably n-butyl acrylate.

The hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylate is 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylates, or hydroxypropyl (meth)acrylates, preferably 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate. The optional monomer is an alkyl (meth)acrylate from methyl (meth)acrylates, isobornyl (meth)acrylates, ethyl (meth)acrylates, iso-octyl (meth)acrylates or 2-ethylhexyl (meth)acrylates, preferably 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate.

Alternatively the optional monomer is a polar monomer from (meth)acrylic acids, itaconic acids, N-vinylpyrrolidones, N-vinylcaprolactams, (meth)acrylamides, dimethylamino (meth)acrylates, acrylonitriles, 2-carboxyethyl (meth)acrylates, maleic anhydrides or monoacrylates of methoxypolyethylene glycol 550.

Alternatively the optional monomer is a free radically polymerizable monomer from styrene or 1-4C vinyl esters.

Preferred Copolymer: The copolymer is crosslinked with at least one polyfunctional crosslinking agent. The copolymer comprises 10-90 (30-40) wt.% butyl (meth)acrylates, 2-50 (2-10) wt.%

hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylates and 0-80 (50-70) wt.% copolymerisable monomers other than the butyl (meth)acrylates and hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylates. It preferably comprises 30-40 wt.% n-butyl acrylate, 2-10 wt.% 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate and 50-70 wt.% 2-ethylhexyl acrylate.

Preferred Composition: The copolymer is present in 0.01-40 (0.1-15) wt.% of the total composition. The composition includes a cationic polymer from quaternized cellulose ethers, quaternized guar gum, cationic cyclo polymers especially of diallyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (co)polymer, quaternized vinylpyrrolidone and vinyl imidazole polymers and/or crosslinked and non-crosslinked salts of 1-4C trialkyl 1-4C ammonium methacryloyloxyalkyl, preferably diallyl dimethyl ammonium

chloride (co)polymer. The cationic polymer is 0.001-20 (0.-3) wt.% of the final composition.

Preferred Properties: The copolymer has a glass transition temperature (T_g) of -100-15 degreesC.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The polyfunctional crosslinking agent is from divinyl benzene, alkyl diacrylates, alkyl triacrylates, alkyl tetraacrylate, monoethylenically unsaturated aromatic ketones, multifunctional aziridine amides or metallic crosslinkers.

Preferred Composition: The composition also comprises at least one from reducing agents, silanes, fatty materials, thickeners, plasticizers, anti foaming agents, hydrating agents, fillers, sun filters, active hair care agents, perfumes, preservatives, cationic surfactants, anionic surfactants, non-ionic surfactants, amphoteric surfactants, cationic polymers, anionic polymers, non-ionic polymers, amphoteric polymers, polyols, proteins, provitamins, vitamins, colorants, dyeing products, decolorizing agents or pH modifying agents (preferably cationic polymers).

The composition comprises at least one surfactant from an anionic or cationic surfactant and/or at least one conditioner. The surfactant is present in 0.1-40 wt.% of the final composition.

Preferred Form: The composition comprising at least one (meth)acrylic copolymer comes in a form from sprays, aerosols, mousses, gels, lotions, creams, dispersions or emulsions.

ABEX EXAMPLE - A copolymer A was prepared from 2-ethylhexyl acrylate (300 g), n-butyl acrylate (175 g) and 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (25 g). - A shampoo comprised (wt.% active material): copolymer A (3.75), Merquat 1050 (RTM) (0.28), sodium laureth sulfate (9), cocoa betaine (5.25), Varisoft PATC (RTM) (0.7), perfume/preservative (qs) and water (to 100). A comparative composition contained: copolymer A (3.75), Merquat 550 (RTM; diallyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (co)polymer) (0.28), sodium laureth sulfate (9), cocoa betaine (5.25), Varisoft PATC (RTM) (0.7), perfume/preservative (qs) and water (to 100). The composition gave good cosmetic properties and a repositionable result compared to the comparative composition.

L271 ANSWER 34 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-600225 [57] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-163105 [57]
 TITLE: Preparation of thermotropic liquid crystal polymer microcapsules in cosmetic composition, involves emulsifying solution of thermotropic liquid crystal and monomer followed by suspension polymerizing resulting emulsion
 DERWENT CLASS: A14; A96; D21; P81
 INVENTOR: CHANG I S; CHANG Y S; HAN S H; JANG I S; JOO H G; JU H G; JU H K; KANG H H; KIM H; KIM H G; KIM H K; KIM J U; KIM J W; KIN S; KWON S S; KYO K; LEE O S
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (AMOR-N) AMOREPACIFIC CORP; (CHAN-I) CHANG I S; (HANS-I) HAN S H; (JUH-K) JU H K; (KANG-I) KANG H H; (KIMH-I) KIM H K; (KIMJ-I) KIM J W; (LEE-O) LEE O S; (PACI-N) PACIFIC CORP; (PACI-N) PACIFIC SYSTEMS INC; (TAIH-N) TAIHEIYO KAGAKU KK
 COUNTRY COUNT: 33

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
EP 1304161	A1	20030423	(200357)*	EN	21	[4]
JP 2003131201	A	20030508	(200357)	JA	17	

10/824,298

KR 2003033224	A	20030501	(200357)	KO
US 20030129247	A1	20030710	(200357)	EN
KR 2003071312	A	20030903	(200404)	KO
KR 422760	B	20040316	(200444)	KO
US 7041304	B2	20060509	(200632)	EN
EP 1304161	B1	20070228	(200718)	EN

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 1304161	A1	EP 2002-15437	20020711
KR 2003033224	A	KR 2001-64664	20011019
KR 422760	B	KR 2001-64664	20011019
KR 2003071312	A	KR 2002-10961	20020228
JP 2003131201	A	JP 2002-212804	20020722
US 20030129247	A1	US 2002-207199	20020730
US 7041304	B2	US 2002-207199	20020730

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
KR 422760	B	Previous Publ
		KR 2003033224
		A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: KR 2002-10961 20020228
KR 2001-64664 20011019

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: B01J013-14

IPC ORIGINAL: A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0009-14 [I,C]; B01J0013-06 [I,C];
B01J0013-16 [I,A]

IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-00 [I,C];
A61K0008-02 [I,A]; A61K0008-02 [I,C];
A61K0008-04 [I,C]; A61K0008-06 [I,A];
A61K0008-11 [I,A]; A61K0008-11 [I,C];
A61K0008-30 [I,A]; A61K0008-30 [I,C];
A61K0008-35 [I,A]; A61K0008-36 [I,A];
A61K0008-49 [I,A]; A61K0008-63 [I,A];
A61K0008-72 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C];
A61K0008-81 [I,A]; A61K0008-89 [I,A];
A61K0008-891 [I,A]; A61K0008-96 [I,A];
A61K0008-96 [I,C]; A61K0008-97 [I,A];
A61Q0001-00 [I,A]; A61Q0001-00 [I,C];
A61Q0001-02 [I,C]; A61Q0001-04 [I,A];
A61Q0001-06 [I,A]; A61Q0001-12 [I,A];
A61Q0001-12 [I,C]; A61Q0019-00 [I,A];
A61Q0019-00 [I,C]; B01J0013-06 [I,C]; B01J0013-14
[I,A]; B01J0013-14 [I,A]; B01J0013-16 [I,A]; G02F0001-13
[I,A]; G02F0001-13 [I,C]; G02F0001-1334 [I,A]

ECLA: A61K0008-02H; A61K0008-11C; A61K0008-81K2; A61Q0001-00;
A61Q0001-06; A61Q0001-12; A61Q0019-00; B01J0013-16

USCLASS NCLM: 424/401.000

NCLS: 264/004.100; 264/004.300; 264/004.330; 264/004.700;
424/489.000; 424/490.000

BASIC ABSTRACT:

EP 1304161 A1 UPAB: 20050706

NOVELTY - Thermotropic liquid crystal and monomer (M) are dissolved in a solvent and then an initiator is added. The resulting solution is emulsified in aqueous phase in the presence of a dispersion stabilizer. The resulting

emulsion is suspension polymerized in the presence of a polymerization inhibitor to obtain thermotropic liquid crystal polymer microcapsules (I).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) A cosmetic composition containing (I); and

(2) Stabilization of an active ingredient by loading with (I).

USE - The process is used for preparing thermotropic liquid crystal polymer microcapsule as an additive for visual effect in a cosmetic composition such as skin softeners, nutrient toilet water, massage creams, nutrient creams, packs, gels, essences, lipsticks, makeup bases, foundation, lotions, ointments, gels, creams, patches and spray, and as a stabilizing media for stabilizing active ingredient in a cosmetic base, such as retinol, retinyl acetate, retinyl palmitate, tocopherol, tocopheryl acetate, tocopheryl linolate, tocopheryl nicotinate, linoleic acid, coenzyme Q-10, resveratrol, and plant extracting essential oil (claimed). The polymer microcapsule is also used in a drug-delivery system, electronic materials, coating material and paper stock.

ADVANTAGE - The cosmetic composition containing liquid crystal crosslinked polymer microcapsules, maintains efficiency of active ingredients for a long time. The active ingredients are first stabilized by fixation within liquid crystal due to the molecular arrangement and doubly stabilized by polymer surrounding the liquid crystals. In order to further elevate the stability of active ingredients, copolymer having crosslinkable functional groups is used. The copolymer can crosslink with the polymer surrounding liquid crystals and completely protect active ingredients within liquid crystal from external irritation. The polymer microcapsules have good compatibility with organic compounds and exhibit behavior of liquid crystal depending on temperature. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A02-C; A08-S05; A09-A02A; A10-B03; A10-B05;

A12-V04; D08-B

TECH

POLYMERS - Preferred Process: A crosslinkable copolymer, and 0.1-0.3 wt.% of crosslinking agent, are added during dissolution of thermotropic liquid crystal and monomer (M) in solvent. A cationic monomer, anionic monomer or hydrophilic monomer is also added to obtain hydrated microcapsules.

Preferred Copolymer: The crosslinkable copolymer is obtained by copolymerizing monomer (M) and a monomer having crosslinkable functional group.

Preferred Monomers: The monomer with crosslinkable functional group is trichlorovinylsilane, trimethoxyvinylsilane, triethoxyvinylsilane, vinyltriisopropoxysilane, vinyl tri-t- butoxysilane, vinyltriphenoxysilane, vinyltriacetoxysilane, vinyl tri(isobutoxy)silane, vinyltri(2-methoxyethoxy)silane, 8-oct-1- enyltrichlorosilane, 8-oct-1-enyltrimethoxysilane, 8-oct-1- enyltriethoxysilane, 6-hex-1-enyltrichlorosilane or 6-hex-1- enyltriethoxysilane, and is used in an amount of 0.1-50 wt.% based on the total weight of the monomer. The monomer (M) is styrene, p- or m-methylstyrene, p- or m- ethylstyrene, p- or m-chlorostyrene, p- or m-chloromethylstyrene, styrene sulfonic acid, p- or m-t-butoxystyrene, methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl(meth)acrylate, propyl(meth)acrylate, n- butyl(meth)acrylate, isobutyl(meth)acrylate, t- butyl(meth)acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl(meth)acrylate, n- octyl(meth)acrylate, lauryl(meth)acrylate, stearyl(meth)acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl(meth)acrylate, polyethylene glycol(meth)acrylate, methoxypolyethylene glycol(meth)acrylate, glycidyl(meth)acrylate, dimethylaminoethyl(meth)acrylate, diethylaminoethyl(meth)acrylate, vinyl acetate, vinyl propionate, vinyl butyrate, vinyl ether, allylbutyl ether, allylglycidyl ether, (meth)acrylic acid, maleic acid, alkyl(meth)acrylamide and/or (meth)acrylonitrile.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compounds: The thermotropic liquid crystal

is cholesterol or cholesteryl derivative and is used in an amount of 0.1-50 wt.% based on the total weight of the microcapsule particle. The cholesteryl derivative is cholesteryl octanoate, cholesteryl nonanoate, cholesteryl oleyl carbonate, or cholesteryl isostearyl carbonate. The active ingredient is retinol, retinyl acetate, retinyl palmitate, tocopherol, tocopheryl acetate, tocopheryl linolate, tocopheryl nicotinate, linoleic acid, coenzyme Q-10, resveratrol, or plant extracting essential oil.

ABEX EXAMPLE - Cholesteryl nonanoate (in wt.%) (30), methylmethacrylate monomer (70), methacrylic acid (15) and ethylene glycol dimethyl ether as crosslinking agent (0.3) were dissolved uniformly in methylene chloride (200 ml) under irradiation of ultrasonic wave. 2,2'-azobis(2-methylbutyronitrile) initiator (1) was added. The resulting solution was added into 1.5% aqueous solution of polyvinyl alcohol with saponification value of 87-89% and then emulsified under 5000 rpm of shear stress for 5 minutes. The resulting emulsion and sodium nitrate (0.01) were introduced into a reactor heated at 60 degreesC and then polymerized for 4 hours. After polymerization was terminated, the organic solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was filtered, washed with distilled water and then dried to obtain cholesterol liquid crystal microcapsules as powders. A transparent gel type soluble formulation containing glycerine (5), propylene glycol (4), microcapsule (5), ethanol (10), sodium acrylate (0.5), preservative and distilled water, was prepared. The microcapsules exhibited behavior of liquid crystal in cosmetic formulation. Such a visual effect of liquid crystal can impart peculiarity to cosmetic composition and brilliance to appearance of goods, to be expected to elevate commercial value.

L271 ANSWER 35 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-443831 [47] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-126238 [47]
 TITLE: Polymers used in skin cosmetic formulations and in decorative cosmetics are obtained by free radical polymerization of vinyl carboxylate, compound containing polyether and optionally other comonomer(s)
 DERWENT CLASS: A14; A25; A26; A96; D21
 INVENTOR: DIEING R; GOTSCH M; JENTZSCH A; WOOD C
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BADI-C) BASF AG; (DIEI-I) DIEING R; (GOTS-I) GOTSCH M; (JENT-I) JENTZSCH A; (WOOD-I) WOOD C
 COUNTRY COUNT: 94

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2002015865	A2	20020228	(200247)*	DE	64[0]	<--
AU 2001095467	A	20020304	(200247)	EN		<--
DE 10041220	A1	20020307	(200247)	DE		<--
EP 1313444	A2	20030528	(200336)	DE		
US 20030224025	A1	20031204	(200380)	EN		
JP 2004506673	W	20040304	(200417)	JA	124	
EP 1313444	B1	20041117	(200476)	DE		
DE 50104558	G	20041223	(200501)	DE		
AU 2001295467	A8	20050908	(200568)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002015865	A2	<u>WO 2001-EP9438</u>	<u>20010816</u>

DE 10041220 A1	DE 2000-10041220 20000822
AU 2001095467 A	AU 2001-95467 20010816
AU 2001295467 A8	AU 2001-295467 20010816
DE 50104558 G	DE 2001-50104558 20010816
EP 1313444 A2	EP 2001-976085 20010816
EP 1313444 B1	EP 2001-976085 20010816
DE 50104558 G	EP 2001-976085 20010816
EP 1313444 A2	WO 2001-EP9438 20010816
US 20030224025 A1	WO 2001-EP9438 20010816
JP 2004506673 W	WO 2001-EP9438 20010816
EP 1313444 B1	WO 2001-EP9438 20010816
DE 50104558 G	WO 2001-EP9438 20010816
JP 2004506673 W	JP 2002-520775 20010816
US 20030224025 A1	US 2003-362059 20030220

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 50104558 G	Based on	EP 1313444 A
AU 2001095467 A	Based on	WO 2002015865 A
EP 1313444 A2	Based on	WO 2002015865 A
JP 2004506673 W	Based on	WO 2002015865 A
EP 1313444 B1	Based on	WO 2002015865 A
DE 50104558 G	Based on	WO 2002015865 A
AU 2001295467 A8	Based on	WO 2002015865 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2000-10041220 20000822

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-00; A61K007-48
 SECONDARY: A61K007-025; A61K007-032; A61K007-15; A61K007-16;
 A61K007-48; A61K007-50

IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-00 [I,C];
A61K0008-02 [I,A]; A61K0008-02 [I,C];
A61K0008-04 [I,C]; A61K0008-06 [I,A];
A61K0008-72 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C];
A61K0008-81 [I,A]; A61K0008-89 [I,A];
A61K0008-91 [I,A]; A61Q0001-00 [I,A];
A61Q0001-00 [I,C]; A61Q0001-02 [I,A];
A61Q0001-02 [I,C]; A61Q0001-04 [I,A];
A61Q0001-06 [I,A]; A61Q0001-10 [I,A];
A61Q0001-12 [I,A]; A61Q0001-12 [I,C];
A61Q0011-00 [I,A]; A61Q0011-00 [I,C];
A61Q0017-04 [I,A]; A61Q0017-04 [I,C];
A61Q0019-00 [I,A]; A61Q0019-00 [I,C];
A61Q0019-10 [I,A]; A61Q0019-10 [I,C];
A61Q0009-02 [I,A]; A61Q0009-02 [I,C];
C08F0002-44 [I,A]; C08F0002-44 [I,C]; C08F0283-00 [I,C];
C08F0283-06 [I,A]; C08F0008-00 [I,C]; C08F0008-12 [I,A]

ECLA: A61K0008-02F; A61K0008-91; A61Q0001-02; A61Q0001-04;
 A61Q0001-06; A61Q0001-10; A61Q0009-02; A61Q0011-00;
 A61Q0017-04; A61Q0019-00; A61Q0019-10

ICO: K61K0201:08

USCLASS NCLM: 424/401.000

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 2002015865 A2 UPAB: 20060119

NOVELTY - Polymers (I), obtained by free radical polymerization of (a) vinyl ester(s) (II) of 1-24 carbon (C) carboxylic acids in the presence of (b) polyether-containing compounds (III) with a molecular weight not less than 300

and (c) optionally other copolymerizable monomer(s) (IV) are used in skin cosmetic formulations and in decorative cosmetics.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for skin cosmetic formulations, emulsions, water/oil emulsions and oil/water emulsions containing (I).

USE - Polymers (I) are used in skin cosmetic formulations and in decorative cosmetics, especially skin cosmetic formulations, emulsions, water/oil emulsions and oil/water emulsions (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - (I) are film-forming polymers meeting the requirements for cosmetics, i.e. are waterproof or water-resistant, minimize transfer to textiles and clothing, spread easily, bind moisture, feel pleasant on the skin and are not sticky. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A04-F01A; A10-B01; A12-V04C; D08-B01; D08-B09A
TECH

POLYMERS - Preferred Polymers: After polymerization, the ester functions of monomer (II) are (partly) hydrolyzed. Suitable polyether-containing compounds (III) include polyether alcohol, ether, ester or amide compounds of formula (IIIA) or polyether-silicone derivatives, preferably of formula (IIIB), especially of formula (IIIC):

R2-4 = a (substituted) alkylene group of the formula $-(CH_2)_2-$, $-(CH_2)_3-$, $-(CH_2)_4-$, $-CH_2-CH(R_6)-$ or $-CH_2-CH(R_7)-CH_2-$;

R1, R5, R7 = hydrogen (H), 1-24, preferably 1-12 carbon (C) alkyl,

$R_6-C(=O)-$ or $R_6-NH-C(=O)-$;

R6 = 1-24, preferably 1-12 C alkyl;

A = $-C(=O)-O-$, $-C(=O)-B-C(=O)-O$ or $-C(=O)-NH-B-NH-C(=O)-O$;

B = $-(CH_2)_t-$ or arylene, optionally substituted;

n = 1-1000, preferably 1-8;

s = 0-1000, preferably 0;

t = 1-12;

u = 1-5000, preferably 2-2000;

v, w, x, y, z = 0-5000, preferably 0-2000;

R8 = identical or different groups selected from 1-20 C aliphatic hydrocarbyl, 3-20 C cycloaliphatic hydrocarbyl, aromatic groups or R12;

R9 = CH3 or $-O-(CH_2CH_2-O)_c-(CH_2-CH(CH_3)-O)_d-R_{11}$;

R10 = CH3 or R9;

R11 = H, CH3, $-(Si(R_8)_2-O)_a-Si(R_8)_2-CH_3$ or $-(CO)_e-R_{13}$;

R12 = $-(CH_2)_f-O-(CH_2CH_2-O)_c-(CH_2-CH(CH_3)-O)_d-R_{11}$;

R13 = a 1-40 C organic group, optionally containing amino, carboxylic acid or sulfonate groups or also an anion is e is 0;

a, b = integers such that the polysiloxane block has a molecular weight of 300-30000;

c, d = 0-50;

(c+d) = more than 0;

e = 0 or 1;

f = 1-6.

In (IIIA) especially useful in skin cosmetic formulations,

R1, R5, R7 = hydrogen (H), 1-6 C alkyl, $R_6-C(=O)-$ or $R_6-NH-C(=O)-$;

n = 1;

s = 0;

u = 5-500;

v, s = 0-500.

Other suitable (III) are compounds obtained by reacting polyethylene-imines, preferably of molecular weight 300-20000, with alkylene oxide(s), preferably ethylene oxide, propylene oxide and/or butylene oxide, especially ethylene oxide; and compounds obtained by polymerization of ethylenically unsaturated monomers containing alkylene oxide, especially polyalkylene oxide vinyl ethers or polyalkylene oxide (meth)acrylates, and optionally comonomer(s). Comonomers (IV) are selected from (meth)acrylic, maleic, fumaric and crotonic acid, maleic anhydride and its half esters, (m)ethyl, n-, t- and iso-butyl, stearyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, hydroxypropyl and alkylene glycol.

(meth)acrylate; 2-ethylhexyl acrylate; N-t-butyl- and N-octyl-acrylamide; styrene; unsaturated sulfonic acids, e.g. acrylamidopropane sulfonic acid; vinylpyrrolidone; vinylcaprolactam; vinyl ethers (e.g. (m)ethyl, butyl or dodecyl vinyl ether); vinylformamide; vinylmethacrylamide; vinyl amine; 1-vinylimidazole; 1-vinyl-2-methylimidazole; N,N-dimethylaminomethyl methacrylate; N-(3-(dimethylamino)propyl)methacrylamide; 3-methyl-1-vinylimidazolium chloride or methylsulfate; N,N-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate; and N-(3-(dimethylamino)propyl)methacrylamide quaternized with methyl chloride, methyl sulfate or diethyl sulfate. Polymers (I) comprise 10-90 wt.% (II), 2-90 wt.% (III) and 0-50 wt.% (IV); 50-97 wt.% (II), 3-50 wt.% (III) and 0-30 wt.% (IV); or 65-97 wt.% (II), 3-35 wt.% (III) and 0-20 wt.% (IV). Formulations: (all claimed) The skin cosmetics are: (a) formulations containing 0.05-20 wt.% (I), 20-99.95 wt.% water, solvent and/or oil component and 0-79.5 wt.% other constituents; (b) emulsions containing 0.05-10 wt.% (I), 10-94.94 wt.% water, 5-89.94 wt.% oil component, 0.01-40 wt.% emulsifier and 0-74.94 wt.% other; (c) water/oil emulsions containing 0.05-10 wt.% (I), 20-77.95 wt.% water, 20-77.95 wt.% oil component, 2-35 wt.% emulsifier and 0-55.95 wt.% other; and (d) oil/water emulsions containing 0.05-10 wt.% (I), 40-96.95 wt.% water, 1-44.95 wt.% oil component, 1-35 wt.% emulsifier, 0-10 wt.% gelling agent and 0-57.95 wt.% other.

ABEX EXAMPLE - 72 g polyethylene glycol 35000 were heated to 80degreesC under a nitrogen stream, with stirring, then 410 g vinyl acetate and a solution of 1.4 g tert.-butyl perpivalate in 30 g methanol were added in 3 hours. Stirring at 80degreesC was continued for 2 hours. After cooling, the polymer was dissolved in 450 ml methanol and hydrolyzed with 50 ml 10% methanolic sodium hydroxide solution at 30degreesC. After 40 minutes, reaction was stopped by adding 750 ml 1% acetic acid and the methanol was distilled off. The resultant polymer (IA) had a K value of 59 (1% in N-methylpyrrolidone) and was 96% hydrolyzed. A water/oil emulsion, control skin creme (A) contained 2.0 wt.% Cremophor A 6 (RTM; ceteareth-6 and stearyl alcohol), 2.0 wt.% Cremophor A 25 (RTM; ceteareth-25), 2.0 wt.% Lanette O (RTM; cetearyl alcohol), 3.0 wt.% Imwitor 960 K (RTM; glyceryl stearate SE), 5.0 wt.% paraffin oil, 4.0 wt.% jojoba oil, 3.0 wt.% Luvitol EHO (RTM; cetearyl octanoate), 1.0 wt.% Abil 350 (RTM; dimethicone), 3.0 wt.% Amerchol L 101 (RTM; mineral oil and lanolin alcohol), 0.5 wt.% Veegum Ultra (RTM; magnesium aluminum silicate), 5.0 wt.% 1,2-propylene glycol, 0.3 wt.% Abiol (RTM; imidazolindinyl-urea), 0.5 wt.% phenoxyethanol, 1.0 wt.% D-panthenol USP and water to 100 wt.%. Skin creme (B) also contained 0.5 wt.% polymer (IA). 100 mul emulsion were spread evenly on the back of the hands of 10 testers, one on each hand, and the feel was assessed after 30 minutes. (B) was rated much softer than (A) by 5 testers and softer by 4 testers, whilst 1 tester gave (A) and (B) the same rating.

L271 ANSWER 36 OF 84	WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008	THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002-443828 [47]	WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI:	C2002-126235 [47]	
TITLE:	New polymers of vinyl carboxylate with polyether-silicone, reaction product of polyethylene-imine with alkylene oxide or ethylenically unsaturated polyether (co)polymer and similar polymers are used in hair <u>cosmetics</u>	
DERWENT CLASS:	A14; A25; A26; A96; D21	
INVENTOR:	GOTSCHKE M; WOOD C	
PATENT ASSIGNEE:	(BADI-C) BASF AG; (GOTS-I) GOTSCHKE M; (WOOD-I) WOOD C	
COUNTRY COUNT:	95	

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 2002015853	A1	20020228	(200247)*	DE	52 [0]		<--
AU 2001084020	A	20020304	(200247)	EN			<--
DE 10041163	A1	20020307	(200247)	DE			<--
EP 1313431	A1	20030528	(200336)	DE			
US 20030180245	A1	20030925	(200364)	EN			
CN 1447678	A	20031008	(200403)	ZH			
JP 2004506668	W	20040304	(200417)	JA	88		
CN 1189152	C	20050216	(200622)	ZH			
EP 1313431	B1	20060315	(200622)	DE			
DE 50109228	G	20060511	(200632)	DE			
ES 2260272	T3	20061101	(200673)	ES			

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002015853	A1	WO 2001-EP9437	20010816
DE 10041163	A1	DE 2000-10041163	20000821
AU 2001084020	A	AU 2001-84020	20010816
CN 1447678	A	CN 2001-814515	20010816
CN 1189152	C	CN 2001-814515	20010816
DE 50109228	G	DE 2001-509228	20010816
EP 1313431	A1	EP 2001-962950	20010816
EP 1313431	B1	EP 2001-962950	20010816
DE 50109228	G	EP 2001-962950	20010816
EP 1313431	A1	WO 2001-EP9437	20010816
US 20030180245	A1	WO 2001-EP9437	20010816
JP 2004506668	W	WO 2001-EP9437	20010816
EP 1313431	B1	WO 2001-EP9437	20010816
DE 50109228	G	WO 2001-EP9437	20010816
JP 2004506668	W	JP 2002-520765	20010816
US 20030180245	A1	US 2003-344538	20030212
ES 2260272	T3	EP 2001-962950	20010816

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 50109228	G	Based on EP 1313431 A
AU 2001084020	A	Based on WO 2002015853 A
EP 1313431	A1	Based on WO 2002015853 A
JP 2004506668	W	Based on WO 2002015853 A
EP 1313431	B1	Based on WO 2002015853 A
DE 50109228	G	Based on WO 2002015853 A
ES 2260272	T3	Based on EP 1313431 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2000-10041163 20000821

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-06
 SECONDARY: A61K007-075
 IPC ORIGINAL: A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-72 [I,C];
 A61K0008-91 [I,A]; A61K0008-91 [I,A];
 A61Q0005-00 [I,A]; A61Q0005-00 [I,A];
 A61Q0005-00 [I,C]; C08F0283-00 [I,C]; C08F0283-00
 [I,C]; C08F0283-06 [I,A]; C08F0283-06 [I,A]; C08F0283-12
 [I,A]; C08F0283-12 [I,A]; C08F0290-00 [I,C]; C08F0290-00

IPC RECLASSIF.: [I,C]; C08F0290-14 [I,A]; C08F0290-14 [I,A]
~~A61K0008-00~~ [I,A]; ~~A61K0008-00~~ [I,C];
~~A61K0008-72~~ [I,C]; ~~A61K0008-86~~ [I,A];
~~A61K0008-89~~ [I,A]; ~~A61Q0005-00~~ [I,A];
~~A61Q0005-00~~ [I,C]; ~~A61Q0005-02~~ [I,A];
~~A61Q0005-02~~ [I,C]; C08F0283-00 [I,C]; C08F0283-06
[I,A]; C08F0283-12 [I,A]; C08F0287-00 [I,A]; C08F0287-00
[I,C]; C08F0290-00 [I,C]; C08F0290-14 [I,A]
ECLA: A61K0008-91; A61Q0005-02; A61Q0005-06; A61Q0019-10;
C08F0283-06+218/04; C08F0283-12+218/04; C08F0290-14B
USCLASS NCLM: 424/070.160
NCLS: 424/070.150; 424/070.170
BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 2002015853 A1 UPAB: 20060119

NOVELTY - Polymers obtained by free radical polymerization of (a) vinyl ester(s) (II) of 1-24 carbon (C) carboxylic acids in the presence of (b.1) silicone derivatives containing polyether, (b.2) compounds containing polyether obtained by reacting polyethylene-imines with alkylene oxides or (b.3) homo- and copolymers of ethylenically unsaturated compounds containing polyether and (c) optionally other copolymerizable monomer(s) (IV) are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for (a) crosslinked polymers obtained by free radical polymerization of (II), polyether-containing compounds (III) and optionally (IV), in which the crosslinker is added during or after polymerization; (b) the use of polymers (I), obtained by free radical polymerization of (a) (II) of 1-24 carbon (C) carboxylic acids in the presence of (b) (III) with a molecular weight not less than 300 and (c) optionally (IV), in hair cosmetic formulations; (c) hair cosmetic formulations containing (I).

USE - Polymers (I) are used in hair cosmetic formulations (claimed), preferably in hair styling formulations, especially aerosol and pump sprays and aerosol and pump mousses.

ADVANTAGE - (I) are film-forming polymers that give a firm hold and give the hair high elasticity. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A05-H01B; A05-J07; A06-A00E3; A10-E01; A12-V04A;

D08-B05

TECH

POLYMERS - Preferred Polymers: Suitable polyether-containing compounds (III) include polyether alcohol, ether, ester or amide compounds of formula (IIIA) or polyether-silicone derivatives, preferably of formula (IIIB), especially of formula (IIIC):

R2-4 = a (substituted) alkylene group of the formula -(CH2)2-, -(CH2)3-, -(CH2)4-, -CH2-CH(R6)- or -CH2-CHOR7-CH2-;

R1, R5, R7 = hydrogen (H), 1-24, preferably 1-12, especially 1-6 carbon (C) alkyl, R6-C(=O)- or R6-NH-C(=O)-;

R6 = 1-24, preferably 1-12, especially 1-6 C alkyl;

A = -C(=O)-O-, -C(=O)-B-C(=O)-O- or -C(=O)-NH-B-NH-C(=O)-O-;

B = -(CH2)t- or arylene, optionally substituted;

n = 1-1000, preferably 1-8, especially 1;

s = 0-1000, preferably 0;

t = 1-12;

u = 1-5000, preferably 2-2000, especially 5-500;

v, w, x, y, z = 0-5000, preferably 0-2000, especially 0-500;

R8 = identical or different groups selected from 1-20 C aliphatic hydrocarbyl, 3-20 C cycloaliphatic hydrocarbyl, aromatic groups or R12;

R9 = CH3 or -O-(CH2CH2-O)c-(CH2-CH(CH3)-O)d-R11;

R10 = CH3 or R9;

R11 = H, CH3, -(Si(R8)2-O)a-Si(R8)2-CH3 or -(CO)e-R13;

R12 = -(CH2)f-O-(CH2-CH2-O)c-(CH2-CH(CH3)-O)d-R11;

R13 = a 1-40 C organic group, optionally containing amino, carboxylic acid or sulfonate groups or also an anion is e is 0;

a, b = integers such that the polysiloxane block has a molecular weight of 300-30000;
 c, d = 0-50;
 (c+d) = more than 0;
 e = 0 or 1;
 f = 1-6.

Other suitable (III) are compounds obtained by reacting polyethylene-imines, preferably of molecular weight 300-20000, with alkylene oxide(s), preferably ethylene oxide, propylene oxide and/or butylene oxide, especially ethylene oxide; and compounds obtained by polymerization of ethylenically unsaturated monomers containing alkylene oxide, especially polyalkylene oxide vinyl ethers or polyalkylene oxide (meth)acrylates, and optionally comonomer(s). Comonomers (IV) are selected from (meth)acrylic, maleic, fumaric and crotonic acid, maleic anhydride and its half esters, (m)ethyl, n-, t- and iso-butyl, stearyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, hydroxypropyl and alkylene glycol (meth)acrylate; 2-ethylhexyl acrylate; N-t-butyl- and N-octyl-acrylamide; styrene; unsaturated sulfonic acids, e.g. acrylamidopropanesulfonic acid; vinylpyrrolidone; vinylcaprolactam; vinyl ethers (e.g. (m)ethyl, butyl or dodecyl vinyl ether); vinylformamide; vinylmethylacetamide; vinyl amine; 1-vinylimidazole; 1-vinyl-2-methylimidazole; N,N-dimethylaminomethyl methacrylate; N-(3-(dimethylamino)propyl)methacrylamide; 3-methyl-1-vinylimidazolium chloride or methylsulfate; N,N-dimethylaminoethylmethacrylate; and N-(3-(dimethylamino)propyl)methacrylamide quaternized with methyl chloride, methyl sulfate or diethyl sulfate. Polymers (I) comprise 10-90 wt.% (II), 2-90 wt.% (III) and 0-50 wt.% (IV); 50-97 wt.% (II), 3-50 wt.% (III) and 0-30 wt.% (IV); or 65-97 wt.% (II), 3-35 wt.% (III) and 0-20 wt.% (IV). Formulations: (all claimed) The hair cosmetics are formulations containing: (a) 0.05-20 wt.% (I), 20-99.95 wt.% water and/or alcohol and 0-79.05 wt.% other constituents; (b) 0.1-10 wt.% (I), 20-99.9 wt.% water and/or alcohol, 0-70 wt.% propellant and 0-20 wt.% other; (c) 0.1-10 wt.% (I), 55-94.8 wt.% water and/or alcohol, 5-20 wt.% propellant, 0.1-5 wt.% emulsifier and 0-10 wt.% other; (d) 0.1-10 wt.% (I), 60-99.85 wt.% water and/or alcohol, 0.05-10 wt.% gelling agent and 0-57.95 wt.% other; and (e) 0.05-10 wt.% (I), 25-94.95 wt.% water, 5-50 wt.% surfactant, 0-5 wt.% other conditioner and 0-10 wt.% other cosmetic constituents.

ABEX EXAMPLE - 273 g polyethylene glycol 6000 were heated to 80degreesC under a nitrogen stream, with stirring, then 410 g vinyl acetate and a solution of 1.4 g tert.-butyl perpivalate in 30 g methanol were added in 3 hours. Stirring at 80degreesC was continued for 2 hours. After cooling, the polymer was dissolved in 450 ml methanol and subjected to solvent exchange by steam distillation, giving an aqueous solution or dispersion. The polymer (IA) had a K value of 47. Aerosol hair mousse contained 2.0 wt.% (A) Luviquat Hold (RTM; polyquaternium-46) (control) or (B) (IA), together with 2.00 wt.% Luviquat Mono LS (RTM; coco trimonium methyl sulfate), 67.7 wt.% water, 10.0 wt.% propane/butane (3.5 bar at 20degreesC) and perfume oil as required. The properties of the mousse were determined on scales from 1 = very good to 3 = poor. The ratings were foaming, consistency and spreading were (A, B) 1; for feel on wet hair and feel of dry hair (A) 2, (B) 1-; wet combing property (A) 2+, (B) 1-; hold (A) 1, (B) 2+; dry combing (A) 2, (B) 2+; stickiness (A) 1-, (B) 1; and elasticity of hair (A) 2-, (B) 1.

L271 ANSWER 37 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-339145 [37] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-097319 [37]
 TITLE: Cosmetic composition for use in hair styling,

10/824,298

comprises at least one block copolymer consisting of at least two polymer blocks having differing refraction indices

DERWENT CLASS: A18; A96; D21
 INVENTOR: DAUGA C; MOUGIN N; SAMAIN H
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (DAUG-I) DAUGA C; (OREA-C) L'OREAL SA; (MOUG-I) MOUGIN N;
 (SAMA-I) SAMAIN H
 COUNTRY COUNT: 95

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 2002005765	A1	20020124	(200237)*	FR	13	[0]	<--
FR 2811885	A1	20020125	(200237)	FR			<--
AU 2001077574	A	20020130	(200241)	EN			<--
EP 1301161	A1	20030416	(200328)	FR			
JP 2004503576	W	20040205	(200412)	JA	27		
US 20040052752	A1	20040318	(200421)	EN			

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002005765	A1	WO 2001-FR2244	20010711
FR 2811885	A1	FR 2000-9405	20000718
AU 2001077574	A	AU 2001-77574	20010711
EP 1301161	A1	EP 2001-955403	20010711
EP 1301161	A1	WO 2001-FR2244	20010711
JP 2004503576	W	WO 2001-FR2244	20010711
US 20040052752	A1	WO 2001-FR2244	20010711
JP 2004503576	W	JP 2002-511699	20010711
US 20040052752	A1	US 2003-333228	20030828

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001077574	A	WO 2002005765 A
EP 1301161	A1	WO 2002005765 A
JP 2004503576	W	WO 2002005765 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 2000-9405 20000718

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-00
 SECONDARY: A61K007-06; A61K007-11
 IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-00 [I,C];
 A61K0008-04 [I,A]; A61K0008-04 [I,C];
 A61K0008-30 [I,A]; A61K0008-30 [I,C];
 A61K0008-37 [I,A]; A61K0008-49 [I,A];
 A61K0008-72 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C];
 A61K0008-81 [I,A]; A61K0008-90 [I,A];
 A61Q0005-00 [I,A]; A61Q0005-00 [I,C];
 A61Q0005-02 [I,A]; A61Q0005-02 [I,C];
 A61Q0005-06 [I,A]; A61Q0005-06 [I,C];
 C08F0293-00 [I,A]; C08F0293-00 [I,C]; C08F0297-00 [I,C];
 C08F0297-08 [I,A]; C08L0053-00 [I,A]; C08L0053-00 [I,C]
 ECLA: A61K0008-90; A61Q0005-00; C08F0293-00B; C08L0053-00
 USCLASS NCLM: 424/070.160
 BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 2002005765 A1 UPAB: 20050525

NOVELTY - Cosmetic composition comprises, in cosmetically acceptable medium, at least one block copolymer consisting of at least two polymeric blocks A and B, with each of blocks A having refraction index higher or lower by at least 0.1 than the refraction index or indices of adjoining polymeric block(s) B.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

- (1) process of treatment of hair, comprising application of at least one composition as claimed;
- (2) process of styling of hair, comprising spraying at least one composition as claimed onto hair, leaving to act and dry, and style the hair as desired; and
- (3) use of composition as claimed as hair styling product.

USE - As hair-styling composition. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A09-A02;

A12-V04A; D08-B05

TECH

POLYMERS - Preferred Compound: Block copolymer contains at least 2 (preferably 2 or 3) polymeric blocks and is preferably polystyrene/poly(ethyl 2-perfluorooctyl acrylate), and has average molecular wt., measured by light diffusion, equal 10000-500000 g/mol, preferably 20000-200000 g/mol. Block copolymer is soluble or dispersible in cosmetically acceptable medium.

Preparation: Polymeric sequences are prepared from monomers selected from (meth)acrylic acid, N,N-dimethylacrylamide, optionally quaternized dimethyl aminomethyl methacrylate, (meth)acrylamide, N-t-butylacrylamide, maleic acid, its semi-esters and anhydride, crotonic and itaconic acid, hydroxylated (meth)acrylates such as hydroxyethyl methacrylate, diallyl dimethylammonium chloride, vinyl pyrrolidone, pyridine or imidazole, vinyl ethers, other heterocyclic polar vinyl compounds, styrene sulfonates, allyl or vinyl alcohols, salts of above acids or amines, esters of 1-18C alcohols and (meth)acrylic acid, fluorinated acrylates, styrene, polystyrene, vinyl acetate or chloride, vinylidene chloride, vinyl propionate, alpha-methyl styrene, t-butyl styrene, butadiene, cyclohexadiene, ethylene, propylene, vinyl toluene and their mixtures.

Preferred Composition: Cosmetic composition contains 0.001-10 wt.% of block copolymer per its total wt., in cosmetically acceptable medium comprising water or organic solvents.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Solvents: Organic solvents are selected from hydrophilic, amphiphilic, and lipophilic solvents and their mixtures. Hydrophilic solvents are selected from 1-8C linear or branched lower alcohols, acetone, polyethylene glycols with 6-80 ethylene-oxy groups, polyols, mono- or di-alkyl isosorbides with 1-5C alkyl groups, and glycol ethers. Amphiphilic solvents are selected from derivatives of polypropylene glycol (PPG) such as esters of PPG and fatty acids or fatty alcohols. Lipophilic solvents are selected from hydrocarbons and esters of mono- or polycarboxylic acids.

Preferred Product: The composition is preferably a hair styling product, allowing to shape and set hair as required, and maintain the obtained hairstyle.

L271 ANSWER 38 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-139388 [18] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-139389; 2002-655442
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-042819 [18]
 TITLE: Polymer formulation as binder compositions for disposable items, e.g. wet wipes, comprises salt-sensitive binder and co-binder
 DERWENT CLASS: A18; A96; D22; F07; P32; P73

10/824,298

INVENTOR: BRANHAM K D; CHANG Y; CHEN F M; CHEN F M C; JACKSON D M;
JOHNSON E D; LANG F J; LINDSAY J D; MUMICK P S; POMPLUN W
S; SCHICK K G; SCHULTZ W T; SOERENS D A; SUN T; WANG K Y
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (KIMB-C) KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 93

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 2001083866	A2	20011108	(200218)*	EN	122 [3]		<--
AU 2001061130	A	20011112	(200222)	EN			<--
EP 1280860	A2	20030205	(200310)	EN			
KR 2002091265	A	20021205	(200324)	KO			<--
KR 2003004384	A	20030114	(200333)	KO			
US 6599848	B1	20030729	(200354)	EN			
JP 2003531955	W	20031028	(200373)	JA	144		
CN 1440444	A	20030903	(200380)	ZH			
MX 2002010574	A1	20030301	(200413)	ES			
ZA 2002008490	A	20040128	(200420)	EN	122		
BR 2001010583	A	20040622	(200442)	PT			
ZA 2002008489	A	20040728	(200466)	EN	133		
US 6815502	B1	20041109	(200474)	EN			
CN 1318670	C	20070530	(200761)	ZH			

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001083866	A2	WO 2001-US14178	20010503
US 6599848	B1	US 2000-564837	20000504
US 6815502	B1	US 2000-565125	20000504
AU 2001061130	A	AU 2001-61130	20010503
BR 2001010583	A	BR 2001-10583	20010503
CN 1440444	A	CN 2001-812278	20010503
EP 1280860	A2	EP 2001-934995	20010503
JP 2003531955	W	JP 2001-580470	20010503
EP 1280860	A2	WO 2001-US14178	20010503
JP 2003531955	W	WO 2001-US14178	20010503
MX 2002010574	A1	WO 2001-US14178	20010503
BR 2001010583	A	WO 2001-US14178	20010503
ZA 2002008489	A	ZA 2002-8489	20021021
ZA 2002008490	A	ZA 2002-8490	20021021
MX 2002010574	A1	MX 2002-10574	20021025
KR 2002091265	A	KR 2002-714722	20021102
KR 2003004384	A	KR 2002-714723	20021102
CN 1318670	C	CN 2001-812273	20010503

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001061130	A	WO 2001083866 A
EP 1280860	A2	WO 2001083866 A
JP 2003531955	W	WO 2001083866 A
MX 2002010574	A1	WO 2001083866 A
BR 2001010583	A	WO 2001083866 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-564837 20000504
US 2000-565125 20000504

10/824,298

US 2000-564212 20000504
US 2000-564424 20000504

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C08F020-06; C08F257-02; D04H001-64
IPC ORIGINAL: D04H0001-64 [I,A]; D04H0001-64 [I,C]
IPC RECLASSIF.: A61F0013-00 [I,A]; A61F0013-00 [I,C]; A61F0013-15 [I,A];
A61F0013-15 [I,A]; A61F0013-15 [I,C]; A61F0013-15 [I,C];
A61F0013-49 [I,A]; A61F0013-53 [I,A]; A61F0013-53 [I,A];
A61F0013-551 [I,A]; A61F0005-44 [I,A]; A61F0005-44 [I,C];
C08F0020-00 [I,C]; C08F0020-06 [I,A]; C08L0101-00 [I,C];
C08L0101-02 [I,A]; C08L0023-00 [N,C]; C08L0023-08 [N,A];
C08L0033-00 [I,C]; C08L0033-02 [I,A]; C08L0033-08 [I,A];
D04H0001-58 [I,A]; D04H0001-58 [I,C]; D04H0001-64 [I,A];
D04H0001-64 [I,C]
ECLA: C08L0033-08+B; C08L0033-08+B2; C08L0101-02+B2;
D04H0001-64A
ICO: M08L0023:08
USCLASS NCLM: 442/059.000
NCLS: 015/209.100; 015/210.100; 428/913.000; 442/154.000;
442/155.000; 442/164.000; 442/327.000

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 2001083866 A2 UPAB: 20060118

NOVELTY - A polymer formulation comprises a salt-sensitive binder and a co-binder. It is dispersible in hard or soft water and has a wet strength in a neutral salt solution containing at least 1 weight% salt. The salt comprises monovalent ions.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for (A) a binder composition for binding fibrous material into an integral web, comprising the ion-sensitive polymer as above; (B) a non-woven fabric comprising fibrous material, and a binder material comprising the ion-sensitive polymer formulation as above; (C) a method of making an ion-sensitive polymer formulation comprising combining an acrylic acid terpolymer and a non-crosslinking poly(ethylene-vinyl acetate), where the polymer formulation is insoluble in a neutral salt solution containing at least 0.3 weight% salt, the salt comprising monovalent ions; and the polymer is soluble in water containing less than 10 ppm of multivalent ions; (D) a fibrous substrate comprising fibrous material and a binder composition as above for binding the fibrous material into an integral web; (E) a water-dispersible article comprising the fibrous substrate above; and (F) a method of making a fibrous substrate comprising applying to a fibrous material a binder composition in a foam or liquid form as above for binding the fibrous material into an integral web.

USE - As binder compositions for disposable items, e.g. wet wipes.

ADVANTAGE - The inventive polymer formulation is ion-sensitive and water-dispersible. This formulation produces products at a reasonable cost without compromising product safety and environmental concerns. The products produced are stable during storage and retain a desired level of wet strength during use and are wetted with a wetting composition that is free of organic solvents. MANUAL CODE:

CPI: A12-V03C1; A12-V04; D09-C; F04-E; F04-E04

TECH

POLYMERS - Preferred Condition: The polymer formulation is ion-sensitive. It is insoluble in water when the water does not contain a sufficient amount of a first salt. It is soluble in water when the water contains a solubilizing amount of a second salt that is different from the first salt. It is soluble in water containing less than 10, preferably 200 ppm of calcium and magnesium in a 2:1 ratio. It is insoluble in a salt solution containing 1-5, preferably 4 wt.% salt. It is also insoluble in a salt solution over a pH of 3-8, preferably 5. The salt solution has a pH of 3.5-7, preferably 4.2-6.1. The type and amount of the co-binder is such

that makes the polymer formulation sprayable. The co-binder polymer has a molecular weight of 500000-200000000. It has a Tg that is less than the Tg of the ion-sensitive polymer. The polymer formulation is ion-sensitive. It is insoluble in a neutral salt solution containing at least 1, preferably 1-3.0 wt.% salt comprising monovalent ions. It is soluble in water containing at most 200, preferably less than 10 ppm of multivalent ions.

Preferred Component: The copolymer is a terpolymer. It is prepared by sulfonation of a polymer having a molecular weight above 100000 or from monomers comprising sulfonate-containing monomer. The salt-sensitive binder is an ion-sensitive polymer. The co-binder is a co-binder polymer which is non-crosslinking, not water-soluble, and in the form of an emulsion. The co-binder is preferably a latex which is 50%, preferably 20% crosslinked. The latex is prepared without the addition of a crosslinker, non-crosslinking, or dried without substantial crosslinking.

Preferred Polymer: The ion-sensitive polymer is a terpolymer made from monomers capable of free radical polymerization into a terpolymer; or an acrylic acid terpolymer. The terpolymer comprises acrylic acid, methacrylic acid or a combination of alkyl acrylates, preferably acrylic acid, butyl acrylate and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate. The co-binder polymer comprises non-crosslinking poly(ethylene-vinyl acetate), non-crosslinking poly(styrene-butadiene), or non-crosslinking poly(styrene-acrylic), preferably non-crosslinking poly(ethylene-vinyl acetate). **Preferred Composition:** The polymer composition comprises an ion-sensitive polymer (65-75 or 55-99 wt.%) and a co-binder (25-35 or 1-45 wt.%). The ion-sensitive polymer comprises a sulfonate anion modified acrylic acid terpolymer formed from acrylic acid (35-less than 80, preferably 57-66 mol%); 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid (0-20, preferably 1-6 mol%) and their alkali earth metal and organic amine salts; butyl acrylate (0-65, preferably 15-28 mol%); and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate (0-45, preferably 7-13 mol%). The acrylic acid terpolymer comprises (mol%) acrylic acid (35-80, preferably 57-66), butyl acrylate (0-65, preferably 15-28) and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate (0-45, preferably 7-13).

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The monomers are acrylic acid monomers or alkyl acrylate monomers. The alkyl acrylate monomers are 1-18C or 3-18 C cycloalkyl acrylic esters or methacrylic esters. The acrylic ester monomers comprise acrylamide or methacrylamide-based monomers.

Preferred Compound: The acrylic acid monomers are acrylic acid or methacrylic acid. The acrylic ester monomers comprise acrylamide, N,N-dimethyl acrylamide, N-ethyl acrylamide, N-isopropyl acrylamide or hydroxymethyl acrylamide; N-vinylpyrrolidinone; N-vinylformamide; hydroxyalkyl acrylates, preferably hydroxyethyl acrylate; or hydroxyalkyl methacrylates, preferably hydroxyethyl methacrylate. The sulfonate-containing monomer comprises acrylamido propanesulfonic acid; 2-methyl-2-propene sulfonic acid; vinyl sulfonic acid; styrene sulfonic acid; 2-sulfopropyl methacrylate; or sulfopropyl acrylate and its organic or inorganic salts.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The multivalent ions comprise calcium, magnesium and/or zinc ions. The monovalent ions comprise sodium, lithium, potassium, and/or ammonium ions (preferably sodium).

TEXTILES AND PAPER - Preferred Component: The fibrous material comprises layers of a woven fabric, a nonwoven fabric and/or a knitted fabric (preferably layers of nonwoven fabric). **Preferred Property:** The fibrous material comprises fibers having a length of at most 15 mm. **Preferred Material:** The fibrous material comprises natural fibers and/or synthetic fibers. It contains fibers comprising cotton, linen, jute, hemp, wool, wood pulp, viscose rayon, cuprammonium rayon, cellulose acetate, polyester, polyamide and/or polyacrylic (preferably wood pulp). **Preferred Method:** When the binder composition is in a liquid form, the binder composition is applied to the fibrous material by spray, foam application,

immersion of the fibrous material in a bath of binder composition, curtain coating, passage of the fibrous material through a flooded nip, contact with a pre metered wetted roll coated with the binder composition, pressing the fibrous material against a deformable carrier containing the binder composition and printing.

ABEX EXAMPLE - An ion-sensitive polymer formulation was prepared using modified terpolymer (85%) comprising sodium 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid (3.5%); acrylic acid (63.5%); butyl acrylate (22.5%) and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate (10.5%); and ethylene vinyl acetate (15%). The solubility results for 10, 50, 100, and 200 ppm were 100, 100, 98 and 91, respectively.

L271 ANSWER 39 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-549844 [61] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-163607 [61]
 TITLE: Cosmetic composition, e.g. nail varnish, mascara or lipstick containing aqueous dispersion of multiphase polymer particles as film-former, giving abrasion-resistant film in the absence of organic solvents
 DERWENT CLASS: A18; A25; A96; D21; G02
 INVENTOR: BIVER C; DOMINGUES DOS SANTOS F; DRUJON X; LEIBLER L
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (AQOR-C) ATOFINA
 COUNTRY COUNT: 93

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 2001051018	A2	20010719	(200161)*	FR	24[0]		<--
FR 2803743	A1	20010720	(200161)	FR			<--
AU 2001026867	A	20010724	(200166)	EN			<--
EP 1246599	A2	20021009	(200267)	FR			<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001051018	A2	WO 2000-FR3588	20001219
FR 2803743	A1	FR 2000-463	20000114
EP 1246599	A2	EP 2000-990062	20001219
EP 1246599	A2	WO 2000-FR3588	20001219
AU 2001026867	A	AU 2001-26867	20001219

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001026867	A	Based on WO 2001051018 A
EP 1246599	A2	Based on WO 2001051018 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 2000-463 20000114

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-04 [I,A]; A61K0008-04 [I,C];
A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-81 [I,A];
A61Q0003-02 [I,A]; A61Q0003-02 [I,C]

ECLA: A61K0008-04C; A61K0008-04H; A61K0008-81K4; A61Q0003-02

ICO: K61K0201:21

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 2001051018 A2 UPAB: 20050526

NOVELTY - A cosmetic composition (A) contains 10-95 weight % of an aqueous dispersion of multiphase polymer particles comprising at least two separate phases, i.e. (a) a first internal phase formed from a soft polymer (P1) having a glass transition temperature (Tg1) below 20degreesC and (b) a second external phase formed by a hard polymer (P2) having a glass transition temperature (Tg2) above 40degreesC.

USE - The polymer dispersions are useful as film formers. The use of (A) is claimed in a colored or colorless nail varnish, a varnish base, a base for nail care, a make-up product, a skin care or hygiene composition or a hair washing, care, conditioning, holding or styling composition. The claims also cover (A)-containing make-up products for coating the nails, eyelashes, eyebrows or lips; and films obtained by applying and drying (A) (specifically where the films have a modulus of elasticity of more than 60 MPa and a strain at the elastic limit of more than 2.5 MPa). (A) are typically used in nail-varnishes, mascaras or lipsticks, in combination with other conventional components such as antifoams, wetting agents, thickeners, colorants, fillers and perfumes.

ADVANTAGE - The aqueous polymer particle dispersions dry rapidly at room temperature, in the absence of (potentially inflammable or toxic) plasticizers or organic solvents, to give homogeneous, bright, non-sticky, abrasion-resistant films. The films are easily removable with conventional solvents such as acetone.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A07-B02; A07-B03; A12-V04A; A12-V04C; D03-B
; G02-A05

TECH

POLYMERS - Preferred Composition: Tg1 is below 5degreesC and Tg2 is above 40degreesC. The particles contain 70-90 wt. % P1 and 10-30 wt. % P2. P1 is more hydrophobic than P2. P1 and P2 comprise (i) 90-100 wt. % units derived from one or more of 1-16C alkyl (meth)acrylates (e.g. methyl, ethyl or butyl (meth)acrylate), hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylates, vinyl carboxylate esters (e.g. vinyl acetate or stearate), styrene, alkylstyrenes (e.g. methylstyrene), haloalkyl styrenes (e.g. chloromethyl styrene), (meth)acrylamide, vinyl chloride, (meth)acrylic acid (or derivatives such as anhydrides), acidic or basic monomers (e.g. itaconic or maleic acid), silylated (meth)acrylic or vinyl monomers (e.g. methacryloyloxypropyl triethoxy (or tripropoxy) silane) and/or acetoacetoxy monomers (e.g. acetoacetoxyethyl (meth)acrylate); and (ii) 0-10 wt. % units derived from one or more of mono- or dicarboxylic acid allyl esters (e.g. allyl (meth)acrylate or diallyl phthalate or maleate), conjugated dienes (e.g. butadiene or isoprene), polyol (meth)acrylates (e.g. mono- or triethylene glycol dimethacrylate, 1,3- or 1,4-butylene glycol dimethacrylate, 1,4-butanediol diacrylate, pentaerythritol tetraacrylate or trimethylolpropane triacrylate), polyvinyl benzene (e.g. divinyl benzene) or polyallyl compounds (e.g. triallyl cyanurate, isocyanurate or trimesate). In particular (P1) is derived from one or more of butyl, methyl, ethyl or 2-methylhexyl (meth)acrylates and styrene; and P2 is derived from one or more of methyl methacrylate, styrene, vinyl chloride, (meth)acrylic acid and hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate. (P2) preferably contains at least 50 wt. % hydrophobic monomers.

ABEX EXAMPLE - A mixture of 1480 g demineralized water and 5 g disodium phosphate, 208 g 3.84% aqueous solution of sodium lauryl sulfate and a solution of 4.3 g potassium persulfate in 97.9 g water was heated to 80degreesC and treated continuously over 1 hour with a mixture of 722 g n-butyl acrylate, 309.4 g methyl methacrylate and 10.9 g 1,4-butanediol diacrylate, with simultaneous addition of a solution of 0.96 g sodium bisulfite in 34 g water. After stirring at 80degreesC for a further 30 minutes, a mixture of 26.5 g n-butyl acrylate and 5.7 g diallyl maleate and 4.7 g of 4.47 wt. % sodium bisulfite solution were added, followed by addition of a mixture of 66.05 g methyl methacrylate and a solution of 0.28 g sodium persulfate in 6.37 g water over 30 minutes. The mixture was

kept at 80degreesC for 1 hour to give the soft core of the latex particles (conversion 98.4%). The reaction mixture was then treated under stirring at 80degreesC with a solution of 1 g sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate in 6.37 g water, followed by treatment over 1 hour with a mixture of 182.5 g methyl methacrylate, 15.9 g methacrylic acid and 75 g water and a solution of 0.86 g tert. butyl hydroperoxide in 260 g water. After keeping the mixture at 80degreesC for a further 30 minutes, a solution of 0.5 g tert. butyl hydroperoxide and 0.21 g sodium bisulfite in 10 g water was added and the mixture was kept at 80degreesC for 1 hour, followed by cooling to room temperature. A graft copolymer latex was obtained (conversion 99%), having weight average particle size 85.3 nm, solids content 38.1%, Tg1 -10degreesC and Tg2 108degreesC. A dry film prepared from the latex had a modulus of elasticity of 102 MPa and a strain at the elastic limit of more than 2.7 MPa. A nail varnish based on the latex had good abrasion resistance.

L271 ANSWER 40 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-181076 [24] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-056383 [24]
 TITLE: Low cohesion, hydrophobic polymer agglomerate used in
water treatment, papermaking and pigment
 compositions is based on units derived from ethylenically
 unsaturated, highly water soluble monomers
 DERWENT CLASS: A14; D15; D21; F06; F09; G02; L02
 INVENTOR: CORPART J M; GOURMAND M; HIDALGO M; KOWALIK A; VAULOUP F
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (AQOR-C) ATOFINA
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
FR 2809107	A1	20011123	(200224)*	FR	35[0]	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
FR 2809107	A1	<u>FR 2000-5365</u>	<u>20000427</u>

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 2000-5365 20000427
 INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
 IPC RECLASSIF.: C08F0002-32 [I,A]; C08F0002-32 [I,C]
 ECLA: C08F0002-32
 BASIC ABSTRACT:

FR 2809107 A1 UPAB: 20050525

NOVELTY - Low cohesion, hydrophobic polymer agglomerate of average size 50-1,000 microns comprises elementary particles of size 0.1-10 (0.2-5) microns.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Low cohesion, hydrophobic polymer agglomerate of average size 50-1,000 microns comprises elementary particles of size 0.1-10 (0.2-5) microns.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the preparation of the agglomerates by:

(a) forming an emulsion of an organic phase of a surfactant(s) and an aqueous phase of 20-80 (30-60) weight% monomer, the weight ratio of aqueous to organic phase being 0.5-4 (2.5-3.5) and the amount of surfactant being 0.1-10 (0.5-6) weight%;

(b) polymerizing at 5-120 degrees C using 0.0005-0.5 (0.01-0.1) weight% radical catalyst;

(c) removing water by azeotropic distillation; and

(d) distilling to remove organic solvent, organic dispersions containing 1-60 weight% hydrophilic polymers obtained by dispersing the agglomerates in an organic non-solvent, and aqueous solutions containing 0.1-30 weight% .% hydrophilic polymers obtained by dissolving the agglomerates.

USE - Used as a thickener as flocculants in water treatment, as dehydration agents for flocs, as retention agents in the paper industry, in a pigment composition, particularly in paints, cosmetics, adhesives, building, textiles and paper and as control agents for water uptake (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The process is industrially efficable. MANUAL CODE:

CPI: A12-W06B; A12-W11H; A12-W11J; D04-A01B;

D08-B; F03-F17; F05-A02B; F05-A06C; G02-A03;
G03-B01; G03-B02; L02-D

TECH

POLYMERS - Preferred Materials: The polymers comprise 90-100 mol.% units (A) derived from ethylenically unsaturated, highly water soluble monomers, 0-10 mol.% units (B) derived from ethylenically unsaturated, poorly water soluble monomers, 0-1 mol.% crosslinking agent-derived units (C) and 0-5 mol.% units (D) derived from monomers with a hydrophobic group or the chemical modification of the polymer with chemical reactants (E) forming hydrophobic groups (claimed). Preferably (A) is one of over 20 monomers including (meth)acrylic acid, morpholine, (meth)acrylamide, di(m)ethylamino (meth)acrylate and dimethyl diallyl ammonium chloride, (B) is vinyl acetate, (methyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate or hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate, (C) is from over 20 compounds including butanediol diacrylate, allyl methacrylate, N-methylol acrylamide and zinc acetate, (D) is of formula $(CH_2CH_2O)_nR$ (I) and (E) is of formula $R_1X(CH_2CH_2O)_nR$ (II).

R = at least 8C hydrophobic group;

n = 0-50 (8-25);

R₁ = epoxide, alcohol, amine, isocyanate, halogen or carboxylic acid; and X = C, N, O or S.

ABEX EXAMPLE - A polymer powder of average agglomerate size 380 microns, average size after deagglomeration below 10 microns and viscosity of a 1% gel of 11,000 cP was prepared by heating 176.4 g glacial acetic acid, 44.1 g water and 78.4 g soda in 202.4 g water to 30 degrees C, and mixing with 0.17 g N-methylene-bis-acrylamide and 0.64 g Versenex 80(TM) to give an aqueous phase. This was mixed with an organic phase of 161 g heptane and 17.5 g sorbitan monooleate and heated to 30 degrees C. The emulsion was mixed with 5 g of a solution of 0.036 g cumene hydroperoxide in 4.96 g heptane, followed by 2 g Na₂S₂O₅ and later 100 g heptane. 70-75% of the water was removed by heating at 115%, followed by cooling, then distillation at 115 degrees C. When used with blue pigment in a printing paste for fabrics, the image obtained was of a high quality and realistic color.

L271 ANSWER 41 OF 84	WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008	THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002-019227 [03]	WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE:	1996-180876	
DOC. NO. CPI:	C2002-005693 [03]	
TITLE:	<u>Aqueous</u> hair resin composition used as hair styling composition, has iodopropynylbutylcarbamate	
DERWENT CLASS:	A14; A96; D21	
INVENTOR:	SCHWARTZ C	
PATENT ASSIGNEE:	(ROHM-C) ROHM & HAAS CO	
COUNTRY COUNT:	10	

PATENT INFORMATION:

10/824,298

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
EP 1142554	A1	20011010	(200203)*	EN	19[0]	<--
EP 1142554	B1	20021127	(200279)	EN		<--
DE 69529003	E	20030109	(200312)	DE		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 1142554 A1	Div Ex	EP 1995-306789	19950926
EP 1142554 A1		EP 2001-112371	19950926
DE 69529003 E		DE 1995-69529003	19950926
DE 69529003 E		EP 2001-112371	19950926

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1142554 A1	Div ex	EP 705595 A
DE 69529003 E	Based on	EP 1142554 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1995-437449 19950508
US 1994-316008 19941003

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-30 [I,C]; A61K0008-37 [I,A];
A61K0008-44 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C];
A61K0008-81 [I,A]; A61K0008-85 [I,A];
A61K0008-86 [I,A]; A61K0008-891 [I,A];
A61K0008-898 [I,A]; A61Q0005-00 [I,A];
A61Q0005-00 [I,C]; A61Q0007-02 [I,A];
A61Q0007-02 [I,C]

ECLA: A61K0008-37; A61K0008-44; A61K0008-81K4; A61K0008-81K6;
A61K0008-85; A61K0008-86; A61K0008-891; A61K0008-894;
A61Q0005-00; A61Q0007-02

BASIC ABSTRACT:

EP 1142554 A1 UPAB: 20050524

NOVELTY - An aqueous hair resin composition has iodopropynylbutylcarbamate (IPBC), 1-60 weight% acrylic hair fixative resin(s), and water. The acrylic hair fixative resin(s) has 5-95 weight% 1-8C alkyl (meth)acrylate monomer(s), 2-70 weight% hydroxyalkyl(meth)acrylate monomer(s), and 2-50 weight% 3-8C monoethylenically unsaturated monocarboxylic acid monomer(s), based on the total weight of monomer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of inhibiting microbial growth in an aqueous hair resin composition containing the acrylic hair fixative resin(s), by adding iodopropynylbutylcarbamate to hair resin composition.

USE - The invented composition is used as hair styling composition, e.g. hair spray, styling gel, spray-on gel, or mousse.

ADVANTAGE - The IPBC used in the invented composition is effective in inhibiting microbial growth, does not destabilize the acrylic hair resin emulsion, and does not hurt the performance of the invented composition.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A04-F01A; A12-V04A; D08-B05

TECH

POLYMERS - Preferred Composition: The 1-8C alkyl (meth)acrylate monomer includes 5-71 wt.% (preferably 41-60 wt.%) 1-3C alkyl methacrylate monomer, and 2-67 wt.% (preferably 10-30 wt.%) 2-5C alkyl acrylate monomer, based on the total weight of monomer in the resin.

Preferred Monomers: The hydroxyalkyl(meth)acrylate monomer includes hydroxy(1-5C)alkyl(meth)acrylate monomer, preferably hydroxymethyl

(meth)acrylate, hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate, hydroxypropyl (meth)acrylate, hydroxybutyl (meth)acrylate, or hydroxypentyl(meth)acrylate. The 3-8C monoethylenically unsaturated monocarboxylic acid monomer includes (meth)acrylic acid, or crotonic acid. Preferred Properties: The acrylic hair fixative resin has a weight average molecular weight of 40,000-100,000 (preferably 40,000-60,000), and a calculated glass transition temperature of 40-80degreesC (preferably 45-75degreesC).

ABEX EXAMPLE - An aqueous hair resin composition contained (wt.%) IPBC (0.005), and an aqueous hair resin emulsion. The aqueous hair resin emulsion contained (wt.%) active solids of hair resin (41), sodium lauryl sulfate (0.20), and water. The hair resin contained (wt.%) butyl acrylate (25), methyl methacrylate (47), hydroxyethylmethacrylate (10), and methacrylic acid (18).

L271 ANSWER 42 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-035671 [05] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-010242 [05]
 TITLE: Dimensionally stable hard capsules, e.g. for pharmaceutical use, formed from (partially) saponified vinyl ester (co)polymer prepared by polymerization in presence of polyether compound
 DERWENT CLASS: A14; A25; A96; B07
 INVENTOR: ANGEL M; GOTSCHKE M; KOLTER K; SANNER A; ANGER M; KERT K; SANNA A
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (ANGE-I) ANGEL M; (BADI-C) BASF AG; (GOTS-I) GOTSCHKE M; (KOLT-I) KOLTER K; (SANN-I) SANNER A
 COUNTRY COUNT: 29

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
EP 1138322	A2	20011004	(200205)*	DE	23[0]	<--
DE 10015468	A1	20011011	(200205)	DE		<--
US 20010036471	A1	20011101	(200205)	EN		<--
JP 2001327854	A	20011127	(200210)	JA	17	<--
CN 1319615	A	20011031	(200215)	ZH		<--
EP 1138322	B1	20040623	(200442)	DE		
DE 50102650	G	20040729	(200452)	DE		
US 6783770	B2	20040831	(200457)	EN		
ES 2223665	T3	20050301	(200519)	ES		
CN 1176956	C	20041124	(200617)	ZH		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 1138322	A2	EP 2001-105544	20010306
DE 10015468	A1	DE 2000-10015468	20000329
DE 50102650	G	DE 2001-502650	20010306
DE 50102650	G	EP 2001-105544	20010306
ES 2223665	T3	EP 2001-105544	20010306
US 20010036471	A1	US 2001-811542	20010320
US 6783770	B2	US 2001-811542	20010320
CN 1319615	A	CN 2001-112308	20010329
JP 2001327854	A	JP 2001-96232	20010329
CN 1176956	C	CN 2001-112308	20010329

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 50102650 G	Based on	EP 1138322 A
ES 2223665 T3	Based on	EP 1138322 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2000-10015468 20000329

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K009-48
 SECONDARY: C08F008-12
 IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C]; A61K0047-34 [I,A];
 A61K0047-34 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C];
 A61K0047-42 [I,A]; A61K0047-42 [I,C]; A61K0008-02
[I,A]; A61K0008-02 [I,C]; A61K0008-11
[I,A]; A61K0008-11 [I,C]; A61K0008-30
[I,C]; A61K0008-64 [I,A]; A61K0008-72
[I,C]; A61K0008-73 [I,A]; A61K0008-86
 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C]; B01J0013-06
 [I,C]; B01J0013-14 [I,A]; C08F0283-00 [I,C]; C08F0283-06
 [I,A]

ECLA: A61K0009-48B; C08F0283-06+218/04

USCLASS NCLM: 424/451.000

BASIC ABSTRACT:

EP 1138322 A2 UPAB: 20050902

NOVELTY - Hard capsules contain:

(A) polymer obtained by radical polymerization of at least one 1-24C carboxylic acid vinyl ester (a) in presence of a polyether compound (b) and optionally comonomer(s) (c), followed by at least partial saponification of the ester residues in the obtained copolymer;

(B) optional structure-improving auxiliaries; and

(C) further conventional components.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Hard capsules contain:

(A) polymer obtained by radical polymerization of at least one 1-24C carboxylic acid vinyl ester (a) in presence of a polyether compound (b) and optionally comonomer(s) (c) (provided that if comonomers (c) are absent then polyether (b) has number average molecular weight of 10000 or less), followed by at least partial saponification of the ester residues in the obtained copolymer;

(B) optional structure-improving auxiliaries; and

(C) further conventional components.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the use of the polymers (A) for the preparation of hard capsules as above, provided that if (c) are absent, then (b) has number average molecular weight 300-10000.

USE - The capsules are especially for pharmaceutical applications, but may also be used for cosmetics, plant protectants, cleaning agents or nutritional supplements; the contents of the capsules are specifically selected from drugs, vitamins, carotenoids, minerals, trace elements, nutritional supplements, cosmetic active agents, plant protectants, bath additives, perfumes, aromas, cleaning agents or detergents (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The capsules have high elasticity and flexibility, and in particular higher dimensional stability than capsules of gelatin or prior art gelatin substitutes.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A04-F09; A04-F10; A05-H01A; A09-A05; A12-V01;
 A12-W05; B04-B03B; B04-C03C; B12-M11C

TECH

POLYMERS - Preferred polymers: The polyether (b) is of formula
 R1O-(O-(R2O)u-(R3O)v-(R4O)w-(A-(R2O)x-(R3O)y-(R4O)z)s)n-R5 (I).
 R1 = H, 1-24C alkyl, R6CO, R6NHCO or polyol residue;
 R2 = H, 1-24C alkyl, R6CO or R6NHCO;
 R2-R4 = (CH2)2, (CH2)3, (CH2)4, CH2CHR6 or CH2CH(OR7)CH2;

R6 = 1-24C alkyl;

R7 = as R5;

A = C(O)O, C(O)-B-C(O)O or C(O)NH-B-C(O)O;

B = (CH₂)_t or arylene (optionally substituted);

n = 1-1000;

s = 0-1000;

t = 1-12;

u = 1-5000;

v, w, x, y, z = 0-5000;

provided that if polymerization is carried out in the absence of (c), then (b) has a number average molecular weight of 300-10000, n = 1-200, s = 0-200; u = 1-250 and v, w, x, y, z = 0-200.

(A) is preferably obtained by radical polymerization of (a) in the presence of (b) and optionally 0-20 wt. % comonomer(s) (c), followed by at least partial saponification. (b) is obtained by polymerization of alkylene oxide-containing ethylenically unsaturated monomers, optionally together with comonomer(s). (A) preferably comprise 10-98 (especially 65-97) wt. % (a), 2-90 (especially 3-35) wt. % (b) and 0-50 (especially 0-20) wt. % (c). (A) is optionally post-crosslinked, especially using dialdehydes, diketones, dicarboxylic acids, boric acid (or its salt) or salts of polyvalent cations.

Preferred comonomers: (c) comprise one or more of (meth)acrylic, maleic, fumaric or crotonic acid; maleic anhydride or its hemi-ester; methyl, ethyl, n-butyl, tert. butyl, isobutyl, stearyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, hydroxypropyl or alkylene glycol (meth)acrylates; 2-ethylhexyl acrylate; N-(tert. butyl or octyl)-acrylamide; styrene; unsaturated sulfonic acids (e.g. acrylamidopropane-sulfonic acid); vinyl-pyrrolidone, -caprolactam, -formamide, -methylacetamide or -amine; vinyl ethers (e.g. methyl, ethyl, butyl or dodecyl vinyl ether); 1-vinylimidazole or 1-methyl-2-methyl-imidazole; N,N-dimethylaminomethyl or N,N-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate; N-(3-dimethylamino)-propyl-methacrylamide (optionally quaternized with methyl chloride, methyl sulfate or diethyl sulfate); or 3-methyl-1-vinyl-imidazolium chloride or methylsulfate.

Preferred additives: (B) are selected from polymers of molecular weight more than 50000, crosslinking agents for the chain of (A) and optionally crosslinking agents for the polymers (B). The polymers (B) are specifically selected from polyaminoacid derivatives (e.g. gelatin, zein, soya protein or derivatives); polysaccharides (e.g. optionally degraded starch, maltodextrins, carboxymethyl starch, cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate-phthalate, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose acetate-phthalate, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose acetate-succinate, hemicellulose, galactomannans, pectins, alginates, carrageenans, xanthan, gellan, dextran, curdlan, pullulan, gum arabic, chitin or derivatives); and synthetic polymers (e.g. poly(meth)acrylic acid, (meth)acrylate ester copolymers, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate, polyethylene glycol, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers, polyvinyl pyrrolidone and derivatives. (C) are fillers, mold release agents, flow aids, dyes, pigments, opacifying agents, aromas, sweeteners, plasticizers, preservatives and/or active agents.

Preferred capsules: The shell comprises 10-100% (A), 0-80% (B) and 0-30% (C). The capsules are obtained by a dipping method. The capsule shell optionally contains 20-80% of a gastric juice-resistant polymer, specifically in the form of a coating.

ABEX EXAMPLE - The tip of a stainless steel dipstick (rendered hydrophobic with silicone emulsion; diameter 7.15 mm for the lower part of a capsule or 7.45 mm for the upper part) was immersed in a solution of 400 g of a polymer of vinyl acetate and polyethylene glycol 6000 (ratio 95:5; degree

of hydrolysis not specified) in 600 g demineralized water, then dried under rotation in air at 90degreesC. The obtained shaped article was removed and cut to the required length. Upper and lower parts obtained by this method were combined to give strong, elastic capsules which showed no change in shape when stored for 3 months at 23degreesC and 53% relative humidity. Comparative capsules obtained using a polymer derived from polyethylene glycol 20000 were soft, readily deformable and not dimensionally stable on storage.

L271 ANSWER 43 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-318850 [34] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-098302 [34]
 TITLE: Cosmetic composition for use in setting and
 maintaining hairstyle, contains silicone/acrylate
 copolymer and grafted silicone polymer
 DERWENT CLASS: A14; A26; A96; D21
 INVENTOR: DUPUIS C
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (OREA-C) L'OREAL SA
 COUNTRY COUNT: 31

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
EP 1084698	A1	20010321	(200134)*	FR	12[0]		<--
AU 2000056487	A	20010322	(200134)	EN			<--
BR 2000004351	A	20010410	(200134)	PT			<--
CA 2319959	A1	20010316	(200134)	FR			<--
FR 2798844	A1	20010330	(200134)	FR			<--
JP 2001114655	A	20010424	(200140)	JA	10		<--
CN 1293028	A	20010502	(200143)	ZH			<--
KR 2001030416	A	20010416	(200163)	KO			<--
AU 750093	B	20020711	(200257)	EN			<--
RU 2197221	C2	20030127	(200321)	RU			
KR 364307	B	20021212	(200336)	KO			<--
EP 1084698	B1	20030709	(200353)	FR			
DE 60003763	E	20030814	(200361)	DE			
ES 2202018	T3	20040401	(200425)	ES			
JP 2004307517	A	20041104	(200472)	JA	16		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 1084698 A1		EP 2000-402377	20000828
FR 2798844 A1		FR 1999-111596	19990916
DE 60003763 E		DE 2000-60003763	20000828
DE 60003763 E		EP 2000-402377	20000828
ES 2202018 T3		EP 2000-402377	20000828
AU 2000056487 A		AU 2000-56487	20000905
AU 750093 B		AU 2000-56487	20000905
JP 2001114655 A		JP 2000-277134	20000912
JP 2004307517 A Div Ex		JP 2000-277134	20000912
BR 2000004351 A		BR 2000-4351	20000915
CA 2319959 A1		CA 2000-2319959	20000915
CN 1293028 A		CN 2000-128741	20000915
RU 2197221 C2		RU 2000-123753	20000915
KR 2001030416 A		KR 2000-54438	20000916
KR 364307 B		KR 2000-54438	20000916
JP 2004307517 A		JP 2004-226152	20040802

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 750093 B	Previous Publ	AU 2000056487 A
DE 60003763 E	Based on	EP 1084698 A
ES 2202018 T3	Based on	EP 1084698 A
KR 364307 B	Previous Publ	KR 2001030416 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 1999-11596 19990916

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-11; A61K007-40
 SECONDARY: A61K007-06; A61K007-11
 IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-00 [I,C];
A61K0008-30 [I,C]; A61K0008-64 [I,A];
A61K0008-67 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,A];
A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-89 [I,A];
A61K0008-891 [I,A]; A61K0008-91 [I,A];
A61K0008-96 [I,A]; A61K0008-96 [I,C];
A61K0008-97 [I,A]; A61Q0001-00 [I,A];
A61Q0001-00 [I,C]; A61Q0001-02 [I,C];
A61Q0001-04 [I,A]; A61Q0001-10 [I,A];
A61Q0019-00 [I,A]; A61Q0019-00 [I,C];
A61Q0003-00 [I,A]; A61Q0003-00 [I,C];
A61Q0003-02 [I,A]; A61Q0003-02 [I,C];
A61Q0005-00 [I,A]; A61Q0005-00 [I,C];
A61Q0005-06 [I,A]; A61Q0005-06 [I,C];
C08K0005-00 [I,A]; C08K0005-00 [I,C]; C08L0051-00 [I,C];
C08L0051-08 [I,A]; C08L0083-00 [I,C]; C08L0083-04 [I,A];
C08L0083-10 [I,A]; C08L0089-00 [I,A]; C08L0089-00 [I,C];
C08L0091-00 [I,A]; C08L0091-00 [I,C]

ECLA:

BASIC ABSTRACT:

EP 1084698 A1 UPAB: 20050705

NOVELTY - Cosmetic comprises silicone/acrylate copolymer A, obtained by radical polymerization of ethylenically unsaturated monomer (a) in presence of silicone derivative (b) comprising oxyalkylene groups, and grafted silicone polymer B with polysiloxane skeleton grafted with organic non-silicone monomers.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for 1) process of maintaining or setting a hair style involving application of composition as claimed; 2) the use of composition as claimed for making cosmetic product for use on hair; and 3) use of composition as claimed for cosmetic treatment of skin, nails, lips, hair, eyebrows and eyelashes.

USE - In production of cosmetic articles, especially for treatment of hair; and as cosmetic product for use on skin, nails, lips, hair, eyelashes and eyebrows. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A04-F06E5; A06-A00E3; A12-V04A; A12-V04C; D08-B05

Member(0005)

ABEQ FR 2798844 A1 UPAB 20050705

NOVELTY - Cosmetic comprises silicone/acrylate copolymer A, obtained by radical polymerization of ethylenically unsaturated monomer (a) in presence of silicone derivative (b) comprising oxyalkylene groups, and grafted silicone polymer B with polysiloxane skeleton grafted with organic non-silicone monomers.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for 1) process of maintaining or setting a hair style involving application of composition as claimed; 2) the use of composition as claimed for making

cosmetic product for use on hair; and 3) use of composition as claimed for cosmetic treatment of skin, nails, lips, hair, eyebrows and eyelashes.

USE - In production of cosmetic articles, especially for treatment of hair; and as cosmetic product for use on skin, nails, lips, hair, eyelashes and eyebrows.

Member(0006)

ABEQ JP 2001114655 A UPAB 20050705

NOVELTY - Cosmetic comprises silicone/acrylate copolymer A, obtained by radical polymerization of ethylenically unsaturated monomer (a) in presence of silicone derivative (b) comprising oxyalkylene groups, and grafted silicone polymer B with polysiloxane skeleton grafted with organic non-silicone monomers.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for 1) process of maintaining or setting a hair style involving application of composition as claimed; 2) the use of composition as claimed for making cosmetic product for use on hair; and 3) use of composition as claimed for cosmetic treatment of skin, nails, lips, hair, eyebrows and eyelashes.

USE - In production of cosmetic articles, especially for treatment of hair; and as cosmetic product for use on skin, nails, lips, hair, eyelashes and eyebrows.

Member(0007)

ABEQ CN 1293028 A UPAB 20050705

NOVELTY - Cosmetic comprises silicone/acrylate copolymer A, obtained by radical polymerization of ethylenically unsaturated monomer (a) in presence of silicone derivative (b) comprising oxyalkylene groups, and grafted silicone polymer B with polysiloxane skeleton grafted with organic non-silicone monomers.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for 1) process of maintaining or setting a hair style involving application of composition as claimed; 2) the use of composition as claimed for making cosmetic product for use on hair; and 3) use of composition as claimed for cosmetic treatment of skin, nails, lips, hair, eyebrows and eyelashes.

USE - In production of cosmetic articles, especially for treatment of hair; and as cosmetic product for use on skin, nails, lips, hair, eyelashes and eyebrows.

TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The composition may also contain at least one additive selected from anionic, cationic, amphoteric or nonionic surfactants, perfumes, preservatives, proteins, vitamins, polymers different from the main components, and mineral, vegetable or synthetic oils. Monomer (a) has formula $X-C(O)-CR^7=CHR^6$ (Ia).
 $X = OH, OM, OR^8, NH_2, NHR^8, N(R^8)_2$;
 $M = \text{cation}$ selected from $Na^+, K^+, Mg^{++}, NH_4^+$, alkylammonium, di-, tri- or tetra- alkyl ammonium;
 $R^8 =$ identical or different H, 1-40C linear or branched alkyl, 1-40C mono- and poly-hydroxylated alkyls, optionally substituted with one or more alkoxy, amino or carboxy groups, hydroxyl- polyether groups, N, N-dimethyl- aminoethyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 2-methoxyethyl, 2-ethoxyethyl, hydroxypropyl, methoxypropyl or ethoxypropyl groups;
 R^7 and $R^6 =$ independently H, 1-8C linear or branched alkyls, methoxy, ethoxy, 2-hydroxyethoxy, 2-methoxyethoxy, 2-ethoxyethyl, CN, COOH or COOM. Monomer (a) is selected from 1-40C vinyl and allyl esters, 3-40C linear or cyclic carboxylic acids, vinyl or allyl halides, vinyl lactams (preferably vinyl pyrrolidone and vinyl caprolactam), heterocyclic compounds substituted with vinyl or allyl groups (preferably

vinylpyridine, vinyloxazoline and allylpyridine), N-vinyl imidazoles, diallylamines, vinylidene chloride, unsaturated C compounds e.g. styrene or isoprene and quaternized (with epichlorohydrin) derivatives of (meth)acrylic acid (more specified examples of (a) are further quoted).

POLYMERS - Preferred Components: Silicone derivative (b) has formula (I).

R₂ = CH₃ or group of formula (c);

R₃ = CH₃ or R₂;

R₄ = H, CH₃, -(CO)_n-R₆, or group of formula (d);

R₆ = 1-40C organic group optionally containing amino, carboxyl or sulfonate groups, and is an anion of inorganic acid for c equal 0;

R₁ = identical or different 1-20C aliphatic hydrocarbon, 3-20C aliphatic or cycloaliphatic hydrocarbon or -(CH₂)_n(formula (c));

n = 1-6;

x, y = numbers selected in such way as to give polysiloxane with molecular wt. 300-30000;

a, b = 0-50; and

c = 0 or 1.

Silicone derivatives (b) are preferably selected from dimethicone polyols or silicone surfactants. Grafted silicone polymer B comprises main polysiloxane chain on which there is grafted (within the chain and also optionally at least at one of its ends) at least one organic group containing no Si. Polymer B is obtained by radical copolymerization of at least one anionic organic non-Si monomer (i), and/or hydrophobic organic non-Si monomer (ii) (both with one ethylenic unsaturation), with polysiloxane containing, in its chain, at least one functional group capable to react with above mentioned ethylenic unsaturations of non-Si organic monomers. Monomer (i) is selected from unsaturated linear or branched carboxylic acids, more specifically from (meth)acrylic, itaconic, fumaric and crotonic acids and maleic acid or anhydride, or their alkali, alkaline earth or ammonium salts, or their mixtures; while monomer (ii) is selected, on its own or in form of mixture of monomers, from esters of acrylic and/or methacrylic acid and alcohol (preferably 1-18C alcohol), more specifically from isooctyl, isononyl, 2-ethylhexyl, lauryl, isopentyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, methyl, tert.butyl, tridecyl and stearyl (meth)acrylate. Polymer B preferably contains, in its main chain, at least one anionic organic group obtained by radical (homo)polymerization of at least one anionic monomer of unsaturated carboxylic acid type, partially or totally neutralized in form of salt. Polymer B is chosen from silicone polymers containing group of formula (II).

G₁ = identical or different H, 1-10C alkyl or phenyl radical (preferably 1-10C alkyl, especially methyl;

G₂ = identical or different 1-10C alkylene group (preferably 1-3C divalent radical, especially propylene radical);

G₃ = polymeric group obtained by (homo)polymerization of at least one ethylenically unsaturated anionic monomer (preferably of carboxylic acid type, especially at least acrylic and/or methacrylic acid);

G₄ = polymeric group obtained by (homo)polymerization of at least one ethylenically unsaturated hydrophobic monomer (preferably of 1-10C alkyl (meth)acrylate type, especially isobutyl or methyl (meth)acrylate);

m and n = 0 or 1;

a = 0-50;

b = 10-350; and

c = 0-50, but at least one of a and c is different from 0.

Number molecular wt. of B is 10000-1000000, preferably 10000-100000.

Preferred Composition: The composition contains 0.1-20 (preferably 0.5-10) wt.% of copolymer A and 0.1-20 (preferably 0.2-10) wt.% of grafted silicone polymer B.

ABEX EXAMPLE - None chosen.

L271 ANSWER 44 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-045336 [04] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-014245 [04]
 TITLE: Film forming composition, used as protective barriers, on
 e.g. floor and skin - comprises polymer containing
 strong cationic groups and acid groups, and
 specified solvent mixture
 DERWENT CLASS: A13; A14; A96; D21
 INVENTOR: MUSSELL D; MUSSELL R D; SCHMIDT D L; SCHMIDT L
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (DOWC-C) DOW CHEM CO; (DOWC-C) DOW GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES
 INC
 COUNTRY COUNT: 81

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 9853796	A1	19981203	(199904)*	EN	24[4]		<--
AU 9875675	A	19981230	(199918)	EN			<--
US 5910532	A	19990608	(199930)	EN			<--
EP 983052	A1	20000308	(200017)	EN			<--
MX 9911002	A1	20000401	(200124)	ES			<--
KR 2001013153	A	20010226	(200154)	KO			<--
JP 2002501565	W	20020115	(200207)	JA	26		<--
EP 983052	B1	20040901	(200457)	EN			
TW 579385	A	20040311	(200458)	ZH			
DE 69825986	E	20041007	(200466)	DE			
DE 69825986	T2	20050922	(200562)	DE			

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9853796 A1		WO 1998-US9493	19980513
US 5910532 A		US 1997-865536	19970529
AU 9875675 A		AU 1998-75675	19980513
DE 69825986 E		DE 1998-69825986	19980513
DE 69825986 T2		DE 1998-69825986	19980513
EP 983052 A1		EP 1998-923367	19980513
EP 983052 B1		EP 1998-923367	19980513
DE 69825986 E		EP 1998-923367	19980513
DE 69825986 T2		EP 1998-923367	19980513
EP 983052 A1		WO 1998-US9493	19980513
JP 2002501565 W		WO 1998-US9493	19980513
EP 983052 B1		WO 1998-US9493	19980513
DE 69825986 E		WO 1998-US9493	19980513
DE 69825986 T2		WO 1998-US9493	19980513
TW 579385 A		TW 1998-108351	19980528
JP 2002501565 W		JP 1999-500700	19980513
KR 2001013153 A		KR 1999-711136	19991129
MX 9911002 A1		MX 1999-11002	19991129

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 69825986 E	Based on	EP 983052 A
DE 69825986 T2	Based on	EP 983052 A
AU 9875675 A	Based on	WO 9853796 A

10/824,298

EP 983052 A1	Based on	WO 9853796 A
JP 2002501565 W	Based on	WO 9853796 A
EP 983052 B1	Based on	WO 9853796 A
DE 69825986 E	Based on	WO 9853796 A
DE 69825986 T2	Based on	WO 9853796 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1997-865536 19970529
WO 1998-US9493 19980513

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-48; C08L101-02; C09D201-02

SECONDARY: C09D004-06

ADDITIONAL: A61K007-00

IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-30 [I,C]; A61K0008-31 [I,A];
A61K0008-34 [I,A]; A61K0008-36 [I,A];
A61K0008-37 [I,A]; A61K0008-38 [I,A];
A61K0008-39 [I,A]; A61K0008-40 [I,A];
A61K0008-42 [I,A]; A61K0008-46 [I,A];
A61K0008-49 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,A];
A61K0008-72 [I,C]; C08L0101-00 [I,C]; C08L0101-02
[I,A]; C09D0133-00 [I,A]; C09D0133-00 [I,C]; C09D0133-06
[I,A]; C09D0133-06 [I,C]; C09D0157-00 [I,C]; C09D0157-06
[I,A]; C09D0201-02 [I,A]; C09D0201-02 [I,C]; C09D0005-00
[I,A]; C09D0005-00 [I,C]; C09D0007-00 [I,A]; C09D0007-00
[I,C]

ECLA: A61K0007-40; A61K0007-48N; C09D0005-00F; C09D0007-00B;
C09D0133-06B+C

USCLASS NCLM: 524/556.000

NCLS: 524/816.000; 524/832.000

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 1998053796 A1 UPAB: 20060114

Composition (I) comprises: (A) a polymer containing strong cationic groups, and acid groups; and (B) a multi-solvent medium containing water, a low boiling polar organic solvent (B 1) having at least one hydroxyl group, water soluble, b.pt. = 70-134°C, and optionally a high boiling point solvent (B 2), b.pt. = 135-250°C. Components of (B) are in such proportions that, when (A) is dispersed in (B), (I) forms a dust free and tack free film after being applied to a substrate. When the strong cationic groups of (A) are structural units formed from polymerisation of a vinylbenzyl trialkyl ammonium salt, a dialkyl ammonium salt, a benzylsulphonium salt, a cyclic sulphonium salt, a tri-(1-18 C) alkyl- vinylbenzyl phosphonium salt, a tri (1-18 C) aralkyl- vinylbenzyl phosphonium salt, or a tri (1-18 C) aryl- vinylbenzyl phosphonium salt, then (B) contains (B 2).

Also claimed is preparation of a dust free and tack free coating by: (a) polymerising a strong cationic monomer (M 1) trialkyl ammonium alkyl (meth)acrylate, trialkyl ammonium alkyl acrylamide, 2-methacryloxyethyl tri-(1-20 C) alkyl- phosphonium salt, 2-methacryloxy- ethyl tri- (1-20 C) aralkyl phosphonium salt, 2-methacryloxyethyl tri- (1-20 C) aryl- phosphonium salt, (3-18 C) alkenyltrialkyl phosphonium salt, (3-18 C) aralkyl phosphonium salt, or (3-18 C) aryl phosphonium salt, with a polymerisable acid monomer (M 2) and a polymerisable non-interfering monomer (M 3), where mole ratio M 3 to M 1 and M 2 = 70:30-95:5; (b) dispersing the polymer in a multi-solvent medium containing water and a low boiling organic solvent of b.pt 70-134°C, having at least one hydroxyl group; and (c) applying the dispersed polymer to a substrate to form a coating. Proportions of the mixture are such that the coating is dust free and tack free in < 15 minutes.

USE - The coatings form protective barriers, e.g. for floors, automobiles, house exterior or interior, counter tops, wood furniture or human skin.

ADVANTAGE - They are resistant to water, but can easily be removed with solvent mixtures, e.g. water and 1-propanol. They can be rendered substantially

permanent by addition of a crosslinking agent or inclusion of a polymerisable acid, with subsequent curing, or inclusion of a crosslinkable functional group. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A12-B01; D08-B09A; D09-E

Member(0003)

ABEQ US 5910532 A UPAB 20060114

Composition (I) comprises: (A) a polymer containing strong cationic groups, and acid groups; and (B) a multi-solvent medium containing water, a low boiling polar organic solvent (B 1) having at least one hydroxyl group, water soluble, b.pt. = 70-134°C, and optionally a high boiling point solvent (B 2), b.pt. = 135-250°C. Components of (B) are in such proportions that, when (A) is dispersed in (B), (I) forms a dust free and tack free film after being applied to a substrate. When the strong cationic groups of (A) are structural units formed from polymerisation of a vinylbenzyl trialkyl ammonium salt, a dialkyl ammonium salt, a benzylsulphonium salt, a cyclic sulphonium salt, a tri-(1-18 C) alkyl- vinylbenzyl phosphonium salt, a tri (1-18 C) aralkyl- vinylbenzyl phosphonium salt, or a tri (1-18 C) aryl- vinylbenzyl phosphonium salt, then (B) contains (B 2). Also claimed is preparation of a dust free and tack free coating by: (a) polymerising a strong cationic monomer (M 1) trialkyl ammonium alkyl (meth)acrylate, trialkyl ammonium alkyl acrylamide, 2-methacryloxyethyl tri- (1-20 C) alkyl- phosphonium salt, 2-methacryloxyethyl tri- (1-20 C) aralkyl phosphonium salt, 2-methacryloxyethyl tri- (1-20 C) aryl- phosphonium salt, (3-18 C) alkenyltrialkyl phosphonium salt, (3-18 C) aralkyl phosphonium salt, or (3-18 C) aryl phosphonium salt, with a polymerisable acid monomer (M 2) and a polymerisable non-interfering monomer (M 3), where mole ratio M 3 to M 1 and M 2 = 70:30-95:5; (b) dispersing the polymer in a multi-solvent medium containing water and a low boiling organic solvent of b.pt 70-134°C, having at least one hydroxyl group; and (c) applying the dispersed polymer to a substrate to form a coating. Proportions of the mixture are such that the coating is dust free and tack free in < 15 minutes.

USE - The coatings form protective barriers, e.g. for floors, automobiles, house exterior or interior, counter tops, wood furniture or human skin.

ADVANTAGE - They are resistant to water, but can easily be removed with solvent mixtures, e.g. water and 1-propanol. They can be rendered substantially permanent by addition of a crosslinking agent or inclusion of a polymerisable acid, with subsequent curing, or inclusion of a crosslinkable functional group.

Member(0004)

ABEQ EP 983052 A1 UPAB 20060114

Composition (I) comprises: (A) a polymer containing strong cationic groups, and acid groups; and (B) a multi-solvent medium containing water, a low boiling polar organic solvent (B 1) having at least one hydroxyl group, water soluble, b.pt. = 70-134°C, and optionally a high boiling point solvent (B 2), b.pt. = 135-250°C. Components of (B) are in such proportions that, when (A) is dispersed in (B), (I) forms a dust free and tack free film after being applied to a substrate. When the strong cationic groups of (A) are structural units formed from polymerisation of a vinylbenzyl trialkyl ammonium salt, a dialkyl ammonium salt, a benzylsulphonium salt, a cyclic sulphonium salt, a tri-(1-18 C) alkyl- vinylbenzyl phosphonium salt, a tri (1-18 C) aralkyl- vinylbenzyl phosphonium salt, or a tri (1-18 C) aryl- vinylbenzyl phosphonium salt, then (B) contains (B 2). Also claimed is preparation of a dust free and tack free coating by: (a) polymerising a strong cationic monomer (M 1) trialkyl ammonium

alkyl (meth)acrylate, trialkyl ammonium alkyl acrylamide, 2-methacryloxyethyl tri- (1-20 C) alkyl- phosphonium salt, 2-methacryloxyethyl tri- (1-20 C) aralkyl phosphonium salt, 2-methacryloxyethyl tri- (1-20 C) aryl- phosphonium salt, (3-18 C) alkenyltrialkyl phosphonium salt, (3-18 C) aralkyl phosphonium salt, or (3-18 C) aryl phosphonium salt, with a polymerisable acid monomer (M 2) and a polymerisable non-interfering monomer (M 3), where mole ratio M 3 to M 1 and M 2 = 70:30-95:5; (b) dispersing the polymer in a multi-solvent medium containing water and a low boiling organic solvent of b.pt 70-134°C, having at least one hydroxyl group; and (c) applying the dispersed polymer to a substrate to form a coating. Proportions of the mixture are such that the coating is dust free and tack free in < 15 minutes.

USE - The coatings form protective barriers, e.g. for floors, automobiles, house exterior or interior, counter tops, wood furniture or human skin.

ADVANTAGE - They are resistant to water, but can easily be removed with solvent mixtures, e.g. water and 1-propanol. They can be rendered substantially permanent by addition of a crosslinking agent or inclusion of a polymerisable acid, with subsequent curing, or inclusion of a crosslinkable functional group.

Member(0006)

ABEQ KR 2001013153 A UPAB 20060114

Composition (I) comprises: (A) a polymer containing strong cationic groups, and acid groups; and (B) a multi-solvent medium containing water, a low boiling polar organic solvent (B 1) having at least one hydroxyl group, water soluble, b.pt. = 70-134°C, and optionally a high boiling point solvent (B 2), b.pt. = 135-250°C. Components of (B) are in such proportions that, when (A) is dispersed in (B), (I) forms a dust free and tack free film after being applied to a substrate. When the strong cationic groups of (A) are structural units formed from polymerisation of a vinylbenzyl trialkyl ammonium salt, a dialkyl ammonium salt, a benzylsulphonium salt, a cyclic sulphonium salt, a tri- (1-18 C) alkyl- vinylbenzyl phosphonium salt, a tri (1-18 C) aralkyl- vinylbenzyl phosphonium salt, or a tri (1-18 C) aryl- vinylbenzyl phosphonium salt, then (B) contains (B 2). Also claimed is preparation of a dust free and tack free coating by: (a) polymerising a strong cationic monomer (M 1) trialkyl ammonium alkyl (meth)acrylate, trialkyl ammonium alkyl acrylamide, 2-methacryloxyethyl tri- (1-20 C) alkyl- phosphonium salt, 2-methacryloxyethyl tri- (1-20 C) aralkyl phosphonium salt, 2-methacryloxyethyl tri- (1-20 C) aryl- phosphonium salt, (3-18 C) alkenyltrialkyl phosphonium salt, (3-18 C) aralkyl phosphonium salt, or (3-18 C) aryl phosphonium salt, with a polymerisable acid monomer (M 2) and a polymerisable non-interfering monomer (M 3), where mole ratio M 3 to M 1 and M 2 = 70:30-95:5; (b) dispersing the polymer in a multi-solvent medium containing water and a low boiling organic solvent of b.pt 70-134°C, having at least one hydroxyl group; and (c) applying the dispersed polymer to a substrate to form a coating. Proportions of the mixture are such that the coating is dust free and tack free in < 15 minutes.

USE - The coatings form protective barriers, e.g. for floors, automobiles, house exterior or interior, counter tops, wood furniture or human skin.

ADVANTAGE - They are resistant to water, but can easily be removed with solvent mixtures, e.g. water and 1-propanol. They can be rendered substantially permanent by addition of a crosslinking agent or inclusion of a polymerisable acid, with subsequent curing, or inclusion of a crosslinkable functional group.

L271 ANSWER 45 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-448959 [39] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1998-136174 [39]
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1998-350132 [39]
 TITLE: Latex composition for hair care - comprises hybrid-graft
 copolymer comprising sulpho-polyester and acid-functional
 polymer segment comprising acid-functional monomer,
 ethylenically unsaturated monomer and amide-functional
 monomer
 DERWENT CLASS: A14; A96; D21
 INVENTOR: CHEN R G; CHEN R G S; COOK P M
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (EACH-C) EASTMAN CHEM CO
 COUNTRY COUNT: 25

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
EP 861655	A2	19980902	(199839)*	EN	17[2]		<--
US 6136884	A	20001024	(200055)	EN			<--
US 6299864	B1	20011009	(200162)	EN			<--
EP 861655	B1	20060906	(200659)	EN			
DE 69835782	E	20061019	(200670)	DE			
DE 69835782	T2	20061228	(200702)	DE			

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 861655	A2	EP 1998-101761	19980202
US 6136884	A Provisional	US 1997-37082P	19970204
US 6299864	B1 Provisional	US 1997-37082P	19970204
US 6136884	A	US 1998-16401	19980130
US 6299864	B1 Div Ex	US 1998-16401	19980130
DE 69835782	E	DE 1998-635782	19980202
DE 69835782	E	EP 1998-101761	19980202
US 6299864	B1	US 2000-575682	20000629
DE 69835782	T2	DE 1998-635782	19980202
DE 69835782	T2	EP 1998-101761	19980202

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 69835782	E Based on	EP 861655 A
US 6299864	B1 Div ex	US 6136884 A
DE 69835782	T2 Based on	EP 861655 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1997-37082P 19970204
US 1998-16401 19980130
US 2000-575682 20000629

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC ORIGINAL: A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-72 [I,C];
A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-85 [I,A];
A61K0008-85 [I,A]; A61K0008-91 [I,A];
A61K0008-91 [I,A]; A61Q0005-06 [I,A];
A61Q0005-06 [I,A]; A61Q0005-06 [I,C];
C08G0063-00 [I,C]; C08G0063-00 [I,C]; C08G0063-91 [I,A];
C08G0063-91 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C]

10/824,298

IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-85 [I,A];
A61K0008-91 [I,A]; A61Q0005-06 [I,A];
A61Q0005-06 [I,C]; C08G0063-00 [I,C];
C08G0063-688 [N,A]; C08G0063-91 [I,A]
ECLA: A61K0008-85; A61K0008-91; A61Q0005-06; C08G0063-91D2
ICO: M08G0063:688D2
USCLASS NCLM: 424/047.000
NCLS: 424/062.000; 424/070.100; 424/070.110; 523/105.000;
523/201.000; 524/513.000; 524/603.000; 524/609.000;
525/445.000; 525/902.000

BASIC ABSTRACT:

EP 861655 A2 UPAB: 20050828

The following are claimed, e.g.: (A) latex composition for hair care comprising a hybrid-graft copolymer comprising: (a) 2-90 weight% of a sulphopolyester; and (b) 10-98 weight% of an acid-functional polymer segment comprising: (1) 15-50 weight% of an acid-functional monomer; (2) 10-80 weight% of an ethylenically unsaturated monomer; and (3) up to 40 weight% of an amide functional monomer. (B) a latex composition for hair care comprising a hybrid-graft copolymer comprising: (a) 5-80 weight% of a sulphopolyester; (b) 15-55 weight% of a first acid-functional polymer segment comprising: (1)-(3) as above; and (c) 5-40 weight% of a second acid-functional polymer segment comprising: (1)-(3) as above. The first and second acid-functional polymer segments have different glass transition temperatures.

USE - The compositions are useful in aerosol and pump hair spray formulations.

ADVANTAGE - The compositions have excellent curl retention even at high humidity and may be formulated over a wide range of volatile organic component content.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A05-E03; A07-B03; A10-C03; A12-V04A; D08-B03;
D08-B05

L271 ANSWER 46 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-086535 [08] WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE: 1998-032610; 1998-032612; 2002-205791; 2002-749135
DOC. NO. CPI: C1998-029203 [08]
TITLE: New surfactant containing aceto-acetoxy-functional
polymer for coatings - comprises polymerisation product
of non-acid aceto-acetoxy functional vinyl monomer with
non-self polymerising surface active vinyl monomer
DERWENT CLASS: A14; A18; A26; A81; A82; B04; D15; D16; D21; F06; F09;
G02; G03; M13; M14
INVENTOR: COLLINS M J; TAYLOR J W
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (EACH-C) EASTMAN CHEM CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 34

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 9745468	A1	19971204	(199808)*	EN	71 [1]	<--
AU 9732122	A	19980105	(199821)	EN		<--
EP 902800	A1	19990324	(199916)	EN		<--
CN 1226260	A	19990818	(199951)	ZH		<--
BR 9709396	A	19990810	(199953)	PT		<--
MX 9809963	A1	19990301	(200051)	ES		<--
KR 2000016068	A	20000325	(200104)	KO	[1]	<--
AU 729319	B	20010201	(200112)	EN		<--
US 6297328	B1	20011002	(200160)	EN		<--
JP 2002502442	W	20020122	(200211)	JA	64	<--
EP 902800	B1	20020911	(200264)	EN		<--

DE 69715404	E	20021017 (200276)	DE
ES 2179349	T3	20030116 (200316)	ES
CA 2255702	C	20030617 (200347)	EN
MX 213328	B	20030319 (200413)	ES
JP 3727663	B2	20051214 (200582)	JA 38

<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9745468 A1		WO 1997-US88808	19970528
US 6297328 B1	Provisional	US 1996-18423P	19960528
US 6297328 B1	Provisional	US 1996-18424P	19960528
US 6297328 B1	Provisional	US 1996-28444P	19961010
US 6297328 B1	Div Ex	US 1997-861433	19970521
AU 9732122 A		AU 1997-32122	19970528
AU 729319 B		AU 1997-32122	19970528
BR 9709396 A		BR 1997-9396	19970528
CA 2255702 C		CA 1997-2255702	19970528
CN 1226260 A		CN 1997-196842	19970528
DE 69715404 E		DE 1997-69715404	19970528
EP 902800 A1		EP 1997-927732	19970528
EP 902800 B1		EP 1997-927732	19970528
DE 69715404 E		EP 1997-927732	19970528
ES 2179349 T3		EP 1997-927732	19970528
JP 2002502442 W		JP 1997-542788	19970528
JP 3727663 B2		JP 1997-542788	19970528
EP 902800 A1		WO 1997-US88808	19970528
BR 9709396 A		WO 1997-US88808	19970528
KR 2000016068 A		WO 1997-US88808	19970528
JP 2002502442 W		WO 1997-US88808	19970528
EP 902800 B1		WO 1997-US88808	19970528
DE 69715404 E		WO 1997-US88808	19970528
CA 2255702 C		WO 1997-US88808	19970528
MX 213328 B		WO 1997-US88808	19970528
JP 3727663 B2		WO 1997-US88808	19970528
US 6297328 B1		US 1998-50973	19980331
KR 2000016068 A		KR 1998-709635	19981127
MX 9809963 A1		MX 1998-9963	19981127
MX 213328 B		MX 1998-9963	19981127

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 729319 B	Previous Publ	AU 9732122 A
DE 69715404 E	Based on	EP 902800 A
ES 2179349 T3	Based on	EP 902800 A
JP 3727663 B2	Previous Publ	JP 2002502442 W
US 6297328 B1	Div ex	US 6028155 A
AU 9732122 A	Based on	WO 9745468 A
EP 902800 A1	Based on	WO 9745468 A
BR 9709396 A	Based on	WO 9745468 A
KR 2000016068 A	Based on	WO 9745468 A
AU 729319 B	Based on	WO 9745468 A
JP 2002502442 W	Based on	WO 9745468 A
EP 902800 B1	Based on	WO 9745468 A
DE 69715404 E	Based on	WO 9745468 A
CA 2255702 C	Based on	WO 9745468 A
JP 3727663 B2	Based on	WO 9745468 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1997-861433 19970521
 US 1996-18424P 19960528
 US 1996-18423P 19960528
 US 1996-28444P 19961010
 WO 1997-US8808 19970528
 US 1998-50973 19980331

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C08F220-04; C08F220-26

IPC RECLASSIF.: C08F0212-00 [I,C]; C08F0212-06 [I,A]; C08F0218-00 [I,C];
 C08F0218-04 [I,A]; C08F0220-00 [I,C]; C08F0220-04 [I,A];
 C08F0220-20 [I,A]; C08F0220-26 [I,A]; C08F0220-28 [I,A];
 C08F0220-34 [I,A]; C08F0220-38 [I,A]; C08F0246-00 [I,A];
 C08F0246-00 [I,C]; C08F0008-00 [I,A]; C08F0008-00 [I,C];
 C08F0008-32 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C]; C08L0025-02 [I,A];
 C08L0027-00 [I,C]; C08L0027-06 [I,A]; C08L0033-00 [I,C];
 C08L0033-16 [I,A]; C08L0033-26 [I,A]; C08L0057-00 [I,A];
 C08L0057-00 [I,C]; C09D0011-10 [I,A]; C09D0011-10 [I,C];
 C09D0133-06 [I,A]; C09D0133-06 [I,C]; C09D0133-14 [I,A];
 C09D0133-14 [I,C]; C09D0133-24 [I,C]; C09D0133-26 [I,A];
 C09J0133-06 [I,A]; C09J0133-06 [I,C]

ECLA: C08F0008-00+220/00; C08F0220-28; C08F0246-00;
 C09D0011-10F; C09D0133-06B; C09J0133-06B

USCLASS NCLM: 525/379.000
 NCLS: 525/328.600; 525/902.000

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 1997045468 A1 UPAB: 20060201

Surfactant containing acetoacetoxy functional polymer (I) comprises the reaction product of the free radical polymerisation of a non-acid vinyl monomer having an acetoacetoxy type functionality with ≥ 1 non self polymerising surface active vinyl monomer. Also claimed are a surfactant containing, enamine functional polymer (II) comprising the reaction product of (I) and ammonia, a primary amine, a secondary amine or a polyalkylenimine, preferably polyethylenimine; a waterborne polymer composition (III) comprising (I) or (II) and water, where the average polymer particle size is 25-500 nm and a coating composition comprising (III) and ≥ 1 additive selected from a solvent, pigment, buffer, levelling agent, rheology agent, curing agent, flow control agent, extender, reactive coalescing aid, flattening agent, pigment wetting agent, dispersing agent, surfactant, UV absorber, UV light stabiliser, defoaming agent, antifoaming agent, anti-settling agent, anti-sag agent, bodying agent, anti-skinning agent, anti-flooding agent, anti-floating agent, fungicide, mildewcide, corrosion inhibitor, thickening agent, plasticiser, reactive plasticiser, drying agent, catalyst, crosslinking agent and coalescing agent.

USE - The polymers are useful in coating formulations, such as metal, wood, plastic, textile, cementitious and paper coatings, paints, inks, sealants and adhesives. They can be used as corrosion inhibitors, architectural, concrete, maintenance, industrial, automotive and textile back coatings, latex paints, laminating inks and surface printing inks. They may also be used as adhesion promoters for binding proteins and enzymes to inert substrates, a shampoo additive to improve hair substantivity, a dye fixative for textiles, a pigment dispersion for coatings or a flocculant in water treatment. They can scavenge residual α,β -unsaturated, carbonyl- or electron-withdrawing group-containing monomers from a polymer latex.

ADVANTAGE - The waterborne polymer compositions may be formulated as a single, stable composition but undergo crosslinking upon film formation imparting one or more desired properties to the resulting coating. They can be prepared with a high solids content while maintaining low viscosity.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A05-J07; A07-B; A08-F05; A10-E01; A12-B01W;

10/824,298

A12-B01X; B04-C03B; B14-R02; D04-A; D05-A01A2;
D05-H10; D08-B04; F05-B; G02-A02B1; G02-A02B2; G02-A04A;
G02-A05; G02-A05C; G02-A05F; M13-H05; M14-K

L271 ANSWER 47 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-238554 [22] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-076721 [22]
TITLE: Cosmetic or dermatological composition used for
treating keratin material, especially human hair -
containing polymer with organic non-silicone skeleton
grafted with polysiloxane monomer and polymer with
polysiloxane skeleton grafted with organic non-silicone
monomer
DERWENT CLASS: A18; A26; A96; D21
INVENTOR: DUBIEF C; DUPUIS C
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (OREA-C) L'OREAL SA
COUNTRY COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
FR 2739288	A1	19970404	(199722)*	FR	24[0]		<--
EP 773016	A1	19970514	(199724)	FR			<--
JP 09110633	A	19970428	(199727)	JA	13[0]		<--
EP 773016	B1	19980401	(199817)	FR	26[0]		<--
DE 69600214	E	19980507	(199824)	DE			<--
US 6011126	A	20000104	(200008)	EN			<--
JP 3004210	B2	20000131	(200010)	JA	14		<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
FR 2739288 A1		FR 1995-11487	19950929
DE 69600214 E		DE 1996-69600214	19960829
EP 773016 A1		EP 1996-401860	19960829
EP 773016 B1		EP 1996-401860	19960829
DE 69600214 E		EP 1996-401860	19960829
JP 09110633 A		JP 1996-257133	19960927
JP 3004210 B2		JP 1996-257133	19960927
US 6011126 A Cont of		US 1996-720530	19960930
US 6011126 A		US 1998-89446	19980603

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 69600214 E	Based on	EP 773016 A
JP 3004210 B2	Previous Publ	JP 09110633 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 1995-11487 19950929

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-48
SECONDARY: A61K007-06
IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-00 [I,C];
A61K0008-30 [I,C]; A61K0008-34 [I,A];
A61K0008-37 [I,A]; A61K0008-64 [I,A];
A61K0008-72 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C];
A61K0008-89 [I,A]; A61K0008-891 [I,A];

A61K0008-899 [I,A]; A61K0008-91 [I,A];
A61K0008-92 [I,A]; A61K0008-92 [I,C];
A61K0008-96 [I,C]; A61K0008-97 [I,A];
A61K0008-98 [I,A]; A61Q0005-00 [I,A];
A61Q0005-00 [I,C]; A61Q0005-02 [I,A];
A61Q0005-02 [I,C]; A61Q0005-06 [I,A];
A61Q0005-06 [I,C]; A61Q0005-12 [I,A];
A61Q0005-12 [I,C]; C08F0283-00 [I,C]; C08F0283-12
 [I,A]; C08L0083-00 [I,C]; C08L0083-10 [I,A]

ECLA: A61K0008-899; A61Q0005-02; A61Q0005-06; A61Q0005-12

USCLASS NCLM: 525/477.000

NCLS: 424/070.120; 526/279.000

BASIC ABSTRACT:

FR 2739288 A1 UPAB: 20060113

A cosmetic or dermatological composition contains, in (a) a suitable medium, (b) a polymer with an organic non-silicone skeleton, grafted with monomers containing a polysiloxane, and (c) a polymer with a polysiloxanic skeleton grafted with organic, non-silicone monomers.

Also claimed is a process for non-therapeutic treatment of keratin materials in particular human hair.

USE - The composition is for the non-therapeutic treatment of keratin material, especially human hair.

ADVANTAGE - The softness of the hair and the styling are better. MANUAL

CODE: CPI: A06-A00E3; A10-C03A; A12-V04A; D08-B03

Member(0003)

ABEQ JP 09110633 A UPAB 20060113

A cosmetic or dermatological composition contains, in (a) a suitable medium, (b) a polymer with an organic non-silicone skeleton, grafted with monomers containing a polysiloxane, and (c) a polymer with a polysiloxanic skeleton grafted with organic, non-silicone monomers. Also claimed is a process for non-therapeutic treatment of keratin materials in particular human hair.

USE - The composition is for the non-therapeutic treatment of keratin material, especially human hair.

ADVANTAGE - The softness of the hair and the styling are better.

Member(0004)

ABEQ EP 773016 B1 UPAB 20060113

A cosmetic or dermatological composition contains, in (a) a suitable medium, (b) a polymer with an organic non-silicone skeleton, grafted with monomers containing a polysiloxane, and (c) a polymer with a polysiloxanic skeleton grafted with organic, non-silicone monomers. Also claimed is a process for non-therapeutic treatment of keratin materials in particular human hair.

USE - The composition is for the non-therapeutic treatment of keratin material, especially human hair.

ADVANTAGE - The softness of the hair and the styling are better.

Member(0006)

ABEQ US 6011126 A UPAB 20060113

A cosmetic or dermatological composition contains, in (a) a suitable medium, (b) a polymer with an organic non-silicone skeleton, grafted with monomers containing a polysiloxane, and (c) a polymer with a polysiloxanic skeleton grafted with organic, non-silicone monomers. Also claimed is a process for non-therapeutic treatment of keratin materials in particular human hair.

USE - The composition is for the non-therapeutic treatment of keratin material, especially human hair.

ADVANTAGE - The softness of the hair and the styling are better.

Member (0007)

ABEQ JP 3004210 B2 UPAB 20060113

A cosmetic or dermatological composition contains, in (a) a suitable medium, (b) a polymer with an organic non-silicone skeleton, grafted with monomers containing a polysiloxane, and (c) a polymer with a polysiloxanic skeleton grafted with organic, non-silicone monomers. Also claimed is a process for non-therapeutic treatment of keratin materials in particular human hair.

USE - The composition is for the non-therapeutic treatment of keratin material, especially human hair.

ADVANTAGE - The softness of the hair and the styling are better.

L271 ANSWER 48 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-194634 [18] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-062195 [18]
 TITLE: Cosmetic aqueous hair styling and setting
 compsn. - containing soluble or dispersible film-forming
 acrylic* oligomer prepared from tert. butyl
 (meth)acrylate and/or isobutyl
 methacrylate, unsatd. carboxylic acid monomer and alkyl
 acrylate
 DERWENT CLASS: A14; A96; D21
 INVENTOR: MOUGIN N; SAMAIN H
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (OREA-C) L'OREAL SA
 COUNTRY COUNT: 13

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
EP 764437	A1	19970326	(199718)*	FR	8[0]		<--
FR 2739023	A1	19970328	(199721)	FR	13[0]		<--
JP 09110651	A	19970428	(199727)	JA	6[0]		<--
CA 2186151	A	19970322	(199730)	FR			<--
EP 764437	B1	19980408	(199818)	FR	11[0]		<--
DE 69600226	E	19980514	(199825)	DE			<--
JP 2756442	B2	19980525	(199826)	JA	6		<--
ES 2117896	T3	19980816	(199839)	ES			<--
US 6024948	A	20000215	(200016)	EN			<--
CA 2186151	C	20020507	(200239)	FR			<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 764437	A1	EP 1996-401831	19960827
FR 2739023	A1	FR 1995-111110	19950921
DE 69600226	E	DE 1996-69600226	19960827
EP 764437	B1	EP 1996-401831	19960827
DE 69600226	E	EP 1996-401831	19960827
ES 2117896	T3	EP 1996-401831	19960827
JP 09110651	A	JP 1996-248402	19960919
JP 2756442	B2	JP 1996-248402	19960919
CA 2186151	A	CA 1996-2186151	19960920
CA 2186151	C	CA 1996-2186151	19960920
US 6024948	A	US 1996-710858	19960923

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 69600226 E	Based on	EP 764437 A
ES 2117896 T3	Based on	EP 764437 A
JP 2756442 B2	Previous Publ	JP 09110651 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 1995-11110 19950921

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K0007-06

IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-00 [I,C];
A61K0008-02 [I,A]; A61K0008-02 [I,C];
A61K0008-04 [I,A]; A61K0008-04 [I,C];
A61K0008-30 [I,C]; A61K0008-31 [I,A];
A61K0008-33 [I,A]; A61K0008-34 [I,A];
A61K0008-35 [I,A]; A61K0008-37 [I,A];
A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-81 [I,A];
A61Q0005-00 [I,A]; A61Q0005-00 [I,C];
A61Q0005-06 [I,A]; A61Q0005-06 [I,C];
C09K0003-30 [I,A]; C09K0003-30 [I,C]

ECLA: A61K0008-04F; A61K0008-33; A61K0008-34; A61K0008-81K4;
A61Q0005-06

USCLASS NCLM: 424/070.160

NCLS: 424/070.100; 424/070.110

BASIC ABSTRACT:

EP 764437 A1 UPAB: 20060113

Compsn. for setting and/or styling the hair, comprising in a cosmetically acceptable aqueous medium at least one film forming acrylic oligomer which is soluble or dispersible in the medium and which has a mol. weight (by steric exclusion chromatography) of $\leq 50,000$ (500-45,000) and a Tg of 0-45 (10-35) $^{\circ}$ C. The oligomer is prepared by polymerisation of a monomer mixture comprising: (A) 20-45 weight % tert. butyl methacrylate, tert. butyl acrylate, isobutyl acrylate and mixts. of these, (B) 5-25 (8-15) weight % ethylenically unsaturated monomer(s) containing at least one carboxylic acid function and (C) at least one alkyl(1-4 C) acrylate other than tert. butyl acrylate in an amount sufficient to give an oligomer with a Tg of 0-45 $^{\circ}$ C.

Pref. the carboxylic acid monomer (B) is chosen from ethylenically unsaturated monocarboxylic acids, ethylenically unsaturated dicarboxylic acids and their mono- ester and mono-amide derivs., partic. where (B) is (meth)acrylic acid.

USE - In the formulation of hair sprays, hair lacquers, mousses, etc., for dispensing from aerosol containers or spray pump bottles.

ADVANTAGE - The acrylic oligomers can be dissolved in a water/ethanol/dimethylether type medium to give low viscosity, high solids compsns. with a maximum volatile organic cpd. content of 55 % which can be dispensed as a spray or mousse with good diffusion during application, good holding power, fast drying properties, good cosmetic properties of feel and combability, and easy removal by washing.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A04-F01A; A04-F06E5; A12-V04A; D08-B05

Member(0002)

ABEQ FR 2739023 A1 UPAB 20060113

Compsn. for setting and/or styling the hair, comprising in a cosmetically acceptable aq. medium at least one film forming acrylic oligomer which is soluble or dispersible in the medium and which has a mol. wt. (by steric exclusion chromatography) of $\leq 50,000$ (500-45,000) and a Tg of 0-45 (10-35) $^{\circ}$ C. The oligomer is prepd. by polymerisation of a monomer mixt. comprising: (A) 20-45 wt. % tert. butyl methacrylate, tert. butyl acrylate, isobutyl acrylate and mixts. of these, (B) 5-25 (8-15) wt. % ethylenically unsaturated monomer(s) contg. at least one carboxylic

acid function and (C) at least one alkyl(1-4 C) acrylate other than tert. butyl acrylate in an amt. sufficient to give an oligomer with a Tg of 0-45°C.

Pref. the carboxylic acid monomer (B) is chosen from ethylenically unsaturated monocarboxylic acids, ethylenically unsaturated dicarboxylic acids and their mono- ester and mono-amide derivs., partic. where (B) is (meth)acrylic acid.

USE - In the formulation of hair sprays, hair lacquers, mousses, etc., for dispensing from aerosol containers or spray pump bottles.

ADVANTAGE - The acrylic oligomers can be dissolved in a water/ethanol/dimethylether type medium to give low viscosity, high solids compsns. with a max. volatile organic cpd. content of 55 % which can be dispensed as a spray or mousse with good diffusion during application, good holding power, fast drying properties, good cosmetic properties of feel and combability, and easy removal by washing.

Member(0003)

ABEQ JP 09110651 A UPAB 20060113

Compsn. for setting and/or styling the hair, comprising in a cosmetically acceptable aq. medium at least one film forming acrylic oligomer which is soluble or dispersible in the medium and which has a mol. wt. (by steric exclusion chromatography) of \leq 50,000 (500-45,000) and a Tg of 0-45 (10-35)°C. The oligomer is prepd. by polymerisation of a monomer mixt. comprising: (A) 20-45 wt. % tert. butyl methacrylate, tert. butyl acrylate, isobutyl acrylate and mixts. of these, (B) 5-25 (8-15) wt. % ethylenically unsaturated monomer(s) contg. at least one carboxylic acid function and (C) at least one alkyl(1-4 C) acrylate other than tert. butyl acrylate in an amt. sufficient to give an oligomer with a Tg of 0-45°C.

Pref. the carboxylic acid monomer (B) is chosen from ethylenically unsaturated monocarboxylic acids, ethylenically unsaturated dicarboxylic acids and their mono- ester and mono-amide derivs., partic. where (B) is (meth)acrylic acid.

USE - In the formulation of hair sprays, hair lacquers, mousses, etc., for dispensing from aerosol containers or spray pump bottles.

ADVANTAGE - The acrylic oligomers can be dissolved in a water/ethanol/dimethylether type medium to give low viscosity, high solids compsns. with a max. volatile organic cpd. content of 55 % which can be dispensed as a spray or mousse with good diffusion during application, good holding power, fast drying properties, good cosmetic properties of feel and combability, and easy removal by washing.

Member(0005)

ABEQ EP 764437 B1 UPAB 20060113

Compsn. for setting and/or styling the hair, comprising in a cosmetically acceptable aq. medium at least one film forming acrylic oligomer which is soluble or dispersible in the medium and which has a mol. wt. (by steric exclusion chromatography) of \leq 50,000 (500-45,000) and a Tg of 0-45 (10-35)°C. The oligomer is prepd. by polymerisation of a monomer mixt. comprising: (A) 20-45 wt. % tert. butyl methacrylate, tert. butyl acrylate, isobutyl acrylate and mixts. of these, (B) 5-25 (8-15) wt. % ethylenically unsaturated monomer(s) contg. at least one carboxylic acid function and (C) at least one alkyl(1-4 C) acrylate other than tert. butyl acrylate in an amt. sufficient to give an oligomer with a Tg of 0-45°C.

Pref. the carboxylic acid monomer (B) is chosen from ethylenically

unsaturated monocarboxylic acids, ethylenically unsaturated dicarboxylic acids and their mono- ester and mono-amide derivs., partic. where (B) is (meth)acrylic acid.

USE - In the formulation of hair sprays, hair lacquers, mousses, etc., for dispensing from aerosol containers or spray pump bottles.

ADVANTAGE - The acrylic oligomers can be dissolved in a water/ethanol/dimethylether type medium to give low viscosity, high solids compsns. with a max. volatile organic cpd. content of 55 % which can be dispensed as a spray or mousse with good diffusion during application, good holding power, fast drying properties, good cosmetic properties of feel and combability, and easy removal by washing.

Member (0007)

ABEQ JP 2756442 B2 UPAB 20060113

Compsn. for setting and/or styling the hair, comprising in a cosmetically acceptable aq. medium at least one film forming acrylic oligomer which is soluble or dispersible in the medium and which has a mol. wt. (by steric exclusion chromatography) of \leq 50,000 (500-45,000) and a Tg of 0-45 (10-35)°C. The oligomer is prepd. by polymerisation of a monomer mixt. comprising: (A) 20-45 wt. % tert. butyl methacrylate, tert. butyl acrylate, isobutyl acrylate and mixts. of these, (B) 5-25 (8-15) wt. % ethylenically unsaturated monomer(s) contg. at least one carboxylic acid function and (C) at least one alkyl(1-4 C) acrylate other than tert. butyl acrylate in an amt. sufficient to give an oligomer with a Tg of 0-45°C.

Pref. the carboxylic acid monomer (B) is chosen from ethylenically unsaturated monocarboxylic acids, ethylenically unsaturated dicarboxylic acids and their mono- ester and mono-amide derivs., partic. where (B) is (meth)acrylic acid.

USE - In the formulation of hair sprays, hair lacquers, mousses, etc., for dispensing from aerosol containers or spray pump bottles.

ADVANTAGE - The acrylic oligomers can be dissolved in a water/ethanol/dimethylether type medium to give low viscosity, high solids compsns. with a max. volatile organic cpd. content of 55 % which can be dispensed as a spray or mousse with good diffusion during application, good holding power, fast drying properties, good cosmetic properties of feel and combability, and easy removal by washing.

Member (0009)

ABEQ US 6024948 A UPAB 20060113

Compsn. for setting and/or styling the hair, comprising in a cosmetically acceptable aq. medium at least one film forming acrylic oligomer which is soluble or dispersible in the medium and which has a mol. wt. (by steric exclusion chromatography) of \leq 50,000 (500-45,000) and a Tg of 0-45 (10-35)°C. The oligomer is prepd. by polymerisation of a monomer mixt. comprising: (A) 20-45 wt. % tert. butyl methacrylate, tert. butyl acrylate, isobutyl acrylate and mixts. of these, (B) 5-25 (8-15) wt. % ethylenically unsaturated monomer(s) contg. at least one carboxylic acid function and (C) at least one alkyl(1-4 C) acrylate other than tert. butyl acrylate in an amt. sufficient to give an oligomer with a Tg of 0-45°C.

Pref. the carboxylic acid monomer (B) is chosen from ethylenically unsaturated monocarboxylic acids, ethylenically unsaturated dicarboxylic acids and their mono- ester and mono-amide derivs., partic. where (B) is (meth)acrylic acid.

USE - In the formulation of hair sprays, hair lacquers, mousses,

etc., for dispensing from aerosol containers or spray pump bottles.

ADVANTAGE - The acrylic oligomers can be dissolved in a water/ethanol/dimethylether type medium to give low viscosity, high solids compsns. with a max. volatile organic cpd. content of 55 % which can be dispensed as a spray or mousse with good diffusion during application, good holding power, fast drying properties, good cosmetic properties of feel and combability, and easy removal by washing.

L271 ANSWER 49 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-277445 [28] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1996-087988 [28]
 TITLE: Oral environment hard tissue surface coating for plaque resistance - comprises polymer of repeating units of polar or polarisable gp., modulating gp. and hydrophobic fluorine-containing gp., for stain resistance
 DERWENT CLASS: A14; A96; D21; G02
 INVENTOR: KEDROWSKI B L; MITRA S B; ROZZI S M; SHELBURNE C E
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (MINN-C) MINNESOTA MINING & MFG CO
 COUNTRY COUNT: 65

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 9616630	A1	19960606	(199628)	* EN	52	[0]	<--
AU 9642445	A	19960619	(199640)	EN			<--
US 5662887	A	19970902	(199741)	EN	11	[0]	<--
EP 794756	A1	19970917	(199742)	EN	[0]		<--
JP 10510531	W	19981013	(199851)	JA	48		<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9616630 A1		<u>WO 1995-US15317</u>	<u>19951122</u>
US 5662887 A		<u>US 1994-347717</u>	<u>19941201</u>
EP 794756 A1		<u>EP 1995-940822</u>	<u>19951122</u>
EP 794756 A1		<u>WO 1995-US15317</u>	<u>19951122</u>
JP 10510531 W		<u>WO 1995-US15317</u>	<u>19951122</u>
AU 9642445 A		<u>AU 1996-42445</u>	<u>19951122</u>
JP 10510531 W		<u>JP 1996-518952</u>	<u>19951122</u>

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9642445 A	Based on	WO 9616630 A
EP 794756 A1	Based on	WO 9616630 A
JP 10510531 W	Based on	WO 9616630 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1994-347717 19941201

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K006-02
 IPC RECLASSIF.: A23G0004-00 [I,A]; A23G0004-00 [I,C]; A61K0006-00 [I,A];
 A61K0006-00 [I,C]; A61K0006-02 [I,A]; A61K0006-02 [I,C];
 A61K0006-083 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C];
A61K0008-81 [I,A]; A61Q0011-00 [I,A];
A61Q0011-00 [I,C]

ECLA: A23G0004-06; A61K0006-00; A61K0006-02; A61K0006-083G;
 A61K0008-81K4; A61Q0011-00
 USCLASS NCLM: 424/049.000
 BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 1996016630 A1 UPAB: 20050512

A coating comprises polymer comprising repeating units:

- (i) 1-80 weight% of a polar or polarisable gp.;
- (ii) 0-98 weight% of a modulating gp.; and
- (iii) 1-40% of a hydrophobic fluorine-containing gp.

The coating has a Wilhelmy Balance Test Advancing Contact Angle greater than 55 °.

Also claimed are:

- (1) a dental compsn. suitable for coating a temporary or permanent dental restorative having the above polymer coating;
- (2) an orthodontic device having the above polymer coating;
- (3) a prosthodontic device having the above polymer coating;
- (4) a method of reducing adhesion of plaque, bacteria and stain to intra-oral surfaces;
- (5) a method of reducing adhesion of bacteria to intra-oral surfaces by:
 - (a) applying the above polymer compsn.;
 - (b) allowing the coating to dry; and
 - (c) applying a second compsn. comprising a surfactant to the coated surface;
- (6) a method for coating oral surfaces of the mouth of a human comprising:
 - (a) mixing monomers (i), (ii) and (iii) in appropriate ratios; and
 - (b) polymerising the monomers in situ on the oral surface to form the coating;
- (7) a kit for applying a restoration to the tooth in need of the treatment comprising a dental restoration material and the above polymer compsn.;
- (8) a dental compsn. suitable for coating human oral surfaces comprising the above polymer compsn. and additionally containing silane moiety capable of undergoing a condensation reaction;
- (9) a dental compsn. suitable for coating a human oral surface;
- (10) a coating on hard tissue surfaces or surfaces of the oral environment;
- (11) a temporary or permanent dental restorative having a coating made from the above polymer compsn. which additionally contains silane moiety capable of undergoing condensation reaction;
- (12) an orthodontic device having a coating comprising the above polymer compsn. which additionally contains silane moiety capable of undergoing condensation reaction;
- (13) a method for reducing adhesion of bacteria to intra-oral surfaces comprising:
 - (a) applying the above polymer compsn. additionally containing silane moiety capable of undergoing condensation reaction, and
 - (b) allowing it to dry on the surface;
- (14) a method for reducing adhesion of bacteria to intra-oral surfaces comprising:
 - (i) applying the above polymer compsn. additionally containing a silane moiety capable of undergoing condensation reaction, and
 - (ii) allowing the compsn. to dry on the surface, and
 - (iii) applying a second compsn. containing a surfactant to the coated surface;
- (15) a method for reducing adhesion of bacteria to intra-oral surfaces adjacent to orthodontic devices comprising:
 - (a) adhering the device to the tooth surface,
 - (b) applying the polymer compsn. additionally containing a silane moiety capable of undergoing condensation reaction to the oral surface, and

(c) allowing the polymer to dry on the intra-oral surface; and
 (16) a kit for applying a restoration to a tooth in need of the treatment comprising a dental restoration material and the polymer compsn. additionally containing silane moiety capable of undergoing condensation reaction.

USE - Used for hard tissue surfaces or surfaces of the oral environment.

ADVANTAGE - The coatings have low frictional coefficients and high resistance to plaque, bacteria, food stains, etc. When the surface having the coating is treated with a compsn. comprising a surfactant, enhanced resistance to bacteria and proteinaceous substances is observed. The polymer coatings exhibit high resistance to abrasion encountered during tooth brushing.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A04-E10; A12-V02B; A12-V04B; D08-A03; G02-A05

Member(0005)

ABEQ JP 10510531 W UPAB 20050512

A coating comprises polymer comprising repeating units:

- (i) 1-80 wt.% of a polar or polarisable gp.;
- (ii) 0-98 wt.% of a modulating gp.; and
- (iii) 1-40% of a hydrophobic fluorine-contg. gp.

The coating has a Wilhelmy Balance Test Advancing Contact Angle greater than 55 °.

Also claimed are:

- (1) a dental compsn. suitable for coating a temporary or permanent dental restorative having the above polymer coating;
- (2) an orthodontic device having the above polymer coating;
- (3) a prosthodontic device having the above polymer coating;
- (4) a method of reducing adhesion of plaque, bacteria and stain to intra-oral surfaces;
- (5) a method of reducing adhesion of bacteria to intra-oral surfaces by:
 - (a) applying the above polymer compsn.;
 - (b) allowing the coating to dry; and
 - (c) applying a second compsn. comprising a surfactant to the coated surface;
- (6) a method for coating oral surfaces of the mouth of a human comprising:
 - (a) mixing monomers (i), (ii) and (iii) in appropriate ratios; and
 - (b) polymerising the monomers in situ on the oral surface to form the coating;
- (7) a kit for applying a restoration to the tooth in need of the treatment comprising a dental restoration material and the above polymer compsn.;
- (8) a dental compsn. suitable for coating human oral surfaces comprising the above polymer compsn. and additionally contg. silane moiety capable of undergoing a condensation reaction;
- (9) a dental compsn. suitable for coating a human oral surface;
- (10) a coating on hard tissue surfaces or surfaces of the oral environment;
- (11) a temporary or permanent dental restorative having a coating made from the above polymer compsn. which additionally contains silane moiety capable of undergoing condensation reaction;
- (12) an orthodontic device having a coating comprising the above polymer compsn. which additionally contains silane moiety capable of undergoing condensation reaction;
- (13) a method for reducing adhesion of bacteria to intra-oral surfaces comprising:
 - (a) applying the above polymer compsn. additionally contg. silane moiety capable of undergoing condensation reaction, and
 - (b) allowing it to dry on the surface;
- (14) a method for reducing adhesion of bacteria to intra-oral surfaces comprising:
 - (i) applying the above polymer compsn. additionally contg. a silane moiety capable of undergoing condensation reaction, and

(ii) allowing the compsn. to dry on the surface, and
 (iii) applying a second compsn. contg. a surfactant to the coated surface;
 (15) a method for reducing adhesion of bacteria to intra-oral surfaces adjacent to orthodontic devices comprising:
 (a) adhering the device to the tooth surface,
 (b) applying the polymer compsn. additionally contg. a silane moiety capable of undergoing condensation reaction to the oral surface, and
 (c) allowing the polymer to dry on the intra-oral surface; and
 (16) a kit for applying a restoration to a tooth in need of the treatment comprising a dental restoration material and the polymer compsn. additionally contg. silane moiety capable of undergoing condensation reaction.

USE - Used for hard tissue surfaces or surfaces of the oral environment.

ADVANTAGE - The coatings have low frictional coefficients and high resistance to plaque, bacteria, food stains, etc. When the surface having the coating is treated with a compsn. comprising a surfactant, enhanced resistance to bacteria and proteinaceous substances is observed. The polymer coatings exhibit high resistance to abrasion encountered during tooth brushing.

L271 ANSWER 50 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-180876 [19] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-019227
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1996-057086 [19]
 TITLE: Aqueous hair styling compsns. containing low amts. of volatile organic cpds. - comprises acrylic hair fixative resin, soluble plasticising cpd(s). comprising poly:carboxylic acid ester or di:methicone co:poly:ol, water, and opt. insoluble polyester hair fixative resin, and have good tack and curl retention, etc.
 DERWENT CLASS: A14; A25; A96; D21
 INVENTOR: SCHWARTZ C
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (ROHM-C) ROHM & HAAS CO; (SCHW-I) SCHWARTZ C
 COUNTRY COUNT: 17

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
EP 705595	A2	19960410	(199619)*	EN	18[0]	<--
CA 2158718	A	19960404	(199629)	EN		<--
ZA 9508301	A	19960626	(199631)	EN	27[0]	<--
BR 9504258	A	19961022	(199648)	PT		<--
JP 08301735	A	19961119	(199705)	JA	19[0]	<--
EP 705595	A3	19970618	(199737)	EN		<--
US 5658558	A	19970819	(199739)	EN	13[0]	<--
US 5939058	A	19990817	(199939)	EN		<--
MX 195545	B	20000315	(200123)	ES		<--
EP 705595	B1	20020605	(200238)	EN		<--
DE 69526896	E	20020711	(200253)	DE		<--
JP 2005306889	A	20051104	(200572)	JA	35	
JP 3720095	B2	20051124	(200577)	JA	34	
JP 2005343901	A	20051215	(200582)	JA	35	
JP 3854982	B2	20061206	(200680)	JA	35	
JP 3942622	B2	20070711	(200747)	JA	35	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
-----------	------	-------------	------

EP 705595 A2	EP 1995-306789 19950926
US 5658558 A CIP of	US 1994-316008 19941003
US 5939058 A CIP of	US 1994-316008 19941003
US 5658558 A	US 1995-437449 19950508
US 5939058 A Div Ex	US 1995-437449 19950508
CA 2158718 A	CA 1995-2158718 19950920
DE 69526896 E	DE 1995-626896 19950926
EP 705595 A3	EP 1995-306789 19950926
EP 705595 B1	EP 1995-306789 19950926
DE 69526896 E	EP 1995-306789 19950926
MX 195545 B	MX 1995-4137 19950928
BR 9504258 A	BR 1995-4258 19951002
JP 08301735 A	JP 1995-278277 19951003
JP 2005306889 A Div Ex	JP 1995-278277 19951003
JP 3720095 B2	JP 1995-278277 19951003
JP 2005343901 A Div Ex	JP 1995-278277 19951003
JP 3854982 B2 Div Ex	JP 1995-278277 19951003
ZA 9508301 A	ZA 1995-8301 19951003
US 5939058 A	US 1997-838220 19970403
EP 705595 B1 Related to	EP 2001-112371 19950926
JP 2005306889 A	JP 2005-212043 20050722
JP 2005343901 A	JP 2005-212049 20050722
JP 3854982 B2	JP 2005-212049 20050722
JP 3942622 B2 Div Ex	JP 1995-278277 19951003
JP 3942622 B2	JP 2005-212043 20050722

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO	
EP 705595	B1	Related to	EP 1142554	A
DE 69526896	E	Based on	EP 705595	A
JP 3720095	B2	Previous Publ	JP 8301735	A
JP 3854982	B2	Previous Publ	JP 2005343901	A
US 5939058	A	Div ex	US 5658558	A
JP 3942622	B2	Previous Publ	JP 2005306889	A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1995-437449 19950508
US 1994-316008 19941003
US 1997-838220 19970403

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-006; A61K007-06
SECONDARY: A61K007-011
IPC ORIGINAL: A61K0008-30 [I,C]; A61K0008-44 [I,A];
A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-81 [I,A];
A61K0008-85 [I,A]; A61K0008-891 [I,A];
A61Q0005-06 [I,A]; A61Q0005-06 [I,C]
IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-00 [I,C];
A61K0008-30 [I,C]; A61K0008-37 [I,A];
A61K0008-39 [I,A]; A61K0008-44 [I,A];
A61K0008-60 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C];
A61K0008-81 [I,A]; A61K0008-85 [I,A];
A61K0008-86 [I,A]; A61K0008-89 [I,A];
A61K0008-891 [I,A]; A61K0008-894 [I,A];
A61K0008-898 [I,A]; A61K0008-92 [I,A];
A61K0008-92 [I,C]; A61K0008-96 [I,C];
A61K0008-97 [I,A]; A61Q0005-00 [I,A];
A61Q0005-00 [I,C]; A61Q0005-06 [I,A];
A61Q0005-06 [I,C]; A61Q0007-02 [I,A];

A61Q0007-02 [I,C]; C08L0083-00 [I,C]; C08L0083-04
[I,A]

ECLA: A61K0008-37; A61K0008-44; A61K0008-81K4; A61K0008-81K6;
A61K0008-85; A61K0008-86; A61K0008-891; A61K0008-894;
A61Q0005-00; A61Q0005-06; A61Q0007-02

USCLASS NCLM: 424/070.160

NCLS: 424/047.000; 424/070.110; 424/070.120; 514/970.000

BASIC ABSTRACT:

EP 705595 A2 UPAB: 20060131

Aqueous hair styling compsn. comprises: (a) 1-15 weight% of acrylic hair fixative resin(s) comprising: (1) 5-95 (especially 45-90) weight% of 1-8C alkyl(meth)acrylate monomers; (2) 2-70 (especially 2-26) weight% of hydroxyalkyl(meth)acrylate monomers; (3) 2-50 (especially 2-30) weight% of 3-8C monoethylenically unsaturated monocarboxylic acid monomer, based on the total weight of the monomer; (b) opt. up to 10 (especially when present 1-7) weight% of insoluble polyester hair fixative resin(s); (c) 0.01-1 weight% of soluble plasticising cpd(s). comprising a polycarboxylic acid ester or dimethicone copolyol; (d) water; and (e) no more than 70 (especially no more than 55) weight% of volatile organic cpd(s).

Also claimed are: (1) aqueous hair styling compsn. comprising: (a) 1-15 weight% of acrylic hair fixative resin(s); (b) 0.01-1 weight% of soluble surface tension reducing cpd(s); (c) 0.0001-0.5 weight% of simethicone(s); (d) water; and (e) no more than 70 (especially no more than 55) weight% of volatile organic cpd(s).; (2) aqueous hair styling compsn. comprising iodo-propynyl-butyl-carbamate, water and 1-60 weight% of acrylic hair fixative resin(s) described above; (3) method of plasticising the acrylic hair fixative resin in an aq. hair styling compsn. by adding to the compsn. the polycarboxylic acid ester and/or dimethicone copolyol; (4) method for reducing beading on hair from aqueous hair styling compsn. claimed in (1), applied to the hair by a spray, by adding to the compsn. simethicone(s); and (5) method of inhibiting microbial growth in aqueous hair styling compsn. by adding iodo-propynyl-butyl-carbamate to the compsn.

ADVANTAGE - The hair fixative resin/plasticiser system results in flexible resins which still have good tack, curl retention, and drying time properties when used in the low volatile organic cpd. (VOC) containing compsn. Simethicone cpds., when added to the aqueous styling compsn., reduce beading on hair and addition of iodo-propynyl-butyl-carbamate to the aqueous compsn. inhibits microbial growth in the compsn.(CLAIMED). The compsns. containing the various additives still provide good hair styling benefits.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A04-F06E5; A05-E01D; A06-A00E3; A12-V04A; D08-B05

Member(0003)

ABEQ ZA 9508301 A UPAB 20060131

Aq. hair styling compsn. comprises: (a) 1-15 wt.% of acrylic hair fixative resin(s) comprising: (1) 5-95 (esp. 45-90) wt.% of 1-8C alkyl(meth)acrylate monomers; (2) 2-70 (esp. 2-26) wt.% of hydroxyalkyl(meth)acrylate monomers; (3) 2-50 (esp. 2-30) wt.% of 3-8C monoethylenically unsaturated monocarboxylic acid monomer, based on the total wt. of the monomer; (b) opt. up to 10 (esp. when present 1-7) wt.% of insoluble polyester hair fixative resin(s); (c) 0.01-1 wt.% of soluble plasticising cpd(s). comprising a polycarboxylic acid ester or dimethicone copolyol; (d) water; and (e) no more than 70 (esp. no more than 55) wt.% of volatile organic cpd(s).

Also claimed are: (1) aq. hair styling compsn. comprising: (a) 1-15 wt.% of acrylic hair fixative resin(s); (b) 0.01-1 wt.% of soluble surface tension reducing cpd(s); (c) 0.0001-0.5 wt.% of simethicone(s); (d) water; and (e) no more than 70 (esp. no more than 55) wt.% of volatile organic cpd(s).; (2) aq. hair styling compsn. comprising iodo-propynyl-butyl-carbamate, water and 1-60 wt.% of acrylic hair fixative resin(s) described above; (3) method of plasticising

the acrylic hair fixative resin in an aq. hair styling compsn. by adding to the compsn. the polycarboxylic acid ester and/or dimethicone copolyol; (4) method for reducing beading on hair from aq. hair styling compsn. claimed in (1), applied to the hair by a spray, by adding to the compsn. simethicone(s); and (5) method of inhibiting microbial growth in aq. hair styling compsn. by adding iodo-propynyl-butyl-carbamate to the compsn.

ADVANTAGE - The hair fixative resin/plasticiser system results in flexible resins which still have good tack, curl retention, and drying time properties when used in the low volatile organic cpd. (VOC) contg. compsn. Simethicone cpds., when added to the aq. styling compsn., reduce beading on hair and addn. of iodo-propynyl-butyl-carbamate to the aq. compsn. inhibits microbial growth in the compsn.(CLAIMED). The compsns. contg. the various additives still provide good hair styling benefits.

Member(0005)

ABEQ JP 08301735 A UPAB 20060131

Aq. hair styling compsn. comprises: (a) 1-15 wt.% of acrylic hair fixative resin(s) comprising: (1) 5-95 (esp. 45-90) wt.% of 1-8C alkyl(meth)acrylate monomers; (2) 2-70 (esp. 2-26) wt.% of hydroxyalkyl(meth)acrylate monomers; (3) 2-50 (esp. 2-30) wt.% of 3-8C monoethylenically unsaturated monocarboxylic acid monomer, based on the total wt. of the monomer; (b) opt. up to 10 (esp. when present 1-7) wt.% of insoluble polyester hair fixative resin(s); (c) 0.01-1 wt.% of soluble plasticising cpd(s). comprising a polycarboxylic acid ester or dimethicone copolyol; (d) water; and (e) no more than 70 (esp. no more than 55) wt.% of volatile organic cpd(s).

Also claimed are: (1) aq. hair styling compsn. comprising: (a) 1-15 wt.% of acrylic hair fixative resin(s); (b) 0.01-1 wt.% of soluble surface tension reducing cpd(s); (c) 0.0001-0.5 wt.% of simethicone(s); (d) water; and (e) no more than 70 (esp. no more than 55) wt.% of volatile organic cpd(s).; (2) aq. hair styling compsn. comprising iodo-propynyl-butyl-carbamate, water and 1-60 wt.% of acrylic hair fixative resin(s) described above; (3) method of plasticising the acrylic hair fixative resin in an aq. hair styling compsn. by adding to the compsn. the polycarboxylic acid ester and/or dimethicone copolyol; (4) method for reducing beading on hair from aq. hair styling compsn. claimed in (1), applied to the hair by a spray, by adding to the compsn. simethicone(s); and (5) method of inhibiting microbial growth in aq. hair styling compsn. by adding iodo-propynyl-butyl-carbamate to the compsn.

ADVANTAGE - The hair fixative resin/plasticiser system results in flexible resins which still have good tack, curl retention, and drying time properties when used in the low volatile organic cpd. (VOC) contg. compsn. Simethicone cpds., when added to the aq. styling compsn., reduce beading on hair and addn. of iodo-propynyl-butyl-carbamate to the aq. compsn. inhibits microbial growth in the compsn.(CLAIMED). The compsns. contg. the various additives still provide good hair styling benefits.

Member(0008)

ABEQ US 5939058 A UPAB 20060131

Aq. hair styling compsn. comprises: (a) 1-15 wt.% of acrylic hair fixative resin(s) comprising: (1) 5-95 (esp. 45-90) wt.% of 1-8C alkyl(meth)acrylate monomers; (2) 2-70 (esp. 2-26) wt.% of hydroxyalkyl(meth)acrylate monomers; (3) 2-50 (esp. 2-30) wt.% of 3-8C monoethylenically unsaturated monocarboxylic acid monomer, based on the total wt. of the monomer; (b) opt. up to 10 (esp. when present 1-7) wt.% of insoluble polyester hair fixative resin(s); (c) 0.01-1 wt.% of soluble

plasticising cpd(s). comprising a polycarboxylic acid ester or dimethicone copolyol; (d) water; and (e) no more than 70 (esp. no more than 55) wt.% of volatile organic cpd(s).

Also claimed are: (1) aq. hair styling compsn. comprising: (a) 1-15 wt.% of acrylic hair fixative resin(s); (b) 0.01-1 wt.% of soluble surface tension reducing cpd(s); (c) 0.0001-0.5 wt.% of simethicone(s); (d) water; and (e) no more than 70 (esp. no more than 55) wt.% of volatile organic cpd(s).; (2) aq. hair styling compsn. comprising iodo-propynyl-butyl-carbamate, water and 1-60 wt.% of acrylic hair fixative resin(s) described above; (3) method of plasticising the acrylic hair fixative resin in an aq. hair styling compsn. by adding to the compsn. the polycarboxylic acid ester and/or dimethicone copolyol; (4) method for reducing beading on hair from aq. hair styling compsn. claimed in (1), applied to the hair by a spray, by adding to the compsn. simethicone(s); and (5) method of inhibiting microbial growth in aq. hair styling compsn. by adding iodo-propynyl-butyl-carbamate to the compsn.

ADVANTAGE - The hair fixative resin/plasticiser system results in flexible resins which still have good tack, curl retention, and drying time properties when used in the low volatile organic cpd. (VOC) contg. compsn. Simethicone cpds., when added to the aq. styling compsn., reduce beading on hair and addn. of iodo-propynyl-butyl-carbamate to the aq. compsn. inhibits microbial growth in the compsn.(CLAIMED). The compsns. contg. the various additives still provide good hair styling benefits.

L271 ANSWER 51 OF 84 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-231233 [30] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 1999-142000; 1999-189438; 1999-243163; 2001-513666;
 2003-800889
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-106686 [30]
 TITLE: Opt. crosslinkable oral coatings or tooth:pastes -
 comprising polar (co)polymer containing hydrophobic
 graft polysiloxane chain
 DERWENT CLASS: A14; A26; A96; D21; E19; P34
 INVENTOR: KEDROWSKI B L; MITRA S B; ROZZI S M; SHELBURNE C E
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (MINN-C) MINNESOTA MINING & MFG CO
 COUNTRY COUNT: 57

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 9515740	A1	19950615	(199530)*	EN	99[4]		<--
AU 9512645	A	19950627	(199541)	EN			<--
ZA 9409668	A	19960828	(199639)	EN	96		<--
EP 732911	A1	19960925	(199643)	EN	[0]		<--
JP 09506104	W	19970617	(199734)	JA	92[0]		<--
BR 9408282	A	19970826	(199740)	PT			<--
AU 9916435	A	19990429	(199928)	EN			<--
AU 724351	B	20000921	(200050)#	EN			<--
CN 1142762	A	19970212	(200050)	ZH			<--
RU 2164400	C2	20010327	(200130)	RU			<--
MX 201136	B	20010329	(200226)	ES			<--
EP 732911	B1	20030319	(200325)	EN			
DE 69432310	E	20030424	(200335)	DE			
JP 2006348047	A	20061228	(200703)	JA	73		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9515740 A1		WO 1994-US13848	19941202
BR 9408282 A		BR 1994-8282	19941202
CN 1142762 A		CN 1994-194930	19941202
DE 69432310 E		DE 1994-632310	19941202
EP 732911 A1		WO 1994-US13848	19941202
JP 09506104 W		WO 1994-US13848	19941202
BR 9408282 A		WO 1994-US13848	19941202
RU 2164400 C2		WO 1994-US13848	19941202
EP 732911 B1		WO 1994-US13848	19941202
DE 69432310 E		WO 1994-US13848	19941202
ZA 9409668 A		ZA 1994-9668	19941205
MX 201136 B		MX 1994-9437	19941206
AU 9512645 A		AU 1995-12645	19941202
AU 9916435 A Div Ex		AU 1995-12645	19941202
AU 724351 B Div Ex		AU 1995-12645	19941202
EP 732911 A1		EP 1995-903664	19941202
EP 732911 B1		EP 1995-903664	19941202
DE 69432310 E		EP 1995-903664	19941202
JP 09506104 W		JP 1995-516241	19941202
RU 2164400 C2		RU 1996-117525	19941202
AU 9916435 A		AU 1999-16435	19990212
AU 724351 B		AU 1999-16435	19990212
JP 2006348047 A Div Ex		JP 1995-516241	19941202
JP 2006348047 A		JP 2006-242143	20060906

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 724351 B	Previous Publ	AU 9916435 A
DE 69432310 E	Based on	EP 732911 A
AU 9512645 A	Based on	WO 9515740 A
EP 732911 A1	Based on	WO 9515740 A
JP 09506104 W	Based on	WO 9515740 A
BR 9408282 A	Based on	WO 9515740 A
RU 2164400 C2	Based on	WO 9515740 A
EP 732911 B1	Based on	WO 9515740 A
DE 69432310 E	Based on	WO 9515740 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1993-163028 19931206
AU 1999-16435 19990212

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K031-74; A61K006-083
SECONDARY: A61K006-00; A61K007-16; C08F030-08
IPC ORIGINAL: A61K0006-02 [I,C]; A61K0006-083 [I,A];
A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-91 [I,A];
A61Q0011-00 [I,A]; A61Q0011-00 [I,C]
IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0006-02 [I,A]; A61K0006-02 [I,C]; A61K0006-083 [I,A];
A61K0006-093 [I,A]; A61K0008-00 [I,A];
A61K0008-00 [I,C]; A61K0008-30 [I,C];
A61K0008-34 [I,A]; A61K0008-35 [I,A];
A61K0008-36 [I,A]; A61K0008-368 [I,A];
A61K0008-37 [I,A]; A61K0008-46 [I,A];
A61K0008-49 [I,A]; A61K0008-58 [I,A];
A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-89 [I,A];
A61K0008-891 [I,A]; A61K0008-892 [I,A];
A61K0008-91 [I,A]; A61K0009-70 [I,A]; A61K0009-70
[I,C]; A61Q0011-00 [I,A]; A61Q0011-00

[I,C]; C08L0083-00 [I,C]; C08L0083-08 [I,A]; C09D0133-08 [I,A]; C09D0133-08 [I,C]; C09D0133-10 [I,A]; C09D0133-10 [I,C]; C09D0133-24 [I,A]; C09D0133-24 [I,C]; C09D0133-26 [I,A]; C09D0183-04 [I,A]; C09D0183-04 [I,C]
 ECLA: A61K0006-02; A61K0006-083; A61K0006-083G; A61K0006-093; A61K0008-895; A61Q0011-00

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 1995015740 A1 UPAB: 20060110

A coating for hard tissue or for surfaces of the oral environment comprises a polymer with the following repeat units: (A) 1-80 weight% polar (or polarisable) gp.; (B) 0-98 weight% modulating gp.; and (C) 1-40 weight% hydrophobic graft polysiloxane chain of mol. weight at least 500. The polymer opt. also contains pendent crosslinkable (pref. ethylenically unsatd. or epoxy) gps. and/or one or more silane moieties capable of undergoing a condensn. reaction. Opt. also present in the coating is an ethylenically unsatd. cpd. Coating of the oral surface can be effected by in situ Polymerisation of a suitable monomer mixture.

Pref. (A) is derived from a mono- or multi-functional carboxyl gp.-containing monomer, especially (meth)acrylic acid, itaconic acid, N-acryloyl glycine, or mono- or multi-functional hydroxyl gp.-containing monomer, especially hydroxy-ethyl, -propyl or -Bu (meth)acrylate, glycerol- or pentaerythritol-mono(meth)acrylate, tris (hydroxymethyl)ethane monoacrylate, N-hydroxymethyl(meth)acrylamide, hydroxy-ethyl or -propyl (meth)acrylamide or alkoxy-substd. (meth)acrylates or (meth)acrylamides, or (un)substd. ammonium monomers of formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{COLR}_3(\text{N}+\text{R}_4\text{R}_5\text{R}_6)\text{dQ}-$ (I). R₂ = H, Me, Et, CN, carboxy or carboxymethyl; d = 1-5; G = a bond or 1-12C hydrocarbyl linking gp. opt. substd. and/or interrupted by an opt. substd. heteroatom; L = O or NH; R₃ = 1-12C hydrocarbyl linking gp.; R₄ and R₅ = H or 1-12C alkyl or together form 2 carbo- or hetero-cyclic gp.; R₆ = H or 1-30C alkyl; and Q = (in)organic anion.

(C) is derived from a monomer of formulae X(Y)_nSi(R)_{3-m}Z_m (II), XC(O)(CH₂)_f(O)_gSi(R)_{3-m}Z_m (III), (IV)-(VII). X = a vinyl gp. especially $\text{CHCR}_7=\text{C}(\text{R}_8)-$ where R₇ = H or COOH and R₈ = H, Me or CH₂COOH; Y = divalent linking gp.; n = 0 or 1; m = 1, 2 or 3; R and R' = H or lower alkyl; Z = monovalent siloxane polymeric moiety of Mn above 500; f = 2-6; g = 0 or 1; and h = 0, 1 or 2.

USE - In temporary or permanent dental restoratives, coatings for ortho- or prosthodontic devices, coatings for reduction of adhesion of plaque, bacteria and strains and, with surfactant(s), as a toothpaste (all claimed).

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A06-A00E3; A12-V02B; A12-V04B; D08-A05; E07-A02D; E10-A09A; E10-C04L; E10-E04; E10-G02G; E10-H01D; E10-H01E

Member(0003)

ABEQ ZA 9409668 A UPAB 20060110

A coating for hard tissue or for surfaces of the oral environment comprises a polymer with the following repeat units: (A) 1-80 wt.% polar (or polarisable) gp.; (B) 0-98 wt.% modulating gp.; and (C) 1-40 wt.% hydrophobic graft polysiloxane chain of mol. wt. at least 500. The polymer opt. also contains pendent crosslinkable (pref. ethylenically unsatd. or epoxy) gps. and/or one or more silane moieties capable of undergoing a condensn. reaction. Opt. also present in the coating is an ethylenically unsatd. cpd. Coating of the oral surface can be effected by in situ Polymerisation of a suitable monomer mixt.. Pref. (A) is derived from a mono- or multi-functional carboxyl gp.-contg. monomer, esp. (meth)acrylic acid, itaconic acid, N-acryloyl glycine, or mono- or multi-functional hydroxyl gp.-contg. monomer, esp. hydroxy-ethyl, -propyl or -Bu (meth)acrylate, glycerol- or pentaerythritol-mono(meth)acrylate, tris (hydroxymethyl)ethane monoacrylate, N-hydroxymethyl(meth)acrylamide, hydroxy-ethyl or -propyl (meth)acrylamide or alkoxy-substd. (meth)acrylates or (meth)acrylamides, or (un)substd. ammonium monomers of formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{COLR}_3(\text{N}+\text{R}_4\text{R}_5\text{R}_6)\text{dQ}-$ (I).

R2 = H, Me, Et, CN, carboxy or carboxymethyl; d = 1-5; G = a bond or 1-12C hydrocarbyl linking gp. opt. substd. and/or interrupted by an opt. substd. heteroatom; L = O or NH; R3 = 1-12C hydrocarbyl linking gp.; R4 and R5 = H or 1-12C alkyl or together form 2 carbo- or hetero-cyclic gp.; R6 = H or 1-30C alkyl; and Q = (in)organic anion.

(C) is derived from a monomer of formulae $X(Y)_nSi(R)_3-mZ_m$ (II), $XC(O)(CH_2)_f(O)_gSi(R)_3-mZ_m$ (III), (IV)-(VII). X = a vinyl gp. esp. $CHCR_7=C(R_8)-$ where $R_7 = H$ or $COOYH$ and $R_8 = H, Me$ or CH_2COOH ; Y = divalent linking gp.; n = 0 or 1; m = 1, 2 or 3; R and R' = H or lower alkyl; Z = monovalent siloxane polymeric moiety of Mn above 500; f = 2-6; g = 0 or 1; and h = 0, 1 or 2.

USE - In temporary or permanent dental restoratives, coatings for ortho- or prosthodontic devices, coatings for redn. of adhesion of plaque, bacteria and strains and, with surfactant(s), as a toothpaste (all claimed).

Member(0005)

ABEQ JP 09506104 W UPAB 20060110

A coating for hard tissue or for surfaces of the oral environment comprises a polymer with the following repeat units: (A) 1-80 wt.% polar(or polarisable)gp.; (B) 0-98 wt.% modulating gp.; and (C) 1-40 wt.% hydrophobic graft polysiloxane chain of mol. wt. at least 500. The polymer opt. also contains pendent crosslinkable (pref. ethylenically unsatd. or epoxy) gps. and/or one or more silane moieties capable of undergoing a condensn. reaction. Opt. also present in the coating is an ethylenically unsatd. cpd. Coating of the oral surface can be effected by in situ Polymerisation of a suitable monomer mixt.. Pref. (A) is derived from a mono- or multi-functional carboxyl gp.-contg. monomer, esp. (meth)acrylic acid, itaconic acid, N-acryloyl glycine, or mono- or multi-functional hydroxyl gp.-contg. monomer, esp. hydroxy-ethyl, -propyl or -Bu (meth)acrylate, glycerol- or pentaerythritol-mono(meth)acrylate, tris (hydroxymethyl)ethane monoacrylate, N-hydroxymethyl(meth)acrylamide, hydroxy-ethyl or -propyl (meth)acrylamide or alkoxy-substd. (meth)acrylates or (meth)acrylamides, or (un)substd. ammonium monomers of formula $CH_2=C_2COLR_3(N+R_4R_5R_6)dQ-$ (I). R2 = H, Me, Et, CN, carboxy or carboxymethyl; d = 1-5; G = a bond or 1-12C hydrocarbyl linking gp. opt. substd. and/or interrupted by an opt. substd. heteroatom; L = O or NH; R3 = 1-12C hydrocarbyl linking gp.; R4 and R5 = H or 1-12C alkyl or together form 2 carbo- or hetero-cyclic gp.; R6 = H or 1-30C alkyl; and Q = (in)organic anion.

(C) is derived from a monomer of formulae $X(Y)_nSi(R)_3-mZ_m$ (II), $XC(O)(CH_2)_f(O)_gSi(R)_3-mZ_m$ (III), (IV)-(VII). X = a vinyl gp. esp. $CHCR_7=C(R_8)-$ where $R_7 = H$ or $COOYH$ and $R_8 = H, Me$ or CH_2COOH ; Y = divalent linking gp.; n = 0 or 1; m = 1, 2 or 3; R and R' = H or lower alkyl; Z = monovalent siloxane polymeric moiety of Mn above 500; f = 2-6; g = 0 or 1; and h = 0, 1 or 2.

USE - In temporary or permanent dental restoratives, coatings for ortho- or prosthodontic devices, coatings for redn. of adhesion of plaque, bacteria and strains and, with surfactant(s), as a toothpaste (all claimed).

Member(0009)

ABEQ CN 1142762 A UPAB 20060110

A coating for hard tissue or for surfaces of the oral environment comprises a polymer with the following repeat units: (A) 1-80 wt.% polar(or polarisable)gp.; (B) 0-98 wt.% modulating gp.; and (C) 1-40 wt.% hydrophobic graft polysiloxane chain of mol. wt. at least 500. The polymer opt. also contains pendent crosslinkable (pref. ethylenically unsatd. or epoxy) gps. and/or one or more silane moieties capable of undergoing a condensn. reaction. Opt. also present in the

coating is an ethylenically unsatd. cpd. Coating of the oral surface can be effected by in situ Polymerisation of a suitable monomer mixt.. Pref. (A) is derived from a mono- or multi-functional carboxyl gp.-contg. monomer, esp. (meth)acrylic acid, itaconic acid, N-acryloyl glycine, or mono- or multi-functional hydroxyl gp.-contg. monomer, esp. hydroxy-ethyl, -propyl or- Bu (meth)acrylate, glycerol- or pentaerythritol-mono(meth)acrylate, tris (hydroxymethyl)ethane monoacrylate, N-hydroxymethyl(meth)acrylamide, hydroxy-ethyl or -propyl (meth)acrylamide or alkoxy-substd. (meth)acrylates or (meth)acrylamides, or (un)substd. ammonium monomers of formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{COLR}_3)(\text{N}+\text{R}_4\text{R}_5\text{R}_6)\text{dQ}^-$ (I). $\text{R}_2 = \text{H, Me, Et, CN, carboxy or carboxymethyl}$; $\text{d} = 1-5$; $\text{G} = \text{a bond or 1-12C hydrocarbyl linking gp. opt. substd. and/or interrupted by an opt. substd. heteroatom}$; $\text{L} = \text{O or NH}$; $\text{R}_3 = 1-12\text{C hydrocarbyl linking gp.}$; R_4 and $\text{R}_5 = \text{H or 1-12C alkyl or together form 2 carbo- or hetero-cyclic gp.}$; $\text{R}_6 = \text{H or 1-30C alkyl}$; and $\text{Q} = (\text{in})\text{organic anion}$.

(C) is derived from a monomer of formulae $\text{X}(\text{Y})\text{nSi}(\text{R})_3\text{-mZm}$ (II), $\text{XC}(\text{O})(\text{CH}_2)\text{f}(\text{O})\text{gSi}(\text{R})_3\text{-mZm}$ (III), (IV)-(VII). $\text{X} = \text{a vinyl gp. esp. CHCR}_7=\text{C}(\text{R}_8)\text{-where R}_7 = \text{H or COOYH and R}_8 = \text{H, Me or CH}_2\text{COOH}$; $\text{Y} = \text{divalent linking gp.}$; $\text{n} = 0 \text{ or } 1$; $\text{m} = 1, 2 \text{ or } 3$; $\text{R and R}' = \text{H or lower alkyl}$; $\text{Z} = \text{monovalent siloxane polymeric moiety of Mn above 500}$; $\text{f} = 2-6$; $\text{g} = 0 \text{ or } 1$; and $\text{h} = 0, 1 \text{ or } 2$.

USE - In temporary or permanent dental restoratives, coatings for ortho- or prosthodontic devices, coatings for redn. of adhesion of plaque, bacteria and strains and, with surfactant(s), as a toothpaste (all claimed).

=> d ibib ab hitstr 52

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, JAPIO, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, DISSABS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L271 ANSWER 52 OF 84 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:65993 USPATFULL Full-text
 TITLE: Hydrophilic polymers, pressure sensitive adhesives and coatings
 INVENTOR(S): Holguin, Daniel L., Fullerton, CA, United States
 Barker, H. Paul, Sherman Oaks, CA, United States
 Lee, Ivan S. P., Arcadia, CA, United States
 Lin, Kenneth S., San Marino, CA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Avery Dennison Corporation, Pasadena, CA, United States
 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6706836	B1	20040316	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-540252		20000331	(9) <--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Zalukaeva, Tatyana			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Renner, Kenner, Greive, Bobak, Taylor & Weber			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	1467			

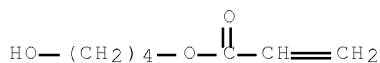
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for the preparation of gel-free poly 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate substantially in the absence of a chain transfer agent, comprising introducing monomeric 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate containing ethylene glycol dimethacrylate impurities in the range of about 0.05 to 0.1% by weight into alcohol, polymerizing the 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate to form a polymerization mixture, and removing the alcohol. Hydrophilic pressure sensitive adhesives are provided by adding polyethylene glycol to the polymerization mixture prior to removing the alcohol. A method for the preparation of an acrylic emulsion ink jet receptive clear coating, comprising forming a alkyl acrylate monomer-containing pre-emulsion feed mixture, introducing an activator into the alkyl acrylate monomer-containing pre-emulsion feed mixture, reacting a water soluble monomer feed in the alkyl acrylate monomer-containing pre-emulsion feed mixture, the water soluble monomer feed comprising 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate and a cationic monomer to form a clear polymer in the reaction mixture. In another embodiment, the clear polymer in the butyl acrylate-containing pre-emulsion feed mixture is subsequently reacted with a water insoluble monomer feed mixture comprising 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, n-vinyl pyrrolidone, butyl acrylate, and methacrylic acid to form a second clear polymer in addition to the clear polymer in the alkyl acrylate monomer containing pre-emulsion feed mixture.

IT 39990-17-5P, 4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate
copolymer
(hydrophilic polymers for pressure-sensitive adhesives and coatings)
RN 39990-17-5 USPATFULL
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with
4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

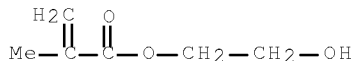
CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

CRN 868-77-9
CMF C6 H10 O3



=> d ibib ed ab ind 53-75

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, JAPIO, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, DISSABS'
- CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L271 ANSWER 53 OF 84 JAPIO (C) 2008 JPO on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-325200 JAPIO Full-text
 TITLE: PRODUCTION OF ALLYL ETHERS
 INVENTOR: NAGANO HIDEAKI; YURUGI KEIJI; NAKAGAWA KOICHI; KITA YUICHI
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): NIPPON SHOKUBAI CO LTD
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 08325200	A	<u>19961210</u>	Heisei	C07C069-734

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1996-61431 19960318
 ORIGINAL: JP08061431 Heisei
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-66300 19950324
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1996

ED 20020506

AB PURPOSE: To obtain an allyl ether compound useful for antistatic agents, water repellents, cement-dispersing agents, various kinds of resins, etc., without causing corrosion of apparatus or environmental disruption due to no production of a hydrogen halide as a by-product by reacting specific acrylic esters with an OH-containing compound. CONSTITUTION: (A) A compound of formula I (R<SB>1</SB> is H or an organic residue; R<SB>2</SB> is an organic residue) (e.g. methyl α-hydroxymethyl acrylate, ethyl -α-hydroxymethyl acrylate or n-butyl α-hydroxymethyl acrylate) is reacted with (B) an OH-containing compound such as a compound of formula II [R<SB>3</SB> is R<SB>1</SB>; R<SB>4</SB> is R<SB>2</SB>; (m) is 1-100; (n) is 1-3] in the coexistence of an acid catalyst which is a protonic acid, a polymerization inhibitor and molecular oxygen.
 COPYRIGHT: (C)1996,JPO

IC ICM C07C069-734

ICS B01J027-18; B01J031-02; C07C067-31

ICA C07B061-00

L271 ANSWER 54 OF 84 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001647433 MEDLINE Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11699183
 TITLE: Color stability of a resin-modified glass ionomer cement.
 AUTHOR: Yap A U; Sim C P; Loganathan V
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Restorative Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, Centre for Biomedical Materials Application and Technology, National University of Singapore, Institute of Materials Research and Engineering, Singapore.
 SOURCE: Operative dentistry, (2001 Nov-Dec) Vol. 26, No. 6, pp. 591-6.
 Journal code: 7605679. ISSN: 0361-7734.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Dental Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200201
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Nov 2001
 Last Updated on STN: 25 Jan 2002
 Entered Medline: 22 Jan 2002

ED Entered STN: 12 Nov 2001
 Last Updated on STN: 25 Jan 2002
 Entered Medline: 22 Jan 2002

AB The color stability of a resin-modified glass ionomer cement (Fuji II LC) was investigated over six months using colorimetry. Five shades (A2, A3, A4, B3 and C4) were selected and 10 square specimens (7 mm wide and long, and 1.5 mm deep) were made for each shade using special grit molds. CIE L*, a*, b* color parameters of the specimens were taken at one day, one week, one month, three months and six months. Results were subjected to MANOVA and ANOVA/Scheffe's test at significance level 0.05. The effects of time on color parameters (L*, a*, b* values) were found to be shade dependent. All shades exhibited a decrease in L* values over time. With the exception of shade B3, significant differences in L* values were observed at six months. A general decrease in b* values was also observed but differences among the various time intervals were not significant except for shades A3 and C4. No apparent trends were observed for changes in a* values. For all shades, the largest color change (delta E) was observed between one day and one week. The color stability of the resin-modified glass ionomer investigated was shade dependent. A general decrease in lightness and yellow chroma was observed.

CT Analysis of Variance
Color
Colorimetry
 Drug Stability
 *Glass Ionomer Cements: CH, chemistry
 Materials Testing
 Methacrylates: CH, chemistry
*Prosthesis Coloring
*Resins, Synthetic: CH, chemistry
 Statistics, Nonparametric
 Time Factors

RN 868-77-9 (hydroxyethyl methacrylate)

CN 0 (Fuji II LC cement); 0 (Glass Ionomer Cements); 0 (Methacrylates); 0 (Resins, Synthetic)

L271 ANSWER 55 OF 84 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002023189 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11453875

TITLE: Comparative analysis of human serum albumin adsorption and complement activation for intraocular lenses.

AUTHOR: Pokidysheva E N; Maklakova I A; Belomestnaya Z M; Perova N V; Bagrov S N; Sevastianov V I

CORPORATE SOURCE: Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Moscow, Russia.

SOURCE: Artificial organs, (2001 Jun) Vol. 25, No. 6, pp. 453-8.
 Journal code: 7802778. ISSN: 0160-564X.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200112

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Jan 2002
 Last Updated on STN: 21 Jan 2002
 Entered Medline: 4 Dec 2001

ED Entered STN: 21 Jan 2002
 Last Updated on STN: 21 Jan 2002
 Entered Medline: 4 Dec 2001

AB Intraocular liquid, in contrast to blood, has no cellular components; therefore, proteins (human serum albumin [HSA], and [alpha, beta, gamma] globulins) are the major components that determine patients' response to the

intraocular lens (IOL) surface. In addition to the amount of adsorbed proteins, the possibility of its conformational changes, including conformational changes of globulins C1 and C3 that respond for the activation of the complements system by the classical and alternative pathways, cannot be excluded. The interaction between IOLs and protein components of intraocular liquid directly influences the ocular exudative reaction in the early postoperational period, the intensity of cellular and pigmentary scurf on the surface of the IOLs, and the state of endothelial cells of the cornea in the distant postoperational period. Our goal was to compare the interaction of commercial IOLs made from polymethylmethacrylate, silicone, poly-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (p-HEMA), and copolymer p-HEMA with collagen with HSA and the complement system. The total internal reflection fluorescence (TIRF) method and hemolytic assay were used for this task, respectively. It has been demonstrated that the probability of biocompatibility of commercially produced IOLs on the stage of protein adsorption can be evaluated using the kinetic of HSA-fluorescein isothiocyanate adsorption onto the IOL surface by the TIRF METHOD: In the case of IOLs from p-HEMA, a negative correlation was shown between the degree of irreversible adsorption of HSA and the minimum relative rate constant of the surface-induced complement activation. We did not find any correlation between hydrophilicity/hydrophobicity of lenses and their adsorptional properties including complement activation. From suggested adsorptional criteria in vitro for biocompatible surfaces, the hydrogel lens from p-HEMA has a lower probability of biocompatibility in comparison with other IOLs.

CT Adsorption

Biocompatible Materials: CH, chemistry

Collagen: CH, chemistry

*Complement Activation

Fluorescence

Humans

Hydrogels: CH, chemistry

Kinetics

*Lenses, Intraocular

Materials Testing

Methacrylates: CH, chemistry

Polymethyl Methacrylate: CH, chemistry

*Serum Albumin: ME, metabolism

Silicones: CH, chemistry

Surface Properties

RN 868-77-9 (hydroxyethyl methacrylate); 9007-34-5 (Collagen);
9011-14-7 (Polymethyl Methacrylate)

CN 0 (Biocompatible Materials); 0 (Hydrogels); 0 (Methacrylates); 0 (Serum Albumin); 0 (Silicones)

L271 ANSWER 56 OF 84 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001206113 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11298912

TITLE: Bonding agent is a decisive factor in determining the marginal leakage of dental composites subjected to thermal cycling: an in vitro study.

AUTHOR: Mathew M; Parameswaran Nair E K; Krishnan K 5th

CORPORATE SOURCE: Yenepoya Dental College, Kodial Bail, Mangalore.

SOURCE: Journal of oral rehabilitation, (2001 Jan) Vol. 28, No. 1, pp. 68-77.

Journal code: 0433604. ISSN: 0305-182X.

PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Dental Journals; Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200108
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Aug 2001
 Last Updated on STN: 13 Aug 2001
 Entered Medline: 9 Aug 2001

ED Entered STN: 13 Aug 2001
 Last Updated on STN: 13 Aug 2001
 Entered Medline: 9 Aug 2001

AB The marginal leakage at the dentine/composite interface in Class II composite restorations subjected to thermal cycling has been effectively evaluated using the silver staining technique. The presence of a bonding agent at the dentine/composite interface is found to improve adhesion. Scanning electron and optical microscopic observations of sectioned specimens reveal that applying a second coat of bonding agent on the dentinal surface helps in reducing microleakage compared to a single coat application, in all three radiopaque composite/bonding agent systems studied (Z100/Single Bond, Spectrum TPH/Prime & Bond 2.1 and Chitra/Chitrabond 1.0). Thermal cycling during in vitro studies was found to provide a more appropriate representation of the adhesive behaviour of the composite in clinical situations.

CT Adhesiveness
Bisphenol A-Glycidyl Methacrylate: CH, chemistry
Coloring Agents: DU, diagnostic use
*Composite Resins: CH, chemistry
 *Dental Bonding
 Dental Enamel: UL, ultrastructure
 *Dental Leakage: CL, classification
 Dental Restoration, Permanent: CL, classification
 Dentin: UL, ultrastructure
 *Dentin-Bonding Agents: CH, chemistry
 Humans
 Marginal Adaptation (Dentistry)
 Materials Testing
 Methacrylates: CH, chemistry
 Microscopy, Electron, Scanning
Polyethylene Glycols: CH, chemistry
Polymethacrylic Acids: CH, chemistry
 *Silicon Dioxide
 Silver Nitrate: DU, diagnostic use
 Surface Properties
 Thermodynamics
 *Zirconium

RN 109-16-0 (triethylene glycol dimethacrylate); 1565-94-2 (Bisphenol A-Glycidyl Methacrylate); 7440-67-7 (Zirconium); 7631-86-9 (Silicon Dioxide); 7761-88-8 (Silver Nitrate); 868-77-9 (hydroxyethyl methacrylate)

CN 0 (Coloring Agents); 0 (Composite Resins); 0 (Dentin-Bonding Agents); 0 (Methacrylates); 0 (Polyethylene Glycols); 0 (Polymethacrylic Acids); 0 (Prime & Bond); 0 (Spectrum composite resin); 0 (Z100 composite resin); 0 (single bond)

L271 ANSWER 57 OF 84 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001132260 MEDLINE Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11199725
 TITLE: Dentin bonding and sealing ability of a new root canal resin sealer.
 AUTHOR: Kataoka H; Yoshioka T; Suda H; Imai Y
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Endodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, 1-5-45, Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8549, Japan.
 SOURCE: Journal of endodontics, (2000 Apr) Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 230-5.

Journal code: 7511484. ISSN: 0099-2399.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Dental Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200103
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Apr 2001
 Last Updated on STN: 4 Apr 2001
 Entered Medline: 1 Mar 2001

ED Entered STN: 4 Apr 2001

Last Updated on STN: 4 Apr 2001

Entered Medline: 1 Mar 2001

AB The aims of this study were to find a dentin bonding system suitable for root canal treatment using a newly developed root canal resin sealer, and to examine its sealing ability. The sealer was composed of vinylidene fluoride/hexafluoropropylene copolymer, methyl methacrylate, zirconia, and tributylborane catalyst. The effects of dentin conditioners and primers on dentin bonding were studied by tensile bond strength testing and scanning electron microscopy. Apical and coronal leakage were evaluated at 1-, 4-, and 12-wk intervals by a dye penetration test using a methylene blue solution. Pulp Canal Sealer EWT and Sealapex were used as controls. Significantly high bond strength was obtained by treating dentin with EDTA, followed by application of a glutaraldehyde/2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate primer. The experimental resin sealer produced a significantly superior coronal seal at 12 wk when compared with the two control sealers ($p < 0.05$). Scanning electron microscopic examination revealed few gaps at the resin sealer-dentin interface.

CT Alkenes: CH, chemistry

Analysis of Variance

Boron Compounds: CH, chemistry

Calcium Hydroxide: CH, chemistry

Chelating Agents: AD, administration & dosage

Coloring Agents: DU, diagnostic use

*Dental Bonding: MT, methods

Dental Leakage: CL, classification

*Dentin: UL, ultrastructure

Dentin-Bonding Agents: CH, chemistry

Edetic Acid: AD, administration & dosage

Fluorides: CH, chemistry

Glutaral: CH, chemistry

Humans

Materials Testing

Methacrylates: CH, chemistry

Methylene Blue: DU, diagnostic use

Methylmethacrylate: CH, chemistry

Microscopy, Electron, Scanning

*Resin Cements: CH, chemistry

*Root Canal Filling Materials: CH, chemistry

Root Canal Irrigants: AD, administration & dosage

Salicylates: CH, chemistry

Surface Properties

Tensile Strength

Time Factors

Vinyl Compounds: CH, chemistry

Zirconium: CH, chemistry

RN 111-30-8 (Glutaral); 115-07-1 (propylene); 115055-59-9 (Sealapex);
 122-56-5 (tri-n-butylborane); 1305-62-0 (Calcium Hydroxide);
 1314-23-4 (zirconium oxide); 60-00-4 (Edetic Acid); 61-73-4 (Methylene
 Blue); 7440-67-7 (Zirconium); 75-38-7 (1,1-difluoroethylene); 80-62-6

(Methylmethacrylate); 368-77-9 (hydroxyethyl methacrylate)
 CN 0 (Alkenes); 0 (Boron Compounds); 0 (Chelating Agents); 0 (Coloring Agents); 0 (Dentin-Bonding Agents); 0 (Fluorides); 0 (Methacrylates); 0 (Resin Cements); 0 (Root Canal Filling Materials); 0 (Root Canal Irrigants); 0 (Salicylates); 0 (Vinyl Compounds)

L271 ANSWER 58 OF 84 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000087097 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10620155

TITLE: Fracture resistance of four different restorations for cuspal replacement.

AUTHOR: Segura A; Riggins R

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Hospital Dentistry, University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA.. segura@uthsca.edu

SOURCE: Journal of oral rehabilitation, (1999 Dec) Vol. 26, No. 12, pp. 928-31.

Journal code: 0433604. ISSN: 0305-182X.

PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)

(COMPARATIVE STUDY)

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Dental Journals; Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200002

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Feb 2000

Last Updated on STN: 18 Feb 2000

Entered Medline: 10 Feb 2000

ED Entered STN: 18 Feb 2000

Last Updated on STN: 18 Feb 2000

Entered Medline: 10 Feb 2000

AB The purpose of this study was to compare the fracture resistance of four posterior restorations involving an entire cusp replacement. Four groups were established, each containing eight caries-free mandibular molars, similar in size and anatomic form. A mesio-occlusal preparation including the lingual cusp was prepared on all teeth. Group A were restored with a pin-retained amalgam. Group B were restored with amalgam and a meta adhesive. Group C were restored with a composite resin with a beta-glass quartz insert. Group D were restored with composite resin and a HEMA adhesive. All specimens were mounted in acrylic and stored in artificial saliva for 30 days. Each specimen was loaded in compression at a 90 degrees angle in an Instron testing machine with a crosshead speed of 0.5 cm/min. Results demonstrated the mean (SD) failure loads in kilograms for each group to be: A, 1155 (388); B, 1232 (436); C, 1345 (375); D, 1595 (373). Analysis of variance indicated no significant difference among groups at $P < 0.05$. Although the values for the composite resin restoration with the adhesive were higher than the other restorative techniques.

CT *Adhesives

Adhesives: CH, chemistry

Analysis of Variance

Bisphenol A-Glycidyl Methacrylate: CH, chemistry

Ceramics: CH, chemistry

*Composite Resins

Composite Resins: CH, chemistry

*Dental Amalgam

Dental Amalgam: CH, chemistry

Dental Cavity Preparation

Dental Pins

*Dental Restoration Failure

*Dental Restoration, Permanent: MT, methods

Dental Stress Analysis: IS, instrumentation
 Dentin-Bonding Agents: CH, chemistry
 Glass: CH, chemistry
 Humans

Materials Testing

Methacrylates: CH, chemistry

Methylmethacrylate: CH, chemistry

Molar

Quartz: CH, chemistry

Resin Cements: CH, chemistry

Saliva, Artificial: CH, chemistry

Stress, Mechanical

Surface Properties

RN 14808-60-7 (Quartz); 1565-94-2 (Bisphenol A-Glycidyl Methacrylate);
 70293-55-9 (4-methacryloxyethyltrimellitic acid anhydride); 80-62-6
 (Methylmethacrylate); 8049-85-2 (Dental Amalgam); 868-77-9
(hydroxyethyl methacrylate)
 CN 0 (Adhesives); 0 (Amalgambond); 0 (Beta-Quartz glass-ceramic); 0
 (Ceramics); 0 (Composite Resins); 0 (Dentin-Bonding Agents); 0
 (Methacrylates); 0 (Resin Cements); 0 (Saliva, Artificial); 0 (Scotchbond
 Multi-Purpose)

L271 ANSWER 59 OF 84 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998372397 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9708692

TITLE: Use of 2-isocyanatoethyl methacrylate and iron
 (II) perchlorate for bonding tri-n-butylborane-initiated
 luting agents to dentin.

AUTHOR: Taira Y; Matsumura H; Atsuta M

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Fixed Prosthodontics, Nagasaki University
 School of Dentistry, Sakamoto, Japan.. yohsuke@net.nagasaki-
 u.ac.jp

SOURCE: European journal of oral sciences, (1998 Aug)
 Vol. 106, No. 4, pp. 887-91.
 Journal code: 9504563. ISSN: 0909-8836.

PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Dental Journals; Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199810

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Oct 1998

Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999

Entered Medline: 13 Oct 1998

ED Entered STN: 21 Oct 1998

Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999

Entered Medline: 13 Oct 1998

AB The present study investigated the effect of 2-isocyanatoethyl methacrylate
 (IEM) and iron (II) perchlorate on dentin adhesion. Four primers were
 evaluated, consisting of aqueous 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA) solutions
 containing 5, 10, 20 or 50 micromol/g iron (II) perchlorate. Five luting
 agents were prepared with methyl methacrylate (MMA), poly(methyl methacrylate)
 (PMMA), tri-n-butylborane (TBB) initiator and IEM. The concentrations of IEM
 in the luting agents were 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 2.0 and 4.0 wt%. Extracted bovine
 teeth were ground to expose the dentin, etched with an aqueous solution of 10
 wt% phosphoric acid, primed, and then bonded with stainless-steel rods;
 tensile bond strengths were determined after 1 d immersion in water. The
 highest bond strength (20.7 MPa) was recorded for the group using 10
 micromol/g iron (II) perchlorate and 2.0 wt% IEM. The use of IEM was
 effective in decreasing the optimal concentration of iron (II) perchlorate,

and this may contribute to the color stability of iron-containing pretreatment agents.

CT Acid Etching, Dental
Analysis of Variance
Animals

*Boron Compounds: CH, chemistry
Cattle

Color

*Dental Bonding

*Dentin: UL, ultrastructure

*Dentin-Bonding Agents: CH, chemistry
Evaluation Studies as Topic

*Ferric Compounds: CH, chemistry
Immersion

*Isocyanates: CH, chemistry

*Methacrylates: CH, chemistry

Methylmethacrylate

Methylmethacrylates: CH, chemistry

*Perchloric Acid: CH, chemistry

Phosphoric Acids: AD, administration & dosage

Polymethyl Methacrylate: CH, chemistry

Stainless Steel: CH, chemistry

Tensile Strength

Water

RN 122-56-5 (tri-n-butylborane); 12597-68-1 (Stainless Steel);
13537-24-1 (iron perchlorate); 30674-80-7 (2-isocyanatoethyl
methacrylate); 7601-90-3 (Perchloric Acid); 7732-18-5 (Water); 80-62-6
(Methylmethacrylate); 866-77-9 (hydroxyethyl methacrylate);
9011-14-7 (Polymethyl Methacrylate)

CN 0 (Boron Compounds); 0 (Dentin-Bonding Agents); 0 (Ferric
Compounds); 0 (Isocyanates); 0 (Methacrylates); 0 (Methylmethacrylates); 0
(Phosphoric Acids)

L271 ANSWER 60 OF 84 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97350678 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9206381

TITLE: Diffusion of resin monomers through human carious dentin in
vitro.

AUTHOR: Hamid A; Hume W R

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Restorative Dentistry, University of
California, San Francisco 94143-0758, USA.

CONTRACT NUMBER: R01-DE10331-01A1 (United States NIDCR)

SOURCE: Endodontics & dental traumatology, (1997 Feb)
Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 1-5.

Journal code: 8508054. ISSN: 0109-2502.

PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark

DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Dental Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199707

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Jul 1997

Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 2000

Entered Medline: 11 Jul 1997

ED Entered STN: 24 Jul 1997

Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 2000

Entered Medline: 11 Jul 1997

AB The diffusion of 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate (HEMA) and triethylene glycol
dimethacrylate (TEGDMA) from light cured bonding resin-composite resin

restorations through human carious dentin was investigated. Extracted human molar teeth with different degrees of caries were obtained from consenting donors. Teeth were classified into three groups according to caries severity (mild, moderate and severe) using subjective criteria. The outer carious lesions were then removed guided by a proprietary caries detector dye. Teeth with exposure of the pulp space after caries removal were excluded from the study. A polypropylene chamber was attached to the cemento-enamel junction of each tooth to contain 1 ml distilled water. Each cavity was restored with a HEMA containing bonding resin then a TEGDMA-containing resin composite. Water samples were retrieved over a time course and analyzed by high performance liquid chromatography. There was great variation between teeth in HEMA and TEGDMA permeability. The cumulative amounts released were of similar magnitude to those observed in non-carious teeth for the mild and moderately-severe groups. However, the cumulative amounts released were markedly greater in severely carious teeth than in those with moderate or mild caries.

CT Check Tags: Female; Male

Adult

Analysis of Variance

Coloring Agents: CH, chemistry

Coloring Agents: DU, diagnostic use

*Composite Resins: CH, chemistry

*Dental Caries: ME, metabolism

*Dentin: ME, metabolism

*Dentin Permeability

Diffusion

Humans

Methacrylates: CH, chemistry

Middle Aged

Polyethylene Glycols: CH, chemistry

Polymethacrylic Acids: CH, chemistry

Time Factors

RN 109-16-0 (triethylene glycol dimethacrylate); 868-77-9 (hydroxyethyl methacrylate)

CN 0 (Coloring Agents); 0 (Composite Resins); 0 (Methacrylates); 0 (Polyethylene Glycols); 0 (Polymethacrylic Acids)

L271 ANSWER 61 OF 84

MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96369941 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8773880

TITLE: Preliminary in vitro cytotoxicity screening of a bead-formed macroporous hydrophilic polymer matrix.

AUTHOR: Atkins T W; Tighe B J

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmaceutical and Biological Sciences, Aston University, Birmingham, UK.

SOURCE: Journal of biomaterials science. Polymer edition, (1996) Vol. 7, No. 9, pp. 759-68.
Journal code: 9007393. ISSN: 0920-5063.

PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands

DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199702

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Mar 1997

Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1998

Entered Medline: 24 Feb 1997

ED Entered STN: 6 Mar 1997

Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1998

Entered Medline: 24 Feb 1997

- AB A prescreen of the in vitro cytotoxicity of both the primary fabrication components and potential leachables from a bead-formed macroporous poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate), (pHEMA) matrix has been carried out using INVITTOX Neutral red and Kenacid blue R dye binding methods. Of the eluants obtained from 24, 48, and 72-h incubated beads, only the 72-h eluant produced a greater than 20% (ID20) inhibition of 3T3-L1 cell proliferation with values of 20.98 +/- 2.33% and 21.41 +/- 1.37% inhibition for the Neutral red and Kenacid blue R binding methods, respectively. ID50 values for the fabrication components obtained using the Kenacid blue R method were generally higher than those obtained by the Neutral red assay, although the ranking of the chemicals in terms of their relative cytotoxicities was identical by both methods, i.e. ethylene glycol dimethacrylate > uranyl nitrate > purified HEMA > n-hexane > ethylene glycol (mmol 1(-1)). Whilst extended washing of finished PHEMA beads in water will reduce their acute in vitro cytotoxicity, this will only be achieved with some loss of previously encapsulated water soluble macromolecules.
- CT 2,4-Dinitrophenol: TO, toxicity
3T3 Cells
Animals
*Cell Survival: DE, drug effects
Coloring Agents
Ethylene Glycol
Ethylene Glycols: TO, toxicity
Hexanes: TO, toxicity
Hydrogel
Indicators and Reagents
Kinetics
Methacrylates: TO, toxicity
Mice
Neutral Red
Organic Chemicals
Polyethylene Glycols
*Polyhydroxyethyl Methacrylate: TO, toxicity
Time Factors
Uranyl Nitrate: TO, toxicity
- RN 10102-06-4 (Uranyl Nitrate); 107-21-1 (Ethylene Glycol); 108066-47-3 (kenacid blue); 110-54-3 (n-hexane); 25249-16-5 (Polyhydroxyethyl Methacrylate); 25852-47-5 (Hydrogel); 51-28-5 (2,4-Dinitrophenol); 553-24-2 (Neutral Red); 868-77-9 (hydroxyethyl methacrylate)
- CN 0 (Coloring Agents); 0 (Ethylene Glycols); 0 (Hexanes); 0 (Indicators and Reagents); 0 (Methacrylates); 0 (Organic Chemicals); 0 (Polyethylene Glycols)

L271 ANSWER 62 OF 84 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96378709 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8784272
TITLE: Allergic contact dermatitis to artificial fingernails prepared from UV light-cured acrylates.
AUTHOR: Hemmer W; Focke M; Wantke F; Gotz M; Jarisch R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dermatologic and Pediatric Allergy Clinic, Vienna, Austria.
SOURCE: Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology, (1996 Sep) Vol. 35, No. 3 Pt 1, pp. 377-80.
Journal code: 7907132. ISSN: 0190-9622.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199610
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Oct 1996
Last Updated on STN: 22 Oct 1996

Entered Medline: 10 Oct 1996

ED Entered STN: 22 Oct 1996

Last Updated on STN: 22 Oct 1996

Entered Medline: 10 Oct 1996

AB BACKGROUND: Contact dermatitis from artificial nails made from self-curing acrylic resins is occasionally reported. Recently, UV light-cured products introducing new acrylics have become available. OBJECTIVE: Our purpose was to identify relevant allergens in commercial light-curing products by patch tests and to evaluate the efficacy of "hypoallergenic" products by inclusion into the test series. METHODS: Patients wearing photobonded acrylic nails who had perionychial and subonychia eczema were patch tested with an acrylate battery and "hypoallergenic" commercial products. RESULTS: Triethyleneglycol dimethacrylate, hydroxyfunctional methacrylates, and (meth)-acrylated urethanes proved to be relevant allergens in photobonded nail preparations. Methacrylated epoxy resin sensitization was not observed. All "hypoallergenic" products provoked positive reactions. CONCLUSION: The omission of irritant methacrylic acid in UV-curable products does not reduce the high sensitizing potential of new acrylates. In contrast to the manufacturers' declarations, all "hypoallergenic" products continue to include acrylate functional monomers and therefore continue to cause allergic sensitization.

CT Check Tags: Female

Acrylates: AE, adverse effects

*Acrylic Resins: AE, adverse effectsAcrylic Resins: IP, isolation & purificationAcrylic Resins: RE, radiation effects

Allergens: AE, adverse effects

Allergens: IP, isolation & purification

Bisphenol A-Glycidyl Methacrylate: AE, adverse effectsComposite Resins: AE, adverse effects*Cosmetics: AE, adverse effectsCosmetics: RE, radiation effects

*Dermatitis, Allergic Contact: ET, etiology

Eczema: CI, chemically induced

Epoxy Resins

Fingers

Humans

Irritants: AE, adverse effects

Methacrylates: AE, adverse effects

*Nail Diseases: CI, chemically induced

*Nails

Patch Tests

Polyethylene Glycols: AE, adverse effectsPolymethacrylic Acids: AE, adverse effectsPolyurethanes: AE, adverse effects

Ultraviolet Rays

RN 109-16-0 (triethylene glycol dimethacrylate); 125523-74-2 (urethane dimethacrylate luting resin); 141-32-2 (n-butyl acrylate); 1565-94-2 (Bisphenol A-Glycidyl Methacrylate); 27813-02-1 (hydroxypropyl methacrylate); 79-41-4 (methacrylic acid); 868-77-9 (hydroxyethyl methacrylate)

CN 0 (Acrylates); 0 (Acrylic Resins); 0 (Allergens); 0 (Composite Resins); 0 (Cosmetics); 0 (Epoxy Resins); 0 (Irritants); 0 (Methacrylates); 0 (Polyethylene Glycols); 0 (Polymethacrylic Acids); 0 (Polyurethanes)

L271 ANSWER 63 OF 84 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94170351 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8124694

TITLE: Effect of artificial saliva and calcium on fluoride output of controlled-release devices.

AUTHOR: Adair S M; Whitford G M; McKnight-Hanes C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry,
Medical College of Georgia, Augusta 30912-1210.
CONTRACT NUMBER: DE-06113 (United States NIDCR)
SOURCE: Caries research, {1994} Vol. 28, No. 1, pp.
28-34.
Journal code: 0103374. ISSN: 0008-6568.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Dental Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199404
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Apr 1994
Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 2000
Entered Medline: 14 Apr 1994
ED Entered STN: 20 Apr 1994
Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 2000
Entered Medline: 14 Apr 1994
AB The purpose of this in vitro study was to assess the effect of graded
concentrations of calcium in artificial saliva on the output of fluoride from
HEMA/MMA controlled-release devices. After the initial release rates were
determined in deionized water, the devices were assigned to five groups. The
devices of one group remained in deionized water throughout the 19-day study
while those of the other groups were placed in artificial saliva containing 0,
4.5, 8.0, or 12.0 mg% calcium on days 4-13. Ten devices of each group were
placed in deionized water again on days 14-17 and then in 0.1 mol/l HCl on
days 18-19. The five devices of each group that were not placed in deionized
water on day 14 were inspected for surface crystals and then placed in 1 mol/l
KOH for 2 days. The fluoride release rates in artificial saliva were reduced
by 71-90% and in proportion to the calcium concentration. The release rates
in deionized water (days 14-17) approached the baseline values; they exceeded
baseline rates by 13-49% while in HCl. The fluoride release rates did not
differ among the groups while in KOH, but calcium output was directly related
to the calcium concentration of the artificial saliva. The results indicate
that fluoride release from HEMA/MMA devices is markedly reduced in artificial
saliva and that the reduction is proportional to the concentration of calcium.
CT *Calcium: CH, chemistry
Crystallization
Delayed-Action Preparations
Diffusion
Drug Carriers
Methacrylates: CH, chemistry
Methylmethacrylate
Methylmethacrylates: CH, chemistry
*Saliva, Artificial: CH, chemistry
*Sodium Fluoride: CH, chemistry
Time Factors
Water
RN 7440-70-2 (Calcium); 7681-49-4 (Sodium Fluoride); 7732-18-5 (Water);
80-62-6 (Methylmethacrylate); 868-77-9 (hydroxyethyl methacrylate)
CN 0 (Delayed-Action Preparations); 0 (Drug Carriers); 0 (Methacrylates); 0
(Methylmethacrylates); 0 (Saliva, Artificial)

L271 ANSWER 64 OF 84 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92314150 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1617000
TITLE: Adaptations of Goldner's Masson trichrome stain for the
study of undecalcified plastic embedded bone.
AUTHOR: Gruber H E

10/824,298

CORPORATE SOURCE: Medical Genetics-Birth Defects Center, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, California 90048.

CONTRACT NUMBER: 1 PO1 1HD22657-05 (United States NICHD)

SOURCE: Biotechnic & histochemistry : official publication of the Biological Stain Commission, (1992 Jan) Vol. 67, No. 1, pp. 30-4.
Journal code: 9107378. ISSN: 1052-0295.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199207

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Aug 1992
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 31 Jul 1992

ED Entered STN: 15 Aug 1992
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 31 Jul 1992

AB Specialized adaptations for application of Goldner's Masson trichrome stain to plastic embedded undecalcified bone specimens are presented. This stain can be used successfully on methyl-glycol methacrylate, glycol methacrylate and Spurr embedded bones. The stain affords the advantage of good cellular staining due to the hematoxylin component with concomitant sharp discrimination of mature bone matrix which stains green, immature new bone matrix which stains red, and calcified cartilage which stains very pale green. Use of red filters during photomicrography aids in bone-osteoid discrimination in black and white photographs.

CT *Azo Compounds
Biopsy
*Bone Diseases, Metabolic: PA, pathology
*Bone and Bones: PA, pathology
Calcification, Physiologic: PH, physiology
*Coloring Agents
*Eosine Yellowish-(YS)
Humans
Infant, Newborn
Methacrylates
*Methyl Green
Methylmethacrylate
Methylmethacrylates
Osteoporosis: PA, pathology
Plastic Embedding: MT, methods

RN 17372-87-1 (Eosine Yellowish-(YS)); 80-62-6 (Methylmethacrylate); 82-94-0 (Methyl Green); 868-77-9 (hydroxyethyl methacrylate)

CN 0 (Azo Compounds); 0 (Coloring Agents); 0 (Methacrylates); 0 (Methylmethacrylates); 0 (trichrome stain)

L271 ANSWER 65 OF 84 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001310609 EMBASE Full-text

TITLE: Novel biomaterials for drug delivery.

AUTHOR: Luo Y.; Prestwich G.D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Prof. G.D. Prestwich, The University of Utah, Department of Medicinal Chemistry, 30 South 2000 East, Salt Lake City, UT 84112-5820, United States. gprestwich@deans.pharm.utah.edu

SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Patents, (2001) Vol. 11, No. 9, pp. 1395-1410.
Refs: 104
ISSN: 1354-3776 CODEN: EOTPEG

COUNTRY: United Kingdom
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
 FILE SEGMENT: 027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical
 Instrumentation
 037 Drug Literature Index
 039 Pharmacy

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Sep 2001

Last Updated on STN: 20 Sep 2001

ED Entered STN: 20 Sep 2001

Last Updated on STN: 20 Sep 2001

AB Safety and efficacy of pharmaceutical agents can be greatly improved by encapsulation within, or covalent attachment to, a biomaterial carrier. Such drug delivery systems differ from conventional drug dosage forms (pills, tablets, ointments, creams, injectables and 'tiny time capsules') in that a localised depot of drug provides patterned release of the active agent with a pre-determined time course. The pattern of drug release may be constant, oscillating, declining continuously, or even pulsatile. The need to engineer different release patterns for drugs of different molecular sizes, potency, stability and hydrophobicity provides the impetus for active study of the design of new biomaterials, intelligent delivery systems and approaches for delivery through different portals in the body. The field of controlled drug delivery provides a driving force for current innovations in biomaterials. For most drug delivery systems, polymers function simply as inert, biocompatible carriers. In other systems, polymers can be designed with targeting or pathology-responsive functions. This review summarises some of the recently developed intellectual property in the field of biomaterials applied to drug delivery systems. Included are implantable ceramics and other inorganic materials, non-degradable and degradable synthetic polymers, natural polymers and hybrid biomaterials derived from synthetic and natural polymers.

CT Medical Descriptors:
 biocompatibility
 biodegradation
 ceramics
 controlled drug release
 controlled study
 drug delivery system
 drug dosage form
 drug formulation
 drug potency
 drug release
 drug stability
 foreign body reaction
 gel
 hydrogel
 hydrophilicity
 hydrophobicity
 macromolecule
 microcapsule
 molecular size
 review

CT Drug Descriptors:
 2 hydroxyethyl methacrylate
 aluminum oxide
 *biomaterial
 bovine serum albumin: PR, pharmaceuticals
 calcium phosphate
 copolymer
 dacron

drug carrier
 hirudin: PR, pharmaceuticals
 hydroxyapatite
 inorganic compound
 levonorgestrel: AN, drug analysis
 levonorgestrel: PR, pharmaceuticals
 macrogol
 methacrylic acid methyl ester
 methotrexate: AN, drug analysis
 methotrexate: PR, pharmaceuticals
 microsphere
 paclitaxel: AN, drug analysis
 paclitaxel: PR, pharmaceuticals
 politef
 poloxamer
polyacrylic acid
 polyanhydride
 polycaprolactone
 polyester
 polyglactin
 polyglycolic acid
polylactic acid
 polymer
 polyvinyl alcohol
 povidone
 unindexed drug

RN (2 hydroxyethyl methacrylate) 868-77-9; (aluminum oxide)
 1302-74-5, 1318-23-6, 1344-28-1, 14762-49-3; (calcium phosphate)
 10103-46-5, 13767-12-9, 14358-97-5, 7758-87-4; (dacron) 60527-88-0;
 (hirudin) 8001-27-2; (hydroxyapatite) 1306-06-5, 51198-94-8;
 (levonorgestrel) 797-63-7; (macrogol) 25322-68-3; (methacrylic acid methyl
 ester) 80-62-6; (methotrexate) 15475-56-6, 59-05-2, 7413-34-5;
 (paclitaxel) 33069-62-4; (politef) 9002-84-0, 9039-02-5; (poloxamer)
 9003-11-6; (polyacrylic acid) 74350-43-9, 87003-46-1, 9003-01-4,
 9003-04-7; (polycaprolactone) 24980-41-4, 25248-42-4; (polyglactin)
 26780-50-7, 34346-01-5; (polyglycolic acid) 26124-68-5; (polylactic acid)
 26100-51-6; (polyvinyl alcohol) 37380-95-3, 9002-89-5; (povidone)
 9003-39-8
 CN capronor
 NP dacron; dextran; polyglactin 910; teflon; vicryl

L271 ANSWER 66 OF 84 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993257497 EMBASE Full-text
 TITLE: Biodegradable hydrogels in drug delivery.
 AUTHOR: Kamath K.R.; Park K.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. K. Park, Purdue University School Pharmacy, West
 Lafayette, IN 47907, United States
 SOURCE: Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews, (Jul 1993) Vol. 11, No.
 1-2, pp. 59-84.
 Refs: 128
 ISSN: 0169-409X CODEN: ADDREP
 COUNTRY: Netherlands
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
 FILE SEGMENT: 027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical
 Instrumentation
 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
 037 Drug Literature Index
 LANGUAGE: English
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Oct 1993
Last Updated on STN: 3 Oct 1993

ED Entered STN: 3 Oct 1993

Last Updated on STN: 3 Oct 1993

AB Biodegradable hydrogels have been exploited in the controlled drug delivery area due to various advantages. This review describes different types of biodegradable hydrogel systems, mechanisms and factors affecting their degradation, and their applications in drug delivery. Biodegradable hydrogels were classified according to their method of preparation, degradable moiety in the systems, and the mode of biodegradation. In addition, this review describes the advantages and limitations of these systems pertaining to their potential for future applications.

CT Medical Descriptors:

*biodegradation
cross linking
*drug delivery system
*drug formulation
*hydrogel
hydrolysis
ion exchange
pharmaceutics
priority journal
review
solubilization
temperature

CT Drug Descriptors:

2 hydroxyethyl methacrylate: PR, pharmaceutics
acrylic acid: PR, pharmaceutics
carboxymethylcellulose: PR, pharmaceutics
copolymer: PR, pharmaceutics
itaconic acid: PR, pharmaceutics
macrogol: PR, pharmaceutics
maleic acid: PR, pharmaceutics
methacrylic acid: PR, pharmaceutics
n (2 hydroxypropyl)methacrylamide: PR, pharmaceutics
n,n dimethylacrylamide: PR, pharmaceutics
poly gamma benzyl glutamate: PR, pharmaceutics
poly(2 hydroxyethyl glutamine): PR, pharmaceutics
polyacrylamide: PR, pharmaceutics
polyacrylic acid: PR, pharmaceutics
polycaprolactone: PR, pharmaceutics
polylactic acid: PR, pharmaceutics
polymacon: PR, pharmaceutics
polymer: PR, pharmaceutics
polyvinyl acetate: PR, pharmaceutics
polyvinyl alcohol: PR, pharmaceutics
povidone: PR, pharmaceutics
unclassified drug

RN (2 hydroxyethyl methacrylate) 868-77-9; (acrylic acid) 10344-93-1, 79-10-7; (carboxymethylcellulose) 8050-38-2, 9000-11-7, 9004-32-4, 9050-04-8; (itaconic acid) 97-65-4; (macrogol) 25322-68-3; (maleic acid) 110-16-7, 18610-42-9; (methacrylic acid) 18358-13-9, 79-41-4; (n (2 hydroxypropyl)methacrylamide) 21442-01-3; (polyacrylamide) 9003-05-8; (polyacrylic acid) 74350-43-9, 87003-46-1, 9003-01-4, 9003-04-7; (polycaprolactone) 24980-41-4, 25248-42-4; (polylactic acid) 26100-51-6; (polymacon) 25053-81-0, 25249-16-5, 98932-78-6; (polyvinyl acetate) 9003-20-7; (polyvinyl alcohol) 37380-95-3, 9002-89-5; (povidone) 9003-39-8

reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978043222 EMBASE Full-text
 TITLE: A comparative study of five materials for use in filling
 root canal spaces.
 AUTHOR: Fogel B.B.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Pacific Sch. Dent., San Francisco, Calif., United
 States
 SOURCE: Oral Surgery Oral Medicine and Oral Pathology, (1977) Vol.
 43, No. 2, pp. 284-299.
 ISSN: 0030-4220 CODEN: OSOMAE
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
 FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
 LANGUAGE: English
 CT Medical Descriptors:
 article
 *drug comparison
 *red pigment
 theoretical study
 *tooth
 *tooth root canal filling
 CT Drug Descriptors:
 *2 hydroxyethyl methacrylate
 *2,2 bis(4 glycidyloxyphenyl)propane
 *acetic acid
 ah 26 filling material
 *benzoyl peroxide
 *bismuth oxide
 *bisphenol bismethacrylate
 *calcium sulfate
 cavit
 durelon
 *eugenol
 *magnesium oxide
 *methenamine
 *poly(methyl methacrylate)
 *polyacrylic acid
 *polyvinyl acetate
 *polyvinylchloride
 *silicon dioxide
 *silver
 *titanium dioxide
 *triethanolamine
 *triethylene glycol
 unclassified drug
 valnoctamide
 *zinc oxide
 *zinc sulfate
 zoe b and t
 RN (2 hydroxyethyl methacrylate) 868-77-9; (2,2 bis(4
 glycidyloxyphenyl)propane) 1675-54-3; (acetic acid) 127-08-2, 127-09-3,
 64-19-7, 71-50-1; (ah 26 filling material) 55599-25-2; (benzoyl peroxide)
 94-36-0; (bismuth oxide) 12640-40-3, 1304-76-3; (calcium sulfate)
 13397-24-5, 23296-15-3, 7778-18-9; (cavit) 66458-08-0; (durelon)
 52051-57-7; (eugenol) 97-53-0; (magnesium oxide) 1309-48-4, 1317-74-4;
 (methenamine) 100-97-0, 24360-05-2; (poly(methyl methacrylate))
 39320-98-4, 9008-29-1; (polyacrylic acid) 74350-43-9, 87003-46-1,
 9003-01-4, 9003-04-7; (polyvinyl acetate) 9003-20-7; (polyvinylchloride)
 9002-86-2; (silicon dioxide) 10279-57-9, 14464-46-1, 14808-60-7,
 15468-32-3, 60676-86-0, 7631-86-9; (silver) 7440-22-4; (titanium dioxide)
 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 13463-67-7, 51745-87-0; (triethanolamine) 102-71-6,

637-39-8; (triethylene glycol) 112-27-6; (valnoctamide) 12704-74-4,
4171-13-5; (zinc oxide) 1314-13-2; (zinc sulfate) 7733-02-0

CN adaptic; ah 26; cavit; durelon; zoe b and t

L271 ANSWER 68 OF 84 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on
STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:116506 BIOSIS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800116506

TITLE: Synthesis of monomeric and polymeric conjugates
carrying a thrombin inhibitor through an ester bond.

AUTHOR(S): Noguchi, Hiroshi; Iwata, Hiroo; Ikada, Yoshito [Reprint
author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Cent. Biomed. Eng., Kyoto Univ., 53 Kawahara-cho,
Shogoin, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Biomedical Materials Research, (March 15,
1998) Vol. 39, No. 4, pp. 621-629. print.

CODEN: JBM RBG. ISSN: 0021-9304.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Mar 1998

Last Updated on STN: 6 Apr 1998

ED Entered STN: 5 Mar 1998

Last Updated on STN: 6 Apr 1998

AB Four kinds of monomers carrying a thrombin inhibitor, (2R,4R)-4-methyl-1- (N-
((3-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-8-quinolinyl)sulfonyl)-L-arginyl)-2-
piperidinecarboxylic acid (argatroban), were synthesized. These monomers were
copolymerized with acrylamide to yield water-soluble polymeric conjugates
possessing the argatroban moiety in the side chain. Their antithrombogenic
activities were determined from the inhibitory effect on thrombin action and
the prolongation effect on blood clotting time. The monomeric conjugates of
2-hydroxyethyl acrylate (HEA), 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA), and 4-
hydroxybutyl acrylate (HBA) linked with argatroban through an ester bond were
potent inhibitors of thrombin, prolonging the blood-clotting time, whereas a
conjugate of amino methyl styrene (AMS) and argatroban through an amide bond
was a less potent inhibitor than argatroban. None of the copolymers could
prolong blood clotting when assessed just after preparation of their aqueous
solutions, but the antithrombogenic activity of the aqueous solutions
increased after incubation for 7 days at 37degree C for the polymeric
conjugates through an ester bond. Free argatroban was detected in the aqueous
solutions of polymeric conjugates after incubation, suggesting that argatroban
was released by hydrolysis of the ester bond during incubation.

CC Blood - General and methods 15001

Biochemistry methods - General 10050

Biochemistry studies - General 10060

Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules 10506

Movement 12100

Cardiovascular system - General and methods 14501

Cardiovascular system - Physiology and biochemistry 14504

Blood - Blood and lymph studies 15002

Blood - Blood cell studies 15004

Pharmacology - Drug metabolism and metabolic stimulators 22003

Pharmacology - Blood and hematopoietic agents 22008

Pharmacology - Cardiovascular system 22010

Biophysics - Methods and techniques 10504

IT Major Concepts

Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport
and Circulation); Pharmacology

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

argatroban: antithrombogenic activity, heparin substitute, thrombin
inhibitor; 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate: monomeric conjugate; 2-hydroxyethyl

methacrylate: monomeric conjugate; 4-hydroxybutyl
acrylate: monomeric conjugate

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 blood-clotting time; monomeric conjugate synthesis; polymeric
 conjugate synthesis
 RN 74863-84-6 (argatroban)
 818-61-1 (2-hydroxyethyl acrylate)
868-77-9 (2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate)
2478-10-6 (4-hydroxybutyl acrylate)
 9000-94-6 (THROMBIN INHIBITOR)
 9005-49-6 (HEPARIN)

L271 ANSWER 69 OF 84 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on
 STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:8940 BIOSIS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198987008940; BA87:8940
 TITLE: STUDY OF DRUG MICROFORMS XIX. IN-VITRO KINETICS AND
 LIBERATION MECHANISMS OF PENTOXIFYLLINE FROM POLYACRYLATE
 ORAL DOSAGE FORMS.
 AUTHOR(S): BAUEROVA K [Reprint author]; RAK J
 CORPORATE SOURCE: KATEDRA GALENICKEJ FARMACIE FARMACEUTICKEJ FAKULTY UK,
 ODOJAROV 10, 832 32 BRATISLAVA
 SOURCE: Farmaceuticky Obzor, (1988) Vol. 57, No. 9, pp.
 389-398.
 CODEN: FAOBAS. ISSN: 0014-8172.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 FILE SEGMENT: BA
 LANGUAGE: SLOVAK
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Dec 1988
 Last Updated on STN: 6 Dec 1988

ED Entered STN: 6 Dec 1988

Last Updated on STN: 6 Dec 1988

AB The influence of some polymer auxiliary materials on the kinetics and
 liberation mechanism of pentoxifylline from the oral dosage forms has been
 studied. The solutions (R1, R2, R3) and the dispersions (E35, E36, E37) of 2-
hydroxyethyl-methacrylate/ butylacrylate copolymer containing the mentioned
 monomers in a different proportion have been evaluated. The pentoxifylline
 pellets have been prepared by coating with the tested polymers. The tablets
 containing 300 mg of the drug have been manufactured by direct compression of
 pellets. The release of the drug has been determined by PhBs IV dissolution
 test. The sustained release ability of studied polymers has been evaluated by
 the parameters of Weibull and Higuchi functions. The sustained release action
 has been caused by two factors: by the coating of pellets and by the type of
polymer. The dispersion polymers proved to have better sustained release
 ability. The most suitable parameter for the evaluation of the drug release
 seemed to be the mean liberation time (MLTw).

CC Biochemistry methods - General 10050
 Biochemistry studies - General 10060
 Biophysics - Methods and techniques 10504
 Pharmacology - General 22002
 Pharmacology - Drug metabolism and metabolic stimulators 22003
 Routes of immunization, infection and therapy 22100
 In vitro cellular and subcellular studies 32600

IT Major Concepts
 Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Pharmacology

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 2 HYDROXYETHYLMETHACRYLATE-BUTYLACRYLATE
COPOLYMER PHARMACOKINETICS

RN 6493-05-6 (PENTOXIFYLLINE)
868-77-9 (2-HYDROXYETHYLMETHACRYLATE)

141-32-2D (BUTYLACRYLATE)

L271 ANSWER 70 OF 84 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on
STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:226823 BIOSIS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198783114993; BA83:114993
 TITLE: GLYCOL METHACRYLATE AS AN EMBEDDING MEDIUM FOR BONE.
 AUTHOR(S): HOTT M [Reprint author]; MARIE P J
 CORPORATE SOURCE: NATL INST HEALTH AND MED RES, UNIT 18, LARIBOISIERE HOSP,
 75010 PARIS, FR
 SOURCE: Stain Technology, (1987) Vol. 62, No. 1, pp.
 51-58.
 CODEN: STTEAW. ISSN: 0038-9153.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 FILE SEGMENT: BA
 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 May 1987
 Last Updated on STN: 22 May 1987

ED Entered STN: 22 May 1987

Last Updated on STN: 22 May 1987

AB A simple and reliable procedure for embedding undecalcified trabecular bone tissue in noncommercial glycol methacrylate (GMA) has been developed. The embedding mixture includes a monomer, methacrylic acid hydroxyethyl ester; a copolymer, methacrylic acid butyl ester; a cross-linker, ethylene glycol dimethacrylate; a catalyst, Luperco; a chemical initiator (N,N-dimethylaniline) and, to avoid excessive elevation of temperature during polymerization, a heat moderator, α -terpinene. The appropriate proportions of these components have been selected to give specimens which can be easily sectioned with classical microtomes and which do not swell but spread evenly on a water surface. Since polymerization occurs at -4° C, the method allows demonstration of such enzymatic activities as acid and alkaline phosphatase and carbonic anhydrase. It provides excellent preservation of bone tissue and in studies of bone metabolism allows histomorphometry as well as visualization of fluorescent labeling and radioactive markers. The cost is significantly less than available commercial kits. In our hands glycol methacrylate is at present more useful than methyl methacrylate and is used in our laboratory for routine embedding of bone tissue.

CC Microscopy - Histology and histochemistry 01056

Cytology - Human 02508

Biochemistry studies - General 10060

External effects - Temperature as a primary variable - cold 10616

Bones, joints, fasciae, connective and adipose tissue - General and methods 18001

Bones, joints, fasciae, connective and adipose tissue - Physiology and biochemistry 18004

IT Major Concepts

Cell Biology; Methods and Techniques; Skeletal System (Movement and Support)

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

HUMAN METHACRYLIC ACID HYDROXYETHYL ESTERMETHACRYLIC ACID BUTYL ESTER ETHYLENEGLYCOLDIMETHACRYLATE LUPERCO HISTOMORPHOMETRY

ORGN Classifier

Hominidae 86215

Super Taxa

Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia

Taxa Notes

Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

RN 868-77-9 (GLYCOL METHACRYLATE)

79-41-4 (METHACRYLIC ACID)

97-88-1 (METHACRYLIC ACID BUTYL ESTER)
 97-90-5 (ETHYLENEGLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE)

L271 ANSWER 71 OF 84 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2008 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
 on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-0183377 PASCAL Full-text
 COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRG. 2002 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
 TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Preparation of monolithic polymers with controlled porous properties for microfluidic chip applications using photoinitiated free-radical polymerization
 AUTHOR: CONG YU; MINGCHENG XU; SVEC Frantisek; FRECHET Jean M. J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of California, 718 Latimer Hall #1460, Berkeley, California 94720, United States
 SOURCE: Journal of polymer science. Part A. Polymer chemistry, (2002), 40(6), 755-769, 52 refs.
 ISSN: 0887-624X CODEN: JPLCAT
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
 COUNTRY: United States
 LANGUAGE: English
 AVAILABILITY: INIST-6199A1, 354000100264420040

UP 20020425

AB A broad variety of monolithic macroporous polymers with both controlled chemistry and porous properties was prepared using UV-initiated free-radical polymerization. The chemistry of the monoliths is defined by the composition of the monomer mixture used for the polymerization. The use of functional methacrylate monomers such as glycidyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, butyl methacrylate, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid, and [2-(methacryloyloxy) ethyl] trimethylammonium chloride enabled the preparation of monoliths with reactive, hydrophilic, hydrophobic, and ionizable functionalities, respectively. The porous properties of these monoliths were mainly affected by the choice of the porogenic solvent system. Because the UV polymerization was carried out at room temperature, even low molecular weight alcohols and other low boiling point solvents could safely be used to create a versatile series of binary porogenic mixtures. Monoliths were prepared in spatially defined positions using the photolithographic technique within a fused silica capillary and on microfluidic chips, and the former was demonstrated with the separation of derivatized amines by means of capillary electrochromatography in the reversed-phase mode. Similarly, a monolith prepared in the microchip format was used to demonstrate a microextraction with enrichment of a solution of green fluorescent protein by a factor of 1000.

AN 2002-0183377 PASCAL Full-text

CP Copyright .COPYRG. 2002 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.

CC 001D09D02D; Applied sciences; Physicochemistry of polymers, Macromolecular chemistry, Materials science; Organic polymers

CCFR 001D09D02D; Sciences appliquees; Physicochimie des polymeres, Chimie macromoleculaire, Science des materiaux; Polymeres organiques

CCES 001D09D02D; Ciencias aplicadas; Fisicoquimica de los polimeros, Quimica macromolecular, Ciencia de los materiales; Polimeros organicos

CT Glycidyl methacrylate copolymer; Hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer; Butyl methacrylate copolymer; Acrylamide derivative copolymer; Sulfonate copolymer; Quaternary ammonium copolymer; Crosslinked copolymer; Porous material; Macroporosity; Preparation; Photochemical copolymerization; Structure processing relationship; Pore size; Morphology; Specific surface area; Solvent effect; Mixed solvent; Experimental study

CTFR Methacrylate de glycidyle copolymere; Methacrylate d'hydroxyethyle copolymere; Methacrylate de butyle copolymere; Acrylamide derive copolymere; Sulfonate copolymere; Ammonium quaternaire copolymere; Copolymere reticule; Materiau poreux; Macroporosite; Preparation; Copolymerisation photochimique; Relation mise en oeuvre structure; Dimension pore; Morphologie; Aire surface specifique; Effet solvant; Solvant mixte; Etude experimentale; Materiau monolithique; Dimethacrylate d'ethylene copolymere; Methacrylate de 2-[trimethylammonio]ethyle copolymere

CTES Metacrilato de glicidilo copolimero; Metacrilato de hidroxietilo copolimero; Metacrilato de butilo copolimero; Acrilamida derivado copolimero; Sulfonato copolimero; Amonio cuaternario copolimero; Copolimero reticulado; Material poroso; Macroporosidad; Preparacion; Copolimerizacion fotoquimica; Relacion puesta en marcha estructura; Dimension poro; Morfologia; Efecto solvente; Disolvente mixto; Estudio experimental

L271 ANSWER 72 OF 84 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2008 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN DUPLICATE 6

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-0504580 PASCAL Full-text

COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRG. 1997 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.

TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Endgroup-functionalized polytetrahydrofurans by polymerization with functional triflate esters, 1 PolyTHF-macromonomers

AUTHOR: DUBREUIL M. F.; GOETHALS E. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Organic Chemistry, Polymer Division, University of Ghent, Krijgslaan 281, 9000 Ghent, Belgium

SOURCE: Macromolecular chemistry and physics, (1997), 198(10), 3077-3087, 9 refs.
ISSN: 1022-1352

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic

COUNTRY: Switzerland

LANGUAGE: English

AVAILABILITY: INIST-4111, 354000068381310080

UP 20001031

AB Functional esters of trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (triflate esters) have been synthesized by reaction of functional alcohols (allyl alcohol, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate (HEA) and methacrylate (HEMA), 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate (HBA)) with triflic anhydride in the presence of 2,6-di-tert-butylpyridine. These esters were used in situ as initiators for the polymerization of tetrahydrofuran (THF), with the purpose to synthesize endgroup-functionalized polyTHF's. The method was first tested with the system butanol/triflic anhydride. With this combination, quantitative formation of the ester and, subsequently, controlled polymerization of THF was realized. Similar results were obtained with the system allyl alcohol/triflic anhydride. With 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate (HEA) and 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA), the synthesis of the triflate ester was accompanied by the formation of substantial amounts of ether formed by reaction of the triflate ester with a second molecule of alcohol. This was attributed to an enhanced reactivity of the triflate ester due to nucleophilic assistance by the carbonyl group in γ -position. This assistance is not possible with 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate (HBA) and with this alcohol, the formation of the ester was almost quantitative. The synthesis of polyTHF acrylate macromonomer was successful with the latter system.

AN 1997-0504580 PASCAL Full-text

CP Copyright .COPYRG. 1997 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.

CC 001D09D02B; Applied sciences; Physicochemistry of polymers,

Macromolecular chemistry, Materials science; Organic polymers
 CCFR 001D09D02B; Sciences appliquees; Physicochimie des polymeres, Chimie
 macromoleculaire, Science des materiaux; Polymeres organiques
 CCES 001D09D02B; Ciencias aplicadas; Fisicoquimica de los polimeros, Quimica
 macromolecular, Ciencia de los materiales; Polimeros organicos
 CT Cationic catalyst; Sulfonate; Priming activity;
Cationic polymerization; Ring opening polymerization;
 Tetrahydrofuran polymer; Macromer; Acrylic acid ester; Preparation;
 Experimental study
 CTFR Amorceur cationique; Sulfonate; Activite amorceur;
 Polymerisation cationique; Polymerisation ouverture cycle;
 Tetrahydrofurane polymere; Macromere; Acrylique acide ester; Preparation;
 Etude experimentale; Groupe acryloyle
 CTES Iniciador cationico; Sulfonato; Actividad trampa;
 Polimerizacion cationica; Polimerizacion abertura ciclo;
 Tetrahidrofurano polimero; Macromero; Acrilico acido ester; Preparacion;
 Estudio experimental
 BT Cyclic ether polymer
 BTFR Ether cyclique polymere
 BTES Eter ciclico polimero

L271 ANSWER 73 OF 84 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2008 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
 on STN DUPLICATE 7

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-0038743 PASCAL Full-text
 COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 1997 INIST-CNRS. All rights
 reserved.
 TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Effect of co-monomer composition on the integrity of
 bioactive growth hormone released from novel PEMA
 based polymers
 AUTHOR: GOODWIN c. J.; DAVY K. W. M.; BRADEN M.; DOWNES S.;
 MARSHALL N. J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular Pathology, University College
 London, Windeyer Building, 46 Cleveland Street,
 London, W1P 6DB, United Kingdom; Department of
 Biomaterials in Relation to Dentistry, London Hospital
 Medical College,, United Kingdom; University of London
 IRC in Biomedical Materials, United Kingdom;
 Department of Human Morphology, Medical School, Queens
 Medical Centre, Nottingham, United Kingdom
 SOURCE: Journal of biomedical materials research,
 (1996), 32(4), 635-643, 29 refs.
 ISSN: 0021-9304 CODEN: JBMRBG
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
 COUNTRY: United States
 LANGUAGE: English
 AVAILABILITY: INIST-13764, 354000060765180170
 UP 20001031

AB The release of human growth hormone (hGH) from hormone loaded bone cement was
 previously shown to enhance osteoid formation. hGH is a complex protein and
 its incorporation into such cements may compromise its bioactivity. We
 therefore characterized the release of hGH from a series of methacrylate
 systems based upon poly(ethylmethacrylate) (PEMA). Different mixtures of two
 monomers, hydroxyethylmethacrylate (HEMA) and n- butylmethacrylate (n-BM)
 were used to provide polymers with graded water uptakes. Exclusive use of
 only one of the monomers resulted in enhanced cytotoxicity and also reduced
 release of the bioactive hormone. Combinations of the monomers improved the
 recovery of bioactivity from the polymers and reduced their cytotoxicity. hGH
 released from the polymer with the lowest water uptake (100% n-BM, 0% HEMA)
 had an exceptionally low bioactivity : immunoactivity ratio, suggesting that

the bioactive site of the hormone is particularly susceptible to disruption when it is incorporated into this matrix.

AN 1997-0038743 PASCAL Full-text
 CP Copyright .COPYRG. 1997 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
 CC 002B26N; Life sciences; Medical sciences; Biomedical engineering
 CCFR 002B26N; Sciences de la vie; Sciences medicales; Genie biomedical
 CCES 002B26N; Ciencias de la vida; Ciencias medicales; Ingenieria biomedica
 CT STH; Biomaterial; Dental cement; Active material; Polymer; Ethyl methacrylate polymer; Cytotoxicity; Tumor cell; Animal; Water absorption; Delivery system; Chemical composition; Rat; Bioassay
 CTFR STH; Biomateriau; Ciment dentaire; Matiere active; Polymere; Methacrylate d'ethyle polymere; Cytotoxicite; Cellule tumorale; Animal; Absorption eau; Systeme administration; Composition chimique; Rat; Essai biologique; Methacrylate d'hydroxyethyle monomere
 CTES STH; Biomaterial; Cemento dentario; Materia activa; Polimero; Metacrilato de etilo polimero; Citotoxicidad; Celula tumoral; Animal; Absorcion agua; Sistema administracion; Composicion quimica; Rata; Prueba biologica
 BT Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Adenohypophyseal hormone; Protein hormone
 BTFR Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Hormone adenohypophysaire; Hormone proteine
 BTES Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Hormona adenhipofisaria; Hormona proteina

L271 ANSWER 74 OF 84 APOLLIT COPYRIGHT 2008 FIZ KA on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:7459 APOLLIT Full-text
 TITLE: Thermal degradation behaviour of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-tert-butyl acrylate copolymers

AUTHOR: Martinez, G.; Sanchez-Chaves, M.; Rocha, C.M.; Ellis, G. (Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnologia de Polimeros (CSIC), Madrid (ES))

SOURCE: Polymer Degradation and Stability (2002) v. 76(2), p. 205-210
 CODEN: PDSTDW ISSN: 0141-3910

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

UP 20020619

AB The thermal degradation behaviour of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-tert-butyl acrylate (HEMA-TBA) copolymers has been studied using thermogravimetry under nitrogen atmosphere and IR microscopy. An almost perfect correlation is observed between experimental and theoretical data for the elimination of the tert-butyl moiety. The thermal stability of the copolymers decreases on increasing HEMA content. (orig.)

CC *3830 Copolymers
 1140 Acrylic and methacrylic polymers
 3550 Thermolysis

CCDE *3830 Copolymere
 1140 Acryl- und Methacrylpolymere
 3550 Abbau, thermischer

CT DEGRADATION, THERMAL; ACRYLIC POLYMERS (METHACRYLIC); ACRYLIC ACID ESTERS; ACRYLICS (METHACRYLICS); AZOBISISOBUTYRONITRILE; BUTYL; COPOLYMERS; COPOLYMERIZATION; DIMETHYLFORMAMIDE; HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE; IR SPECTROSCOPY; CATALYSTS; CONSTITUTION; SOLVENTS; MONOMERS; NMR; POLYMERIZATION; TEMPERATURE; PROTONS; RADICAL POLYMERIZATION; STABILITY, THERMAL; NITROGEN; TEMPERATURE; THERMOGRAVIMETRY; TIME

CTDE ABBAU, THERMISCHER; ACRYLPOLYMERE (METHACRYL); ACRYLSAEUREESTER; ACRYLVERBINDUNGEN (METHACRYL); AZOBISISOBUTYRONITRIL; BUTYL; COPOLYMERE; COPOLYMERISATION; DIMETHYLFORMAMID; HYDROXYETHYLMETHACRYLAT; IR-SPEKTROSKOPIE; KATALYSATOREN; KONSTITUTION; LOESUNGSMITTEL; MONOMERE;

NMR; POLYMERISATIONSTEMPERATUR; PROTONEN; RADIKALISCHE POLYMERISATION;
 STABILITAET, THERMISCHE; STICKSTOFF; TEMPERATUR; THERMOGRAVIMETRIE; ZEIT
 ST degradation of 2-HEMA/tert-BA copolymers

L271 ANSWER 75 OF 84 APOLLIT COPYRIGHT 2008 FIZ KA on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:11411 APOLLIT Full-text

TITLE: Endgroup-functionalized polytetrahydrofurans by
 polymerization with functional triflate esters. 1.
 PolyTHF-macromonomers

AUTHOR: Dubreuil, M.F.; Goethals, E.J.

SOURCE: Macromol. Chem. Phys. (1997) 198(10),
 p.3077-3087, 11p,13f,91
 CODEN: MCHPES

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

UP 19980123

AB Functional esters of trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (triflate esters) have
 been synthesized by reaction of functional alcohols (allyl alcohol, 2-
 hydroxyethyl acrylate (HEA) and methacrylate (HEMA), 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate
 (HBA)) with triflic anhydride in the presence of 2,6-di-tert- butylpyridine.
 These esters were used in situ as initiators for the polymerization of
 tetrahydrofuran (THF) with the purpose to synthesize endgroup-functionalized
 polyTHFs. The method was first tested with the system butanol/triflic
 anhydride. With this combination, quantitative formation of the ester and,
 subsequently, controlled polymerization of THF was realized. Similar results
 were obtained with the system allyl alcohol/triflic anhydride. With 2-
 hydroxyethyl acrylate (HEA) and 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA), the
 synthesis of the triflate ester was accompanied by the formation of
 substantial amounts of ether formed by reaction of the triflate ester with a
 second molecule of alcohol. This was attributed to an enhanced reactivity of
 the triflate ester due to nucleophilic assistance by the carbonyl group in
 gamma-position. This assistance is not possible with 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate
 (HBA) and with this alcohol, the formation of the ester was almost
 quantitative. The synthesis of polyTHF acrylate macromonomer was successful
 with the latter system. (author abstract).

CC *1182 Polyethers
 3208 Ring-opening polymerization
 3230 Catalysts
 3852 Telechelic polymers

CCDE *1182 Polyether
 3208 Polymerisation unter Ringoeffnung
 3230 Katalysatoren
 3852 Telechele Polymere

CT ALLYL; CATALYSTS; CATIONS; END GROUPS; HYDROXYETHYL ACRYLATE;
 HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE; IONIC POLYMERIZATION; MACROMERS; MOLECULAR
 WEIGHT; NMR; POLYOXYTETRAMETHYLENE; RING-OPENING POLYMERIZATION; SULFONIC
 ACIDS; TELECHELIC POLYMERS; TETRAHYDROFURAN

CTDE ALLYL; ENDGRUPPEN; HYDROXYETHYLACRYLAT; HYDROXYETHYLMETHACRYLAT; IONISCHE
 POLYMERISATION; KATALYSATOREN; KATIONEN; MAKROMERE; MOLEKULARGEWICHT;
 NMR; POLYMERISATION UNTER RINGOEFFNUNG; POLYOXYTETRAMETHYLEN;
 SULFONSAEUREN; TELECHELE POLYMERE; TETRAHYDROFURAN

ST functionalized triflates as cationic initiators

=> d ibib ed ab ind 76

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, JAPIO, MEDLINE,
 EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, DISSABS'
 - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L271 ANSWER 76 OF 84 CEABA-VTB COPYRIGHT 2008 DECHEMA on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002(03):0436 CEABA-VTB FILE SEGMENT V Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PVTB: 0125/179
 TITLE: Cycloaliphatic epoxide crosslinkable core-shell
 latexes: A new strategy for waterborne epoxide
 coatings
 Cycloaliphatische Epoxide, vernetzbar mit
 schalenkernartig verknuepften Latexderivaten: Eine
 neue Strategie fuer waessrige Epoxidharzbeschichtungen
 AUTHOR: Soucek, M.D.; Teng, G.; Wu, S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of Coatings Technology (2001)
 73(921), 26 Reference(s), 117-125, 8f, 7t
 CODEN: JCTEDL ISSN: 0361-8773
 LANGUAGE: English

ED 20020517

AB Coating formulations are increasingly becoming aqueous-based replacing the organic solvent-based formulations. Glycidyl type of epoxides can form a baked thermoset coating. Seed oil epoxides incorporated into cycloaliphatic structure do not show satisfactory performance. This report discusses methods of preparing thermosetting acrylic latex, which has cross-linked cycloaliphatic epoxide and is based on a core shell approach. The core is having hydroxyl groups and the shell is stabilized with carboxyl groups. The recipe for core consists of methyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxymethyl methacrylate, butyl acrylate as monomer pre-emulsion and ammonium per sulfate as initiator. The shell was made using methyl methacrylate, butyl acrylate and methacrylic acid as monomer pre-emulsion and a redox initiator. During setting, the carboxyl and the hydroxyl groups cross link and eventually the cycloaliphatic di-epoxide and carboxyl groups are expected to react. The latex morphology, the reaction conditions and the mode of addition of the di-epoxide for cross linkages have been varied to study the effects on stability of the latex film. The core shell approach gives latex that is better than other cycloaliphatic epoxides.(informindia)

FS V

CC 3PLG Production of organic chemical final products
 3PLC Chemical reactions, chemical reaction engineering
 3KXU Chemical properties of materials, corrosion/erosion behaviour
 CCDE 3PLG Herstellung von organischen chemischen Endprodukten
 3PLC chemische Reaktionen, Reaktionsfuehrung
 3KXU chemische Werkstoffeigenschaften, Korrosions- und Erosionsverhalten
 CT coating; Methyl methacrylate; methacrylic acid; Polymer coating; Butyl
 acrylate; epoxy resin; 2-hydroxymethyl methacrylate
 CTDE Spaetpotential

=> d ibib ed ab ind 77-84

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, JAPIO, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, DISSABS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L271 ANSWER 77 OF 84 BIOENG COPYRIGHT 2008 CSA on STN DUPLICATE 5
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004039588 BIOENG Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 490205
 TITLES: Estrogenic activity of chemicals for dental and similar
 use in vitro

AUTHOR: Hashimoto, Y; Moriguchi, Y; Oshima, H; Nishikawa, J;
Nishihara, T; Nakamura, M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Osaka Dental Univ, Osaka, Jpn
SOURCE: Journal of Materials Science: Materials in Medicine [J
MATER SCI MATER MED]. Vol. 11, no. 8, pp. 465-468. Aug
2000.
Published by: KLUWER ACADEMIC PUBLISHERS, DORDRECHT,
(NETHERLANDS)
ISSN: 0957-4530
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
UP 20040602
AB The estrogenic activities of chemicals for dental and similar use were tested
by a reporter gene assay (yeast two-hybrid system) and an estrogen/estrogen
receptor (ER- alpha) competition binding assay (fluorescence polarization
system). Among the 10 chemicals [bisphenol-A (BPA), bis-2-hydroxypropyl
methacrylate (Bis-GMA), triethylene glycol dimethacrylate (TEGDMA), methyl
methacrylate (MMA) and 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA), dibutyl phthalate
(DBP), n-butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP), n-butyl phthalyl n-butyl glycolate
(BPBG), di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP), and di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (DOA)],
which were diluted with DMSO to concentrations ranging from 5x10 super(-7) to
5x10 super(-3) M, and 17 beta -estradiol (E2) as a positive control, BPA and
BBP showed estrogenic activity in these two assays, while the remaining eight
chemicals did not at the concentrations tested. Additional data, together
with in vivo and epidemiological examinations, are required. Such
investigations should also provide information on the validity of these
methods for testing the estrogenic activity of chemicals.
AN 2004039588 BIOENG Full-text
CC 462.3 Dental Equipment and Supplies; 461.6 Medicine; 801 Chemistry; 461.2
Biological Materials; 801.2 Biochemistry; 822.3 Food Products
CT Bioassay; Hormones; Yeast; Fluorescence; Light polarization
UT Estrogenic activity

L271 ANSWER 78 OF 84 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984-09872 BIOTECHDS Full-text

TITLE: Effect of the hydrophilicity of the polymer matrix on
immobilized alpha-chymotrypsin;
immobilization by radiation polymerization

AUTHOR: Kumakura M; Kaetsu I

LOCATION: Takasaki Radiation Chemistry Research Establishment, Japan
Atomic Energy Research Institute, Takasaki, Gunma, Japan.

SOURCE: Collect.Czech.Chem.Communi.; (1984) 49, 6, 1552-56
CODEN: CCCCCK

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Alpha-chymotrypsin (EC-3.4.21.1) was immobilized by shaking on acrylate
monomer-enzyme solution, cooling to -78 deg and irradiating the mixture with
1.0 Mrad of gamma-rays from a 60Co source. The polymerized matrix with the
immobilized enzyme was cut into thin pellets. The following monomers were
used; 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate; 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate; 1,3-
butyleneglycoldimethacrylate; neopentyl glycol dimethacrylate; and
tetradecaethyleneglycol dimethacrylate. The activity and thermal stability
of the immobilized chymotrypsin increased with increasing hydrophilicity of
the polymer matrix or monomer. The thermal stability was affected by the
form and pore size of the matrix. Chymotrypsin immobilized on a soft-gel
polymer matrix exhibited an enhanced thermal stability. (-5 ref)

AN 1984-09872 BIOTECHDS Full-text

CC K BIOCATALYSIS; K2 Application

CT ALPHA-CHYMOTRYPSIN IMMOBILIZATION, POLYMER MATRIX SUPPORT, HYDROPHILICITY
EFFECT ON ACT. AND THERMAL STABILITY

L271 ANSWER 79 OF 84 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:23144 SCISEARCH Full-text
 THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 268CR
 TITLE: A study of three-phase structures in ABC triblock copolymers
 AUTHOR: Tanaka Y; Hasegawa H; Hashimoto T; Ribbe A; Sugiyama K; Hirao A; Nakahama S (Reprint)
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Kyoto Univ, Grad Sch Engn, Dept Polymer Chem, Sakyo Ku, Yoshida Honmachi, Kyoto 6068501, Japan (Reprint); Kyoto Univ, Grad Sch Engn, Dept Polymer Chem, Sakyo Ku, Kyoto 6068501, Japan; Tokyo Inst Technol, Dept Polymer Chem, Meguro Ku, Tokyo 1528552, Japan
 COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Japan
 SOURCE: POLYMER JOURNAL, (1999) Vol. 31, No. 11, Part 2, pp. 989-994.
 ISSN: 0032-3896.
 PUBLISHER: SOC POLYMER SCIENCE JAPAN, TSUKIJI DAISAN NAGAOKA BLDG, 2-4-2 TSUKIJI, CHUO-KU, TOKYO, 104, JAPAN.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 REFERENCE COUNT: 18
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2000
 Last Updated on STN: 2000
 ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

ED Entered STN: 2000
 Last Updated on STN: 2000

AB The microdomain structure of an ABC triblock copolymer consisting of poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate), poly(tert-butyl methacrylate) and poly(2-(perfluorobutyl) ethyl methacrylate) was investigated by means of small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS) and energy-filtered transmission electron microscopy (EF-TEM) which is based on inelastically scattered electrons by a specific element (F atoms in this case) and known as element spectroscopic imaging (ESI). A three-phase lamellar structure was observed with good contrast for an unstained ultrathin section of the as-cast film of the triblock copolymer by imaging the inelastically scattered electrons at energy-loss of 100 eV. The microdomain structure can be interpreted in accordance with the EF-TEM result. A peculiar SAXS profile where the intensity of the first-order peak was weaker than that of the second-order was observed for the triblock copolymer. Theoretical calculation of the SAXS intensity with a paracrystal model of the four-layer lamellae successfully reproduced the observed SAXS profile.

CC POLYMER SCIENCE

ST Author Keywords: ABC triblock copolymer; microphase separation; transmission electron microscopy; small-angle X-ray scattering; element spectroscopic imaging

STP KeyWords Plus (R): BLOCK-COPOLYMERS; MICRODOMAINS; MORPHOLOGY; POLYMERS
 ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

L271 ANSWER 80 OF 84 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:826710 SCISEARCH Full-text
 THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 250HF
 TITLE: Synthesis of alkoxy-carbene-containing polymers and their application as polymeric catalysts for phenylacetylene polymerization
 AUTHOR: Nomura R (Reprint); Watanabe K; Masuda T
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Kyoto Univ, Grad Sch Engn, Dept Polymer Chem, Kyoto 6068501, Japan (Reprint)

10/824,298

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Japan
SOURCE: POLYMER BULLETIN, (SEP-OCT 1999) Vol. 43, No.
2-3, pp. 177-182.
ISSN: 0170-0839.
PUBLISHER: SPRINGER-VERLAG, 175 FIFTH AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10010 USA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 17
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1999
Last Updated on STN: 1999
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

ED Entered STN: 1999

Last Updated on STN: 1999

AB Polymers having Fischer-type alkoxy-carbenes in the side chain were synthesized by the reaction of pendant hydroxy groups with pentacarbonyltungsten acetoxyphe-nylcarbene [(CO)(5)W=C(Ph)O2CCH3, 2]. Namely, copolymers of methyl methacrylate with 4- hydroxybutyl methacrylate [poly(MMA-co-HBMA), 3b] were prepared and subjected to the reaction with 2 derived from tetramethylammonium salt of pentacarbonyltungsten hydroxyphenylcarbene [(CO)(5)W=C(Ph)ON(CH3)(4), 1] with acetyl chloride. Soluble copolymers (4b) with pendant metal-carbene segments were obtained, and H-1 NMR and UV spectroscopic analyses indicated that the metal-carbene moiety was introduced onto 20-70% of hydroxy groups of the copolymers. In contrast, the introduction of carbene moiety into a copolymer of MMA with 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate [poly(MMA-co-HEMA), 3a] was unsuccessful because no reaction with 2 took place. The formed polymer (4b) served as a polymeric catalyst for the polymerization of phenylacetylene under the photo-irradiation.

CC POLYMER SCIENCE

STP KeyWords Plus (R): AMINOCARBENE COMPLEXES; METAL CARBENES; CHROMIUM; MOLYBDENUM; INITIATORS; ALKYNES

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

L271 ANSWER 81 OF 84 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:502748 SCISEARCH Full-text

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: XH536

TITLE: Water uptake and protein release characteristics of a new methacrylate-based polymer system

AUTHOR: Scotchford C A (Reprint); Sim B; Downes S; Braden M

CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV NOTTINGHAM, SCH MED, QUEENS MED CTR, DEPT HUMAN MORPHOL, NOTTINGHAM NG7 2UH, ENGLAND (Reprint); RNOHT, IRC BIOMED MAT, INST ORTHOPAED, STANMORE HA7 4LP, MIDDX, ENGLAND

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: ENGLAND

SOURCE: POLYMER, (JUL 1997) Vol. 38, No. 15, pp. 3869-3874.
ISSN: 0032-3861.

PUBLISHER: ELSEVIER SCI LTD, THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD, OXON, ENGLAND OX5 1GB.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

FILE SEGMENT: PHYS

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 21

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1997

Last Updated on STN: 1997

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

ED Entered STN: 1997

Last Updated on STN: 1997

AB A novel polymer system comprising poly(ethyl methacrylate) (PEMA) powder gelled with hydroxyethyl-methacrylate (HEMA), n-butylmethacrylate (nBM) monomer mixtures has been produced. The monomers were combined in different ratios to vary the relative hydrophobicity of the system. Surface and bulk properties of this copolymer system were investigated. Surfaces were relatively featureless with little variation due to composition. Contact angles ranged from 76 to 83 degrees. Equilibrium water content of the polymers was directly related to the mole fraction of HEMA content. The uptake of water in the earlier stages was proportional to $t(1/2)$, consistent with a diffusion process; the slope of this plot enabled diffusion coefficients to be measured. maximum equilibrium water content was 16%. Water uptake was reduced in phosphate-buffered saline, but addition of bovine serum albumin did not affect water uptake. Desorption was also linear on a $t(1/2)$ plot in the early stages. There was a direct relationship between water uptake and loss. The polymer system was capable of releasing albumin; the amount of albumin released was inversely related to the HEMA content of the system. The relationship of the properties of the polymer system to biological interactions and potential applications are discussed. (C) 1997 Elsevier Science Ltd.

CC POLYMER SCIENCE

ST Author Keywords: poly(ethylmethacrylate); hydroxyethyl methacrylate; n-butyl methacrylate; equilibrium water content; protein release

STP KeyWords Plus (R): HETEROCYCLIC METHACRYLATES; CLINICAL-APPLICATIONS; GROWTH-HORMONE; MECHANICAL-PROPERTIES; BIOLOGICAL RESPONSE; BONE-CEMENT; SURFACES; FIBRONECTIN; ADHESION
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

L271 ANSWER 82 OF 84 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:227662 SCISEARCH Full-text

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: HM355

TITLE: PERIODIC ACID INCUBATION CAN REPLACE HYDROCHLORIC-ACID HYDROLYSIS AND TRYPSIN DIGESTION IN IMMUNOGOLD - SILVER STAINING OF BROMODEOXYURIDINE INCORPORATION IN PLASTIC SECTIONS AND ALLOWS THE PAS REACTION

AUTHOR: VANDEKANT H J G (Reprint); DEROOIJ D G

CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV UTRECHT, SCH MED, DEPT CELL BIOL, POB 80157, 3508 TD UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS (Reprint)

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: NETHERLANDS

SOURCE: HISTOCHEMICAL JOURNAL, (MAR 1992) Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 170-175.
ISSN: 0018-2214.

PUBLISHER: CHAPMAN HALL LTD, 2-6 BOUNDARY ROW, LONDON, ENGLAND SE1 8HN.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

FILE SEGMENT: LIFE

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 31

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1994

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

ED Entered STN: 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1994

AB We have examined the possibility of improving the present methods of detecting bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) and for combining the PAS reaction with the BrdU detection by means of immunogold-silver staining (IGSS). This was done in testes fixed in Carnoy or Bouin, and in parts of the small intestine which were fixed in Carnoy or periodate-lysine-paraformaldehyde (PLP). All tissues were embedded in a mixture of glycol methacrylate and

butanediol-monoacrylate. It was found to be impossible to carry out BrdU detection using HCl hydrolysis and trypsin digestion in combination with a PAS reaction. However, incubation of the plastic sections in periodic acid for a period of 30 minutes appeared to make it possible to eliminate the HCl denaturation step and to carry out a specific PAS reaction. Moreover, after incubation in periodic acid, trypsin digestion was no longer required to make the BrdU label accessible in GMA-embedded sections, nor to re-expose the antigenic sites in plastic sections of tissues fixed with cross-linking fixatives. In this way the loss of cell structures, which is inevitable when trypsin is used, can be avoided. Now a BrdU detection with improved morphology can be combined with the PAS reaction in the same plastic section in order to stain tissue carbohydrates. This is important for tumour diagnosis, where the PAS reaction can be very useful.

CC CELL BIOLOGY

STP KeyWords Plus (R): PARAFFIN-EMBEDDED TISSUE; S-PHASE CELLS; IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL DETECTION; IMMUNOELECTRON MICROSCOPY; COLLOIDAL GOLD; DNA-SYNTHESIS; PROTEIN-A; FIXATION; LOCALIZATION; KINETICS
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

L271 ANSWER 83 OF 84 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:688601 SCISEARCH Full-text

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: GU703

TITLE: MISCIBILITY OF POLY(N-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDONE) WITH (METHYL-METHACRYLATE) (2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE) AND (NORMAL-BUTYL METHACRYLATE) (2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE) COPOLYMERS

AUTHOR: LEE S Y; LOW M Y; GOH S H (Reprint)

CORPORATE SOURCE: NATL UNIV SINGAPORE, DEPT CHEM, SINGAPORE 0511, SINGAPORE (Reprint)

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: SINGAPORE

SOURCE: EUROPEAN POLYMER JOURNAL, (1991) Vol. 27, No. 12, pp. 1379-1381.
ISSN: 0014-3057.

PUBLISHER: PERGAMON-ELSEVIER SCIENCE LTD, THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD, ENGLAND OX5 1GB.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

FILE SEGMENT: PHYS

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 23

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1994

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

ED Entered STN: 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1994

AB The miscibility of poly(N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone) (PVP) with (methyl methacrylate)/(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) (MMA/HEMA) and (n-butyl methacrylate)/(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) (BMA/HEMA) copolymers was studied. While PVP is immiscible with poly (methyl methacrylate), it is miscible with a MMA/HEMA copolymer containing 1.9 mol% of HEMA. PVP is immiscible with a BMA/HEMA copolymer containing 13.9 mol% of HEMA and its miscibility with a BMA/HEMA copolymer containing 17.4 mol% of HEMA is composition dependent. However, PVP is completely miscible with BMA/HEMA copolymers having HEMA contents of 20.9, 23.4 and 27.5 mol%. The results show that, as the size of the pendant ester groups becomes larger, the polymethacrylate requires the incorporation of a larger amount of HEMA to achieve miscibility with PVP.

CC POLYMER SCIENCE

STP KeyWords Plus (R): COMPATIBLE POLYMER BLENDS; POLYMETHACRYLATES; BEHAVIOR;

EPICHLOROHYDRIN; POLYACRYLATES; PYRROLIDONE)

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

L271 ANSWER 84 OF 84 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 ProQuest Information and Learning Company; All Rights Reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:48983 DISSABS Order Number: AAI9528476

TITLE: STRUCTURE-PROPERTY RELATIONSHIPS OF NOVEL POLYMER NETWORKS:
PART 1. AMPHIPHILIC NETWORKS. PART 2. INTERPENETRATING
BIMODAL NETWORKS (DIMETHYLSILOXANE, ISOBUTYLENE)

AUTHOR: PARK, DONGKYU [PH.D.]

CORPORATE SOURCE: THE UNIVERSITY OF AKRON (0003)

SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International, (1995) Vol.
56, No. 4B, p. 2053. Order No.: AAI9528476. 154 pages.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation

FILE SEGMENT: DAI

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19951031

Last Updated on STN: 19951031

ED Entered STN: 19951031

Last Updated on STN: 19951031

AB Surface and bulk properties of two types of amphiphilic networks, poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) 1- polyisobutylene (PHEMA-1-PIB, hereafter referred to as H-network) and poly(N,N-dimethylacrylamide)-1-polyisobutylene (PDMAAm-1-PIB, hereafter referred to as A-network), were investigated. According to x-ray photoelectron spectroscopy C_{1s} spectra, O/C and N/C ratios were considerably lower at the outermost surface (~ 80 Å) than in the bulk of the networks. The surface morphologies of amphiphilic networks of various compositions were investigated by atomic force microscopy (AFM). AFM showed that the surface microroughness greatly increased by swelling in both water and n-heptane, suggesting surface heterogeneity. Tensile properties of the networks are dominated by the presence of PIB. Tensile strengths decreased by swelling with the decrease being more severe by swelling in water than in n-heptane. Elongations increased by swelling in water; however, the change was inconsistent upon swelling in n-heptane. According to small angle X-ray scattering, average interdomain spacings decreased with increasing PIB content, and the spacings of A-networks were smaller than those of H-networks. Dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA) showed that the T_g's of the respective hydrophilic and hydrophobic components shift toward each other with increasing PIB content. A 'liquid-liquid transition' (T_{ll}) above the T_g of the hydrophilic component was apparent by DMA but could not be found by DSC. The T_{ll} is probably due to the PIB dangling chains. Two types of interpenetrating (IPN) poly (dimethylsiloxane) (PDMS) bimodal networks, sequential and simultaneous IPN's, were prepared, and their tensile and dynamic mechanical properties and transition behavior were compared with unimodal and interconnected bimodal networks. Of these three types of bimodal networks the simultaneous IPN showed highest extensibility and lowest tensile strength, with the highest tensile strength for the interconnected network. At room temperature the sequential IPN and interconnected networks showed higher moduli than the unimodal and simultaneous networks, but below the melting point ($\sim 40^\circ\text{C}$) the former have a lower modulus, most likely due to the higher degree of crystallinity of the latter. However, the glass transition temperatures and damping properties of these networks were similar.

CC 0495 CHEMISTRY, POLYMER

=> d que nos 177

```

L55 (      1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-824298/APPS
L56      SEL  PLU=ON  L55 1- RN :      8 TERMS
L57 (      8)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L56
L58 (     14)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
      O3)X"/MF
L59 (      1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L57 AND L58
L60 (     177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CR
      N
L61 (     177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L60 AND PMS/CI
L62 (     177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L61 OR L59
L63      STR
L64      STR
L65      SCR 2043
L66 (     414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L65 AND L64 AND L63)
L67 (     414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L59 OR L62 OR L66
L68 (      0)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L67 AND RELATED POLYMERS/FA
L69 (     414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 OR L67
L70 (     414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L67 OR L69)
L71      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BEKELE, H?/AU
L72      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DECKNER, G?/AU
L73      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS, SO, PA
L74 (     244)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L70
L75 (      1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L74 AND (L71 OR L72 OR L73)
L76 (      1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L55 AND L75
L77      1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L75 OR L76)

```

=> d que 1157

```

L153      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BEKELE, H?/AU
L154      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DECKNER, G?/AU
L155      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS, SO, PA
L156 (     1107)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  R01463/PLE (P)G0362/PLE (P)(H0022
      OR H0033)/PLE
L157      8 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L156 AND (L153 OR L154 OR L155)

```

=> d his 1195

```

      (FILE 'USPATFULL, USPATOLD, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 09:07:39 ON 14 MAR 2008)
L195      1 S L194 AND L101-L103

```

=> d que nos 1195

```

L23 (      1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-824298/APPS
L24      SEL  PLU=ON  L23 1- RN :      8 TERMS
L25 (      8)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24
L26 (     14)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
      O3)X"/MF
L27 (      1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L25 AND L26
L28 (     177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CR
      N
L29 (     177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 AND PMS/CI
L30 (     177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L29 OR L27
L31      STR
L32      STR
L33      SCR 2043
L34 (     414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L33 AND L32 AND L31)
L35 (     414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 OR L30 OR L34
L36 (      0)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 AND RELATED POLYMERS/FA

```

L37 (414) SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L36 OR L35
 L38 414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (L35 OR L37)
 L101 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
 L102 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
 L103 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS,SO,PA
 L194 110 SEA L38
 L195 1 SEA L194 AND (L101 OR L102 OR L103)

=> d que 1208

L103 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS,SO,PA
 L203 28 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON ((?HYDROXY?(1T)ETHYL) OR
 (?HYDROXY?(1W)ETHYL)) (3A) (?METHACRYL? OR ((METHYL OR ME OR
 CH3) (2A)ACRYL?))
 L204 96 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON ((?HYDROXY?(1T)?BUTYL?) OR
 (?HYDROXY?(3W)?BUTYL?)) (3A)?ACRYL?
 L205 1 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON L203 AND L204
 L206 0 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON L205 AND (BEKELE OR DECKNER)/AU
 L207 0 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON L205 AND L103
 L208 0 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON PLU=ON (L206 OR L207)

=> d que nos 1228

L101 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
 L102 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
 L103 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS,SO,PA
 L116 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PIGMENT?
 L117 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AL OR ALUMINUM OR ALUMINIUM OR ALUMI
 NA OR BARIUM OR BA OR CALCIUM OR CA OR IRON OR FE OR FERR
 ? OR TITANIUM OR TITANIA OR TITANAT? OR MICA
 L122 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERETH?
 L123 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COLOR? OR COLOUR?
 L211 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/RN
 L212 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 868-77-9/RN
 L215 904 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L212
 L216 4 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L211
 L218 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYMERS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L219 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "POLYMETHACRYLIC ACIDS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,
 NT/CT
 L220 617 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON ((L215 OR L216) OR (L211 OR
 L212)) AND (L218 OR L219)
 L221 617 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L220 AND (L215 OR L216)
 L222 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COSMETICS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L223 6 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L221 AND L222
 L224 0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L221 AND L122
 L225 78 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L221 AND ((L116 OR L117) OR
 L123)
 L226 15 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L225 AND (L116 OR L123)
 L227 21 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L223 OR L224) OR L226
 L228 0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L227 AND (L101 OR L102 OR
 L103)

=> d que nos 1240

L101 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
 L102 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
 L103 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS,SO,PA
 L192 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ((?HYDROXY?(1T)ETHYL) OR (?HYDROXY?(
 1W)ETHYL)) (3A) (?METHACRYL? OR ((METHYL OR ME OR CH3) (2A)A

```

CRYL?))
L193  QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ((?HYDROXY?(1T)?BUTYL?) OR (?HYDROXY
      ?(3W)?BUTYL?))(3A)?ACRYL?
L211  1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/RN
L212  1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 868-77-9/RN
L233  993 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON PLU=ON L212
L234  0 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON PLU=ON L211
L235  QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "POLYACRYLIC ACID"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
L236  25 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON PLU=ON ((L233 OR L234) OR (L192 OR
      L193)) AND L235
L240  0 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON PLU=ON L236 AND (L101 OR L102 OR
      L103)

```

=> d his 1252

(FILE 'BIOSIS, CABA, DRUGU, VETU, BIOTECHNO' ENTERED AT 09:30:43 ON 14
MAR 2008)

L252 0 S L251 AND L101-L103

=> d que nos 1252

```

L11 ( 1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
L12   SEL PLU=ON L11 1- RN : 8 TERMS
L13 ( 8)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L12
L14 ( 14)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
      O3)X"/MF
L15 ( 1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND L14
L16 ( 177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CR
      N
L17 ( 177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 AND PMS/CI
L18  177 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 OR L15
L23 ( 1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
L24   SEL PLU=ON L23 1- RN : 8 TERMS
L25 ( 8)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L24
L26 ( 14)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10
      O3)X"/MF
L27 ( 1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND L26
L28 ( 177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CR
      N
L29 ( 177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND PMS/CI
L30 ( 177)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 OR L27
L31   STR
L32   STR
L33   SCR 2043
L34 ( 414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L33 AND L32 AND L31)
L35 ( 414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L27 OR L30 OR L34
L36 ( 0)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L35 AND RELATED POLYMERS/FA
L37 ( 414)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L36 OR L35
L38  414 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (L35 OR L37)
L101  QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
L102  QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
L103  QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS,SO,PA
L192  QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ((?HYDROXY?(1T)ETHYL) OR (?HYDROXY?(
      1W)ETHYL))(3A)(?METHACRYL? OR ((METHYL OR ME OR CH3)(2A)A
      CRYL?))
L193  QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ((?HYDROXY?(1T)?BUTYL?) OR (?HYDROXY
      ?(3W)?BUTYL?))(3A)?ACRYL?
L211  1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/RN
L212  1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 868-77-9/RN
L244  0 SEA L38

```

10/824,298

L245 0 SEA L18
L246 813 SEA L212
L247 3 SEA L211
L249 815 SEA L244 OR L245 OR L246 OR L247
L250 346 SEA L249 AND (?POLYMER OR ?POLYMERI?)
L251 3 SEA L250 AND (L246 OR L192) AND (L247 OR L193)
L252 0 SEA L251 AND (L101 OR L102 OR L103)

=> d his 1260

(FILE 'PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, LIFESCI, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, DRUGB,
VETB, CABA, KOSMET, SCISEARCH, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 09:40:55 ON
14 MAR 2008)

L260 0 S L259 AND L101-L103

=> d que nos 1260

L101 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
L102 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
L103 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS,SO,PA
L192 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ((?HYDROXY?(1T)ETHYL) OR (?HYDROXY?(
1W)ETHYL))(3A)(?METHACRYL? OR ((METHYL OR ME OR CH3)(2A)A
CRYL?))
L193 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ((?HYDROXY?(1T)?BUTYL?) OR (?HYDROXY
?(3W)?BUTYL?))(3A)?ACRYL?
L211 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/RN
L212 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 868-77-9/RN
L255 SEL PLU=ON L212 1- NAME : 19 TERMS
L256 10885 SEA L255
L257 SEL PLU=ON L211 1- NAME : 6 TERMS
L258 128 SEA L257
L259 76 SEA (L256 OR L192) AND (L258 OR L193)
L260 0 SEA L259 AND (L101 OR L102 OR L103)

=> dup rem 177 1157 1195 1208 1228 1240 1252 1260

L208 HAS NO ANSWERS

L228 HAS NO ANSWERS

L240 HAS NO ANSWERS

L252 HAS NO ANSWERS

L260 HAS NO ANSWERS

DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'KOSMET'.

ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:14:53 ON 14 MAR 2008

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:14:53 ON 14 MAR 2008

COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 THE THOMSON CORPORATION

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:14:53 ON 14 MAR 2008

CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L77

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L157

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L195

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L208

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L228

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L240

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L252

10/824,298

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L260

L272 10 DUP REM L77 L157 L195 L208 L228 L240 L252 L260 (0 DUPLICATES
REMOVED)

ANSWER '1' FROM FILE HCAPLUS

ANSWERS '2-9' FROM FILE WPIX

ANSWER '10' FROM FILE USPATFULL

=> file stnguide

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:15:14 ON 14 MAR 2008

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT

COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Mar 7, 2008 (20080307/UP).

=> d ibib ed abs hitind hitstr

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L272 ANSWER 1 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:902144 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:370240

TITLE: Transfer-resistant cosmetic compositions containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols and volatile solvent

INVENTOR(S): Bekele, Haimanot; Deckner, George
Endel

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004091561	A1	20041028	WO 2004-US11977	20040414
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 2005019298	A1	20050127	US 2004-824298	20040414 <--
CN 1774233	A	20060517	CN 2004-80010166	20040414
EP 1691778	A1	20060823	EP 2004-759590	20040414
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK			
JP 2006523618	T	20061019	JP 2006-501281	20040414
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-462864P	P 20030414
			WO 2004-US11977	W 20040414

ED Entered STN: 28 Oct 2004

AB The cosmetic compns. of the present invention provide a durable film after application that resists degradation over time. Cosmetic compns. of the present invention comprise: polymers selected from the group consisting of hydrophilic copolymers and terpolymers; and Glycerols selected from the group consisting of glycerol, modified glycerols, and mixts. thereof; and a polar volatile solvent. For example, a lip color contained copolymer of 4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate and 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate 10.0, silk mica 2.64, propylparaben 0.2, Salcare SC95 0.99, ethosperse 8.0, ethanol 21.84% and related coloring material and water.

ICM A61K007-025

ICS A61K007-027

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 35

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 56-81-5D, Glycerol, derivs.

10/824,298

64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 94-13-3, Propyl paraben
25322-68-3D, PEG, alkyl derivs. 26161-33-1, Salcare SC-95
39990-17-5, 4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate
copolymer

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(transfer-resistant cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols
and volatile solvents)

IT 39990-17-5, 4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate
copolymer

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(transfer-resistant cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols
and volatile solvents)

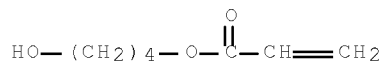
RN 39990-17-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with
4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

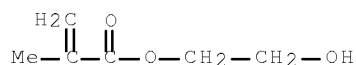
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

CRN 868-77-9

CMF C6 H10 O3



REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d iall abeq tech abex 2-9

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L272 ANSWER 2 OF 10 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-585139 [60] WPIX

CROSS REFERENCE: 2006-585099; 2008-C32595

DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-181178 [60]

TITLE: Method for making temporary wet strength additive, useful
for e.g. facial tissue, comprises oxidizing
homo-crosslinking monomer unit present in a polymer,
which comprising the homo-crosslinking monomeric unit and
a cationic monomer unit

10/824,298

DERWENT CLASS: A14; A81; A83; D22; F09
INVENTOR: BARCUS R L; MOHAMMADI K P; BARCUS R; MOHAMMADI K
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (PROC-C) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO; (BARC-I) BARCUS R
L; (MOHA-I) MOHAMMADI K P
COUNTRY COUNT: 112

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20060183867	A1	20060817	(200660)*	EN	11[0]	
WO 2006089182	A1	20060824	(200660)	EN		
US 7259218	B2	20070821	(200755)	EN		
EP 1848858	A1	20071031	(200771)	EN		
AU 2006214075	A1	20060824	(200801)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20060183867	A1	US 2005-59950	20050217
EP 1848858	A1	EP 2006-735430	20060216
WO 2006089182	A1	WO 2006-US5768	20060216
EP 1848858	A1	WO 2006-US5768	20060216
AU 2006214075	A1	AU 2006-214075	20060216

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1848858	A1 Based on	WO 2006089182 A
AU 2006214075	A1 Based on	WO 2006089182 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2005-59950 20050217

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC ORIGINAL: C08F0020-00 [I,C]; C08F0020-56 [I,A]; C08F0008-00 [I,C];
C08F0008-06 [I,A]; D21H0017-00 [I,C]; D21H0017-33 [I,A];
D21H0021-14 [I,C]; D21H0021-14 [N,C]; D21H0021-20 [I,A];
D21H0021-20 [N,A]

ECLA: D21H0021-20

ICO: N21H0017:37; N21H0027:00D

USCLASS NCLM: 525/329.400

NCLS: 525/328.200; 525/329.400; 525/329.700; 525/330.300;
525/383.000; 526/303.100; 526/310.000; 526/319.000

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20060183867 A1 UPAB: 20060919

NOVELTY - Method for making a temporary wet strength additive (I) comprises oxidizing a homo-cross linking monomeric unit present in a polymer comprising the homo-cross linking monomeric unit and a cationic monomeric unit to give (I).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - AN INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for (I) produced by the above method.

USE - (I) is useful for nonwoven tissue paper products containing cellulosic fibers such as toilet paper, facial tissue and paper towels.

ADVANTAGE - (I) provides wet tensile strength properties and wet tensile decay properties to the fibrous structures and sanitary tissue products.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A03-A05A; A10-E11; A12-M01; A12-W06B; D08-B;
F05-A06C

TECH

POLYMERS - Preferred Method: The method further comprises providing a

non-nucleophilic monomer such that the non-nucleophilic monomer is polymerized along with the homo-cross linking monomers and the cationic monomer. Preferred Components: The homocrosslinking monomeric unit is derived from a monomer having an alkene compound of formula $(CH_2=C)(Y_3)(Z))$. The cationic monomeric unit is derived from any polymerizable monomer, which imparts a positive charge to (I). The polymer further comprises a non-nucleophilic monomeric unit having an alkene compound of formula $(CH_2=C)(Y_2)(W_1))$. (I) is a carbonyl compound of formula $(CH_3-(-CH_2-C(A)(Y_1))a-(-CH_2-C(W_1)(Y_2))b-(-CH_2-C(Z)(Y_3))c-(-CH_2-Q)d)$ (where the mol.% of a is 1-47% (preferably 2-30%), the mol.% of b is 0-70% (preferably 0-60%), the mol.% of c is 10-90% (preferably 30-80%), and the mol.% of d is 1-40% (preferably 2-20%)). (I) has a weight average molecular weight of about 70000-400000 (preferably at least 70000).

$Y_1-Y_3 = H, CH_3$ or halo;

Z = nucleophilic moiety capable of forming an unstable covalent bond with an electrophilic moiety or $(-C(=O)-X-(R_2)-OH)$ (preferably 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate);

R_1, R_2 = optionally substituted aliphatic group (preferably 2-7C aliphatic chain or 2-4C aliphatic chain);

X = O, NH, or NCH_3 (preferably O);

A = aldehyde compound of formula $(CH_3-(C=O)-X-(R_1)-CH(=O))$ (preferably derived from the oxidation of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate monomeric units);

Q = cationic monomeric unit; and

W_1 = a non-nucleophilic moiety or a nucleophilic moiety that does not form a stable covalent bond with an electrophilic moiety (preferably N,N-dialkyl acrylamide).

ABEX EXAMPLE - 2-Hydroxyethylacrylate (279.9 g), N,N-dimethyl acrylamide (54.75 g), (3-(methacryloylamino) propyl)trimethyl ammonium chloride (60.96 g), 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane)dihydrochloride (2.22 g), 2-propanol (190 ml) and water (2.19 l) were added. The solution was sparged with nitrogen for 25 minutes, heated at 58degreesC and stirred under nitrogen. The solution was heated at 58degreesC for an additional 20 hours and cooled. The solution was adjusted to pH 9.5 with sodium hydroxide. 4-Acetamido tetramethyl-piperidine-1-oxyl (60 mg) was dissolved in water (10 ml) and added to the solution. Sodium bicarbonate (3.33 g) was added to sodiumhypochlorite solution (195 ml), stirred and added drop wise to polymer solution over 30 minutes. The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes and the pH was adjusted to 4.5 with hydrochloric acid to give temporary wet strength additive.

L272 ANSWER 3 OF 10 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-343278 [35] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2005-343277; 2005-343279
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-106217 [35]
 TITLE: Temporary wet strength additive for fibrous structure used in sanitary tissue products, e.g. napkins, includes polymer backbone comprising co-crosslinking monomeric unit, homo-crosslinking monomeric unit, and cationic monomeric unit
 DERWENT CLASS: A14; A17; A25; A97; D22; F09
 INVENTOR: BARCUS R L; KELLY S R; LEIMBACH A M; MOHAMMADI K P
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BARC-I) BARCUS R L; (KELL-I) KELLY S R; (LEIM-I) LEIMBACH A M; (MOHA-I) MOHAMMADI K P; (PROC-C) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC

10/824,298

US 20050082024 A1 20050421 (200535)* EN 13[0]
US 7258763 B2 20070821 (200755) EN

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20050082024 A1	CIP of	US 2003-687381	20031016
US 20050082024 A1		US 2004-958016	20041004
US 7258763 B2	CIP of	US 2003-687381	20031016
US 7258763 B2		US 2004-958016	20041004

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 7258763	B2 CIP of	US 7125469 B

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-958016 20041004
US 2003-687381 20031016

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
IPC ORIGINAL: C08F0016-00 [I,C]; C08F0016-02 [I,A]; C08F0018-00 [I,C];
C08F0018-10 [I,A]; D21H0017-00 [I,C]; D21H0017-33 [I,A];
D21H0021-14 [I,C]; D21H0021-20 [I,A]
IPC RECLASSIF.: C08F0246-00 [I,A]; C08F0246-00 [I,C]; D21H0017-00 [I,C];
D21H0017-33 [I,A]; D21H0021-14 [I,C]; D21H0021-20 [I,A];
D21H0021-22 [I,A]; D21H0021-22 [I,C]
ECLA: D21H0017-33; D21H0021-20; D21H0021-22
USCLASS NCLM: 162/123.000
NCLS: 162/158.000; 162/164.100; 162/168.100; 526/304.000;
526/307.500; 526/328.500

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20050082024 A1 UPAB: 20051222

NOVELTY - A temporary wet strength additive comprises a polymer backbone including a co-crosslinking monomeric unit, a homo-crosslinking monomeric unit, and a cationic monomeric unit.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(A) a single- or multi-ply sanitary tissue product comprising a fibrous structure containing the inventive temporary wet strength;

(B) a surgical garment comprising the fibrous structure;

(C) a process for making a fibrous structure comprising depositing a fiber furnish on a foraminous forming surface to form an embryonic fibrous web, drying the web to form a fibrous structure, and applying the inventive temporary wet strength additive;

(D) a process for making a sanitary tissue product comprising converting the fibrous structure into a sanitary tissue product; and

(E) a method of making the temporary wet strength additive comprising polymerizing the monomeric units.

USE - For fibrous structure used in sanitary tissue products (claimed), e.g. napkins, paper towels, household tissues (facial and/or toilet tissue), or disposable hospital wear.

ADVANTAGE - The invention provides fibrous structures and sanitary tissue products exhibiting high initial wet tensile strength and improved flushability and/or reduced-clogging properties. The products maintain a greater percentage of dry strength when they are wetted while showing (on exposure to water and/or other aqueous solutions) a substantial decay, preferably rapidly and effectively, of their initial wet strength, thus mitigating clogging of sewage systems and/or septic tanks. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A04-D01; A04-D04; A04-F06E2; A12-G00G; A12-S05X;

A12-V03A; D09-C03; F03-C; F04-C01; F04-C06

TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The temporary wet strength additive is of structure (1).

A= $\text{-C(=O)-X-(R1)-C(=O)H}$ or -C(=O)H (N-(2,2-dimethoxyethyl)-N-methyl acrylamide, acrolein, methacrolein, 3,3-dimethoxypropyl acrylamide, 3,3-diethoxypropyl acrylamide, 3,3-dimethoxypropyl methacrylamide, 2,2-dimethoxy-1-methylethyl acrylate, 3,3-dimethoxypropyl methacrylate, 2-(acryloylamino)ethanal dimethylacetal, 2-(methacryloylamino)propanal dimethyl acetal, 5-(acryloylamino)pentanal dimethylacetal, 8-(acryloyl-amino)octanal dimethylacetal, or 3-(N-acryloyl-N-methylamino)propanal dimethyl acetal);

Z= -C(=O)-X-(R2)-OH or -OH (2-hydroxyethyl acrylate (preferably), poly(ethylene glycol) acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate, glyceryl mono-methacrylate, glyceryl mono-acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl acrylate 2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl acrylate 4-hydroxybutyl methacrylate, diethylene glycol mono-methacrylate, sorbitol methacrylate, methyl 2-hydroxymethyl acrylate, 3-methyl butanol-2 methacrylate, 3,3dimethyl butanol-2 methacrylate, ethyl 2-(hydroxymethyl) acrylate, N-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylamide, N-(2hydroxypropyl) methacrylamide, 2-acrylamidoglycolic acid, or acrylamidotrishydroxymethylmethane);

X= -O- , -NH- , or $\text{-NCH}_3\text{-}$;

R1=optionally substituted aliphatic groups (2-7C aliphatic chain);

R2=optionally substituted aliphatic groups (2-4C aliphatic chain);

Y1-Y3= -H , -CH_3 , or halo;

Q=cationic monomeric unit;

W=non-nucleophilic moiety or a nucleophilic moiety that does not form a stable covalent bond with the electrophilic moiety (vinyl pyrrolidones (preferably), vinyl oxazolidones, vinyl imidazoles, vinyl imidazolines, N,N-dialkyl acrylamides, alkyl acrylates, alkyl methacrylates, methoxy poly(ethylene glycol), methacrylates, or carboxylic acids);

a=1-47 (5-30) mol.%;

b=0-70 (0-60) mol.%;

c=10-90 (30-80) mol.%;

d=1-40 (2-20) mol.%;

Preferred Property: The temporary wet strength additive has a weight average molecular weight of at least 70000 (70000-400000). It exhibits a glass transition temperature of less than 100degreesC.

Preferred Composition: The fibrous structure comprises 0.005-5 wt.% of the fibrous structure of the temporary wet strength additive.

ABEX EXAMPLE - N-(2,2-dimethoxyethyl)-N-methyl acrylamide (1.006 g), 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate (5.645 g), (3-(methacryloylamino)propyl)trimethyl ammonium chloride (0.763 g), 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane)dihydrochloride (0.0475 g), 2-propanol (5 ml), and water (45 ml) were added to a flask. This solution was sparged with argon for 25 minutes. The flask was heated for 20 hours at 60degreesC in an oil bath. A small analytical sample was reserved and then water (75 ml) and 1N hydrochloric acid (14 ml) were added. The solution was heated at 40degreesC for 4 hours under argon. After cooling to room temperature, the solution was adjusted to pH 5 with 1 N sodium hydroxide and dialyzed against water for 16 hours. The weight average molecular weight of the polymer was 140000 and a, c, and d were 9-11%, 83-85%, and 5-7%, respectively. The glass transition temperature of the polymer was 77degreesC.

L272 ANSWER 4 OF 10 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-343277 [35] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2005-343278; 2005-343279
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-106216 [35]
 TITLE: Temporary wet strength additive for fibrous structure used in sanitary tissue products, e.g. napkins, includes

10/824,298

polymer backbone comprising co-crosslinking monomeric unit, homo-crosslinking monomeric unit, and cationic monomeric unit

DERWENT CLASS: A14; A97; D22; F09; P28
 INVENTOR: BARCUS R L; KELLY S R; LEIMBACH A M; MOHAMMADI K P;
 BARCUS R; KELLY S; LEIMBACH A; MOHAMMADI K
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (PROC-C) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO
 COUNTRY COUNT: 107

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20050082023	A1	20050421	(200535)*	EN	13	[0]
WO 2005038131	A2	20050428	(200535)	EN		
WO 2005038132	A2	20050428	(200535)	EN		
EP 1676004	A2	20060705	(200644)	EN		
EP 1680546	A2	20060719	(200647)	EN		
US 7125469	B2	20061024	(200670)	EN		
MX 2006004129	A1	20060701	(200677)	ES		
AU 2004282543	A1	20050428	(200681)	EN		
AU 2004282544	A1	20050428	(200681)	EN		
CN 1867733	A	20061122	(200720)	ZH		
CN 1867734	A	20061122	(200720)	ZH		
JP 2007508468	W	20070405	(200726)	JA	26	
JP 2007513260	W	20070524	(200735)	JA	27	
MX 2006004128	A1	20061101	(200737)	ES		
AU 2004282543	B2	20070705	(200782)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20050082023	A1	US 2003-687381	20031016
AU 2004282543	A1	AU 2004-282543	20041013
AU 2004282544	A1	AU 2004-282544	20041013
CN 1867733	A	CN 2004-80029911	20041013
CN 1867734	A	CN 2004-80029927	20041013
EP 1676004	A2	EP 2004-809941	20041013
EP 1680546	A2	EP 2004-809942	20041013
WO 2005038131	A2	WO 2004-US33653	20041013
WO 2005038132	A2	WO 2004-US33654	20041013
EP 1676004	A2	WO 2004-US33653	20041013
EP 1680546	A2	WO 2004-US33654	20041013
MX 2006004129	A1	WO 2004-US33654	20041013
JP 2007508468	W	WO 2004-US33653	20041013
JP 2007513260	W	WO 2004-US33654	20041013
MX 2006004128	A1	WO 2004-US33653	20041013
JP 2007508468	W	JP 2006-534465	20041013
JP 2007513260	W	JP 2006-535593	20041013
MX 2006004128	A1	MX 2006-4128	20060411
MX 2006004129	A1	MX 2006-4129	20060411
AU 2004282543	B2	AU 2004-282543	20041013

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1676004	A2	Based on WO 2005038131 A
AU 2004282543	A1	Based on WO 2005038131 A

JP 2007508468	W	Based on	WO 2005038131	A
MX 2006004128	A1	Based on	WO 2005038131	A
EP 1680546	A2	Based on	WO 2005038132	A
MX 2006004129	A1	Based on	WO 2005038132	A
AU 2004282544	A1	Based on	WO 2005038132	A
JP 2007513260	W	Based on	WO 2005038132	A
AU 2004282543	B2	Based on	WO 2005038131	A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-687381 20031016

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: D21H

IPC ORIGINAL: A47K0010-00 [I,C]; A47K0010-00 [N,C]; A47K0010-16 [I,A];
 A47K0010-16 [N,A]; A47K0007-00 [N,A]; A47K0007-00 [N,C];
 C08F0220-00 [I,C]; C08F0220-28 [I,A]; C08F0220-52 [I,A];
 C08F0246-00 [I,A]; D21H0017-00 [I,C]; D21H0017-33 [I,A];
 D21H0017-33 [I,A]; D21H0021-14 [I,C]; D21H0021-14 [I,C];
 D21H0021-20 [I,A]; D21H0021-22 [I,A]; D21H0027-00 [I,A];
 D21H0027-00 [I,A]; D21H0027-00 [I,C]; D21H0027-00 [I,C];
 C08F0246-00 [I,C]; D21H0017-00 [I,C]; D21H0021-14 [I,C];
 D21H0021-20 [I,A]; D21H0021-22 [I,C]

IPC RECLASSIF.: C08F0246-00 [I,A]; C08F0246-00 [I,C]; D21H0017-00 [I,C];
 D21H0017-33 [I,A]; D21H0021-14 [I,C]; D21H0021-20 [I,A];
 D21H0021-22 [I,A]; D21H0021-22 [I,C]

ECLA: D21H0017-33; D21H0021-20; D21H0021-22

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20050082023 A1 UPAB: 20051222

NOVELTY - A temporary wet strength additive comprises a polymer backbone including a co-crosslinking monomeric unit, a homo-crosslinking monomeric unit, and a cationic monomeric unit.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(A) a single- or multi-ply sanitary tissue product comprising a fibrous structure containing the inventive temporary wet strength;

(B) a surgical garment comprising the fibrous structure;

(C) a process for making a fibrous structure comprising depositing a fiber furnish on a foraminous forming surface to form an embryonic fibrous web, drying the web to form a fibrous structure, and applying the inventive temporary wet strength additive;

(D) a process for making a sanitary tissue product comprising converting the fibrous structure into a sanitary tissue product; and

(E) a method of making the temporary wet strength additive comprising polymerizing the monomeric units.

The fibrous structure exhibits a Total Wet Tensile Loss (Decay) after 5 minutes of soaking in neutral pH water of at least 35% and/or a Total Wet Tensile Loss (Decay) after 30 minutes of soaking in neutral pH water of at least 65% and/or an initial wet tensile strength/dry tensile strength ratio (WTi/DT) of at least 7.

USE - The invention is used for fibrous structure used in sanitary tissue products (claimed), e.g. napkins, paper towels, household tissues (facial, paper, and/or toilet tissue), or disposable hospital wear. The fibrous structure can be in the form of surgical garments including surgical shoe covers, and/or non-woven paper products, e.g. surgical towels and wipes.

ADVANTAGE - The invention provides fibrous structures and sanitary tissue products exhibiting high initial wet tensile strength and improved flushability. The products maintain a greater percentage of dry strength when they are wetted while showing (on exposure to water and/or other aqueous solutions) a substantial decay, preferably rapidly and effectively, of their initial wet strength, thus mitigating clogging of sewage systems and/or septic tanks. MANUAL

CODE: CPI: A11-B05D; A11-C02C; A12-W06; D09-C02B; D09-C04D;
 F05-A06A2; F05-A06B

TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The temporary wet strength additive is of structure (1).

A= $-C(=O)-X-(R1)-C(=O)H$ or $-C(=O)H$ (N-(2,2-dimethoxyethyl)-N-methyl acrylamide, acrolein, methacrolein, 3,3-dimethoxypropyl acrylamide, 3,3-diethoxypropyl acrylamide, 3,3-dimethoxypropyl methacrylamide, 2,2-dimethoxy-1-methylethyl acrylate, 3,3-dimethoxypropyl methacrylate, 2-(acryloylamino)ethanal dimethylacetal, 2-(methacryloylamino)propanal dimethyl acetal, 5-(acryloylamino)pentanal dimethylacetal, 8-(acryloyl-amino)octanal dimethylacetal, or 3-(N-acryloyl-N-methylamino)propanal dimethyl acetal);

Z= $-C(=O)-X-(R2)-OH$ or $-OH$ (2-hydroxyethyl acrylate (preferably), poly(ethylene glycol) acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate, glyceryl mono-methacrylate, glyceryl mono-acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl acrylate 2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl acrylate 4-hydroxybutyl methacrylate, diethylene glycol mono-methacrylate, sorbitol methacrylate, methyl 2-hydroxymethyl acrylate, 3-methyl butanol-2 methacrylate, 3,3dimethyl butanol-2 methacrylate, ethyl 2-(hydroxymethyl) acrylate, N-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylamide, N-(2hydroxypropyl) methacrylamide, 2-acrylamidoglycolic acid, or acrylamidotrishydroxymethylmethane);

X= $-O-$, $-NH-$, or $-NCH_3-$;

R1=optionally substituted aliphatic groups (2-7C aliphatic chain);

R2=optionally substituted aliphatic groups (2-4C aliphatic chain);

Y1-Y3= $-H$, $-CH_3$, or halo;

Q=cationic monomeric unit;

W=non-nucleophilic, water-soluble nitrogen heterocyclic moiety or tertiary amide (vinyl pyrrolidones (preferably), vinyl oxazolidones, vinyl imidazoles, vinyl imidazolines, N,N-dialkyl acrylamides, alkyl acrylates, alkyl methacrylates, or N,N'-dialkyl acrylamides), methacrylates, or carboxylic acids);

a=1-47 (5-30) mol.%;

b=0-70 (0-60) mol.%;

c=10-90 (30-80) mol.%;

d=1-40 (2-20) mol.%;

Preferred Property: The temporary wet strength additive has a weight average molecular weight of at least 20000 (20000-400000). It exhibits a glass transition temperature of less than 100degreesC.

Preferred Composition: The fibrous structure comprises 0.005-5 wt.% of the fibrous structure of the temporary wet strength additive.

ABEX EXAMPLE - N-(2,2-dimethoxyethyl)-N-methyl acrylamide (1.006 g), 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate (5.645 g), (3-(methacryloylamino)propyl)trimethyl ammonium chloride (0.763 g), 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane)dihydrochloride (0.0475 g), 2-propanol (5 ml), and water (45 ml) were added to a flask. This solution was sparged with argon for 25 minutes. The flask was heated for 20 hours at 60degreesC in an oil bath. A small analytical sample was reserved and then water (75 ml) and 1N hydrochloric acid (14 ml) were added. The solution was heated at 40degreesC for 4 hours under argon. After cooling to room temperature, the solution was adjusted to pH 5 with 1 N sodium hydroxide and dialyzed against water for 16 hours. The weight average molecular weight of the polymer was 140000 and a, c, and d were 9-11%, 83-85%, and 5-7%, respectively.

L272 ANSWER 5 OF 10 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-195545 [25] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-060353 [25]

TITLE: Laundry detergent composition, used as heavy duty detergent, comprises vinyl polymer derived from carboxylic acids, hydrophilic ethylenically unsat. monomer containing poly(oxyethylene), hydrophobic ethylenically unsat. monomer

10/824,298

DERWENT CLASS: A14; A25; A97; D25
INVENTOR: GOSSELINK E P; MORELLI J P; ROHRBAUGH R H
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (PROC-C) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 93

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2001092451	A1	20011206	(200225)*	EN	39[0]	
AU 2001074974	A	20011211	(200225)	EN		
US 20020022585	A1	20020221	(200225)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001092451	A1	WO 2001-US17078	20010529
US 20020022585	A1 Provisional	US 2000-207936P	20000530
US 20020022585	A1	US 2001-866104	20010525
AU 2001074974	A	AU 2001-74974	20010529

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001074974	A	WO 2001092451 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-207936P 20000530
US 2001-866104 20010525

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C11D0011-00 [I,A]; C11D0011-00 [I,C]; C11D0003-37 [I,A];
C11D0003-37 [I,C]; C11D0003-40 [I,C]; C11D0003-42 [I,A]

ECLA: C11D0003-37C6; C11D0003-42; C11D0011-00B2A

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 2001092451 A1 UPAB: 20060119

NOVELTY - A laundry detergent composition comprises vinyl addition polymer derived from (i) monoethylenically unsaturated 3-8C monocarboxylic acids, 4-8C dicarboxylic acids, and/or their salts; (ii) hydrophilic ethylenically unsaturated monomers containing poly(oxyethylene); and (iii) hydrophobic ethylenically unsaturated monomers having a water solubility of less than 1%.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A laundry detergent composition comprises a vinyl addition polymer and a cleaning adjunct material(s) (preferably an optical brightener). The vinyl addition polymer is derived from (i) monoethylenically unsaturated 3-8C monocarboxylic acids, 4-8C dicarboxylic acids and/or their salts, (ii) hydrophilic ethylenically unsaturated monomers containing poly(oxyethylene) and (iii) hydrophobic ethylenically unsaturated monomers having a water solubility of less than 1%.

USE - As heavy duty detergent composition, fabric care composition (excluding fabric conditioner), or dry-added composition.

ADVANTAGE - The inventive laundry detergent composition provides improved cleaning and whitening benefits on fabrics. It exhibits relatively dilute efficacy and does not require a resin to attach the vinyl addition polymer to a substrate. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A04-F04; A04-F05; A05-H03; A10-E01; A12-W12A; D11-A01; D11-A02; D11-A03A; D11-A04; D11-A11; D11-A12

TECH

POLYMERS - Preferred Components: Preferably, (ii) are (meth)acrylate esters, N-substituted (meth)acrylamides, vinyl ether, allyl ethers, vinyl carbonates and/or vinyl carbamates. The weight fraction of the sum of all

oxyethylene is greater than 0.55 of the monomer formula weight. Preferably, (i) are acrylic acid, methacrylic acid and/or maleic acid. Preferably, (iii) are butyl(meth)acrylate, hexyl(meth)acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl(meth)acrylate, lauryl(meth)acrylate, N-butyl(meth)acrylamide, N-hexyl(meth)acrylamide, N-lauryl(meth)acrylamide, vinyl laurate, diisobutylene or styrene.

Preferred Vinyl Polymer: The vinyl addition polymer further comprises hydroxyethyl(meth)acrylate, (meth)acrylamide, N-(2-hydroxypropyl) (meth)acrylamide, 4-styrenesulfonic acid, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid, 2-propene-1-sulfonic acid, 3-sulfopropyl methacrylate, N-vinyl pyrrolidone, N-vinyl caprolactam, N-vinyl oxazolidinone or vinyl acetate. The vinyl addition polymer is preferably of formula (I).

Preferred Polymer Preparation: The vinyl addition polymer is prepared by either an emulsion polymerization process or a solution polymerization process.

Preferred Properties: The vinyl addition polymer has a Polymer Viscosifying Factor of less than 1.5, and a number average molecular weight of 1000-100000. The laundry detergent composition is sufficiently alkaline such that upon dilution to 1% with water it has a pH of greater than 7 at 25 degreesC. The composition may be in the form of powder, foam, bar, tablet, solution, paste or slurry.

Preferred Composition: The laundry detergent composition comprises (a) anionic, nonionic, cationic, ampholytic, and/or zwitterionic surfactant (10-75 wt.%); (b) fluorescent whitening agent(s) (0.01-1 wt.%); and (c) water soluble vinyl addition polymer (0.01-1 wt.%).

$-(A)_m-(B)_n-(C)_o-(D)_p-$ (I)

A = acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, maleic acid, and/or their salts;

B = hydrophilic ethylenically unsaturated monomer of formulae R-X-G and R-G;

R = $CH_2=C(R_1)-$;

R₁ = H or 1-4C alkyl;

X = $-CH_2-$, $-C(=O)-$, or $-OCO-$;

G = $-O-(E)q-R_2$ or $-N(R_1)-(E)q-R_2$;

E = poly(ethylene glycol), poly(propylene glycol), and/or poly(butylene glycol);

R₂ = H, 1-20C alkyl, or 7-20C alkylaryl (preferably H or Me)

q = greater than 55;

C = hydrophobic ethylenically unsaturated monomer of formulae R-Y-L and R-Z;

Y = $-CH_2-$, $-CO_2-$, $-OCO-$, or $CON(R_1)-$;

L = 2-20C alkyl, 6-12C aryl, or 7-20C alkylaryl;

Z = 6-12C aryl or 7-12C arylalkyl;

D = carboxylic acid free ethylenically unsaturated monomer(s) different from R-X-G, R-G, R-Y-L, and R-Z;

m = 1-60 wt.%;

n = 5-85 wt.%;

o = 10-85 wt.%; and

p = 0-30 wt.%.

ABEX EXAMPLE - A granular detergent composition was prepared comprising (wt.%) 12C linear alkyl benzene sulfonate (9.31), 14-15C alkyl ether (0.35 EO) sulfate (12.74), zeolite builder (27.79), sodium carbonate (27.31), polyethylene glycol (PG 4000) (1.6), dispersant (2.26), 12-13C alcohol ethoxylate (9 EO) (1.5), sodium perborate (1.03), soil release polymer (0.41), enzymes (0.59), vinyl addition polymer (3), and perfume, brightener, suds suppressor, other minors, moisture and sulfate (balance).

10/824,298

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2000-226545 [26]
 TITLE: Durably wettable, liquid pervious web useful as a
 topsheet material for absorbent articles comprises an
 apertured web and a continuous hydrophilic coating
 DERWENT CLASS: A18; A23; A35; A96; D22; F07; P32; P42
 INVENTOR: FRANCE P A; LEE Y; RADOMYSELSKIY A; LEE Y P
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (PROC-C) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO
 COUNTRY COUNT: 87

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2000016914	A1	20000330	(200026)*	EN	29	[0]
AU 9960512	A	20000410	(200035)	EN		
EP 1115506	A1	20010718	(200142)	EN		
JP 2002526567	W	20020820	(200258)	JA	38	
MX 2001002957	A1	20011101	(200279)	ES		
EP 1115506	B1	20031105	(200377)	EN		
DE 69912626	E	20031211	(200405)	DE		
ES 2209554	T3	20040616	(200442)	ES		
MX 231359	B	20051012	(200620)	ES		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000016914	A1	WO 1999-US21710	19990920
AU 9960512	A	AU 1999-60512	19990920
DE 69912626	E	DE 1999-612626	19990920
EP 1115506	A1	EP 1999-969356	19990920
EP 1115506	B1	EP 1999-969356	19990920
DE 69912626	E	EP 1999-969356	19990920
ES 2209554	T3	EP 1999-969356	19990920
EP 1115506	A1	WO 1999-US21710	19990920
JP 2002526567	W	WO 1999-US21710	19990920
EP 1115506	B1	WO 1999-US21710	19990920
DE 69912626	E	WO 1999-US21710	19990920
JP 2002526567	W	JP 2000-573867	19990920
MX 2001002957	A1	MX 2001-2957	20010320
MX 231359	B	WO 1999-US21710	19990920
MX 231359	B	MX 2001-2957	20010320

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO	
DE 69912626	E	Based on	EP 1115506	A
ES 2209554	T3	Based on	EP 1115506	A
AU 9960512	A	Based on	WO 2000016914	A
EP 1115506	A1	Based on	WO 2000016914	A
JP 2002526567	W	Based on	WO 2000016914	A
EP 1115506	B1	Based on	WO 2000016914	A
DE 69912626	E	Based on	WO 2000016914	A
MX 231359	B	Based on	WO 2000016914	A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-382067 19990824
 US 1998-157840 19980921

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
 MAIN: B05D007-24; C08J007-16

10/824,298

IPC RECLASSIF.: A61F0013-15 [I,A]; A61F0013-15 [I,C]; A61F0013-49 [I,A];
A61F0013-511 [I,A]; B05D0007-24 [I,A]; B05D0007-24 [I,C];
C08J0007-00 [I,A]; C08J0007-00 [I,C]; C08J0007-16 [I,A];
D04H0001-42 [I,A]; D04H0001-42 [I,C]; D06M0010-00 [I,C];
D06M0010-02 [I,A]; D06M0010-08 [I,A]; D06M0014-00 [I,C];
D06M0014-18 [I,A]

ECLA: B05D0007-24E; D06M0010-02B; D06M0010-08

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 2000016914 A1 UPAB: 20060323

NOVELTY - Durably wettable, liquid pervious web comprises an apertured web and a continuous hydrophilic coating which is applied to the web by a remote plasma polymerization process.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A remote plasma process for making a durably wettable, liquid pervious web comprises (i) introducing a web outside a plasma reaction zone in a plasma reaction chamber (ii) coating at least one of the surfaces of the web with polymerized monomers to make the webs durably wet where the coating is less than 2.5 microns thick and is derived from a monomer gas stream which is introduced outside the zone. The stream provides a hydrophilic coating upon plasma polymerization. The web consists of polymeric films, apertured polymeric films, nonwovens and apertured nonwovens.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for an absorbent article which comprises a durably wettable, liquid pervious topsheet.

USE - As a topsheet for absorbent articles such as baby and adult diapers and feminine hygiene products.

ADVANTAGE - The web is durably wettable, liquid pervious web having improved durable wettability. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A04-G01D; A05-E01C; A10-B06; A11-B05C; A11-C04E;

A12-S05G; A12-V03A; D09-C06; F02-C01; F03-C; F03-E01;
F04-C01; F04-E04; F04-F03

Member(0003)

ABEQ EP 1115506 A1 UPAB 20060323

NOVELTY - Durably wettable, liquid pervious web comprises an apertured web and a continuous hydrophilic coating which is applied to the web by a remote plasma polymerization process.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A remote plasma process for making a durably wettable, liquid pervious web comprises (i) introducing a web outside a plasma reaction zone in a plasma reaction chamber (ii) coating at least one of the surfaces of the web with polymerized monomers to make the webs durably wet where the coating is less than 2.5 microns thick and is derived from a monomer gas stream which is introduced outside the zone. The stream provides a hydrophilic coating upon plasma polymerization. The web consists of polymeric films, apertured polymeric films, nonwovens and apertured nonwovens.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for an absorbent article which comprises a durably wettable, liquid pervious topsheet.

USE - As a topsheet for absorbent articles such as baby and adult diapers and feminine hygiene products.

ADVANTAGE - The web is durably wettable, liquid pervious web having improved durable wettability.

TECH

POLYMERS - Preferred Polymeric Film: The film is derived from a material consisting of polyolefin and/or polyesters(preferably polyethylene, polypropylene, poly(1-butene), poly(2-butene), poly(1-pentene), poly(2-pentene), poly(3-methyl-1-pentene), poly(4-methyl-1-pentene), 1,2-poly-1,3-butadiene, 1,4-poly-1,3-butadiene, polyisoprene, blends, random copolymers or block copolymers.
Preferred Process: The web has a Post Aging contact angle and a Post Washing contact angle that is not more than 60(preferably not more than 40, especially not more than 20)degrees greater than the Pre Aging contact

angle and Pre Washing contact angle respectively. Prior to step(ii) the process comprises the step of cleaning the surface of the web by exposing the surface to plasma conditions which comprises introduction of a gas stream containing material consisting of Ar and/or O₂, or an energy source. This source is infrared, electron beam, thermionic and/or ultraviolet radiation. The process further comprises the step of modifying the hydrophilic surface by introducing the web to a surface modifying gas stream which comprises N₂O and CO₂ or an energy source. The final step comprises aperturing the coated web.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Gas Stream: The monomer gas stream comprises a monomer containing at least one vinyl group such as acrylic and methacrylic acid of formula:

H₂C=CR₂-COOH, acrylates and methacrylates of formula H₂C=CR₂-COOR₃, acrylamides and methacrylamides of formula:

R₂R₂C=CR₂-CONHR₃, maleic and fumaric acid of formula:

HOOC-CR₂=CR₂-COOH, maleates and fumarates of formula:

R₃OOC-CR₂=CR₂COOR₃, vinyl ethers of formula: (R₂)(R₂)C=C(R₂)-O-R₃, N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone of formula (I);

vinyl acetate of formula:

(R₂)(R₂)C=C(R₂)-OC(O)CH₃ and/or aliphatic vinyl compounds of formula:

R₂CH=CHR₃. preferably a monomer consisting of (meth)acrylic acid, hydroxyethylmethacrylate, methylmethacrylate, dimethylamino ethylmethacrylate, 2-hydroxy ethylacrylate, N,N-dimethylacrylamide, N-acryloylmorpholine and/or ethylene glycol dimethacrylate. The stream is ionized via pulsation of high frequency microwaves or radio waves.

R₂ = H, or 1-10C alkyl;

R₃ = aliphatic hydrocarbon group of up to about 10C substituted by at least one carboxy, OH, NH₂ or a (poly)ethylene oxide group optionally substituted by at least one sulfate and/or phosphate.

ABEX EXAMPLE - A test web of polyethylene film material was placed at the bottom of vacuum chamber of plasma discharge unit. Low temperature plasma was generated inside the chamber for 1 minute by supplying a high frequency electric power of 100 W at 40 kHz to expose the surface of the film to the low temperature plasma. Then, a monomer(acrylic acid) was introduced into the chamber at a constant rate to maintain constant pressure(165 m Torr). The plasma was generated for 10 minutes and then the chamber was evacuated and flooded in the atmospheric air. The treated web was tested for surface water drop contact angle and surface energy. Aged sample were kept in an oven at 74 degrees C for 16 hours before contact angle measurement. The results showed that the fresh sample surface energy(1) and aged sample surface energy(3)(dyne/cm) was greater than 60, and the fresh sample contact angle(2) and aged sample contact angle(4) degrees was 10. A comparative process carried for an polyethylene film exposed to a carrier gas(Ar)(5) and plasma discharge(6)(example 1), a film exposed to (5) and (6)(100 W) for 11 minutes(example 2), and a film placed between the electrodes(direct plasma) exposed to (5), a monomer(acrylic acid) and (6)(100 W, 11 minutes)(example 3). The results showed that the measurement for (example 1) were (1) 30 (2) 100 (3) 30 and (4) 101, for(example 2) were (1) greater than 60, (2) 15, (3) 54 and (4) 57, and for(example 3) were (1) greater than 60, (2) 40, (3) 56 and (4) 53. Thus remote plasma provides a web that better retains its hydrophilicity after accelerated aging, relative to a web prepared under various other conditions.

L272 ANSWER 7 OF 10 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-243582 [20] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-070965 [20]
 TITLE: Hair conditioning composition
 DERWENT CLASS: A96; D21; E16; E17
 INVENTOR: NAKAMURA K; TAMURA H

10/824,298

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (PROC-C) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 77

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 9911226	A1	19990311	(199920)*	EN	30 [0]	A61K007-06
AU 9742302	A	19990322	(199931)	EN		
EP 1011611	A1	20000628	(200035)	EN		
JP 2000507976	W	20000627	(200036)	JA	35	
BR 9714855	A	20000725	(200043)	PT		
CN 1275898	A	20001206	(200118)	ZH		
MX 2000002103	A1	20001001	(200158)#	ES		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
AU 9742302	A	AU 1997-42302	19970829
BR 9714855	A	BR 1997-14855	19970829
CN 1275898	A	CN 1997-182385	19970829
EP 1011611	A1	EP 1997-940551	19970829
AU 9742302	A	WO 1997-US14161	19970829
EP 1011611	A1	WO 1997-US14161	19970829
JP 2000507976	W	WO 1997-US14161	19970829
BR 9714855	A	WO 1997-US14161	19970829
CN 1275898	A	WO 1997-US14161	19970829
JP 2000507976	W	JP 1998-541591	19970829
MX 2000002103	A1	MX 2000-2103	20000229
WO 9911226	A1	WO 1997-US14161	19970829

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9742302	A	WO 9911226 A
EP 1011611	A1	WO 9911226 A
JP 2000507976	W	WO 9911226 A
BR 9714855	A	WO 9911226 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: MX 2000-2103 20000229
WO 1997-US14161 19970829

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-06; A61K007-08

IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-00 [I,C]; A61K0008-30 [I,C];
A61K0008-31 [I,A]; A61K0008-34 [I,A]; A61K0008-36 [I,A];
A61K0008-362 [I,A]; A61K0008-365 [I,A]; A61K0008-37 [I,A];
; A61K0008-42 [I,A]; A61K0008-64 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C];
; A61K0008-89 [I,A]; A61K0008-891 [I,A]; A61Q0005-12
[I,A]; A61Q0005-12 [I,C]; C08L0083-00 [I,C]; C08L0083-04
[I,A]

ECLA: A61K0008-362; A61K0008-365; A61K0008-42; A61Q0005-12

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 1999011226 A1 UPAB: 20070604

NOVELTY - A hair conditioning composition which provided good
conditioning benefits comprises:

- (a) 0.6-9.0 wt % of an amidoamine;
- (b) 0.1-10.0 wt % of an acid

(c) 1-15 wt % of high melting point compound having melting point of at least 25degreesC; and

(d) water, the pH of the hair conditioning composition if 2.5-4.5, and the composition is free of quaternary ammonium compounds.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The amidoamine is of formula:

$R1CONH(CH_2)_mN(R_2)_2$;

R1 = 11-24 C fatty acid residue;

R2 = 1-4 C alkyl;

m = 1-4.

The acid is selected from acetic acid, tartaric acid, fumaric acid, lactic acid, maleic acid, succinic acid and mixtures thereof. (c) is selected from fatty alcohols, fatty acids, fatty alcohol derivatives, fatty acid derivatives, hydrocarbons, steroids and mixtures thereof.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also provided for making the hair conditioning composition, by:

(1) mixing the amidoamine, not more than 80 % of the acid or 80-100 % of the acid, and water at above 70degreesC;

(2) adding the high melting point compound to the product from (1) at above 70degreesC; and

(3) cooling the product from (2) to below 60degreesC and then adding the remainder of the acid.

USE - Hair conditioning compositions are provided.

ADVANTAGE - The composition provides good hair conditioning. They have good spreadability and good rinsability, provide richness and creaminess to wet hair and give dry hair good lustre and good combing feel.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A12-V04A; D08-B03; E10-A07; E10-B02E; E10-C02D2; E10-C02F; E10-C04D4; E10-C04J2; E10-E04L5; E10-E04M2

Member(0002)

ABEQ EP 1011611 A1 UPAB 20050704

NOVELTY - A hair conditioning composition which provided good conditioning benefits comprises:

(a) 0.6-9.0 wt % of an amidoamine;

(b) 0.1-10.0 wt % of an acid

(c) 1-15 wt % of high melting point compound having melting point of at least 25degreesC; and

(d) water, the pH of the hair conditioning composition if 2.5-4.5, and the composition is free of quaternary ammonium compounds.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The amidoamine is of formula:

$R1CONH(CH_2)_mN(R_2)_2$;

R1 = 11-24 C fatty acid residue;

R2 = 1-4 C alkyl;

m = 1-4.

The acid is selected from acetic acid, tartaric acid, fumaric acid, lactic acid, maleic acid, succinic acid and mixtures thereof. (c) is selected from fatty alcohols, fatty acids, fatty alcohol derivatives, fatty acid derivatives, hydrocarbons, steroids and mixtures thereof.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also provided for making the hair conditioning composition, by:

(1) mixing the amidoamine, not more than 80 % of the acid or 80-100 % of the acid, and water at above 70degreesC;

(2) adding the high melting point compound to the product from (1) at above 70degreesC; and

(3) cooling the product from (2) to below 60degreesC and then adding the remainder of the acid.

USE - Hair conditioning compositions are provided.

ADVANTAGE - The composition provides good hair conditioning. They have good spreadability and good rinsability, provide richness and creaminess to wet hair and give dry hair good lustre and good combing feel.

Member(0003)

ABEQ JP 2000507976 W UPAB 20050704

NOVELTY - A hair conditioning composition which provided good conditioning benefits comprises:

- (a) 0.6-9.0 wt % of an amidoamine;
- (b) 0.1-10.0 wt % of an acid
- (c) 1-15 wt % of high melting point compound having melting point of at least 25degreesC; and
- (d) water, the pH of the hair conditioning composition if 2.5-4.5, and the composition is free of quaternary ammonium compounds.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The amidoamine is of formula:

$R_1CONH(CH_2)_mN(R_2)_2$;

R1 = 11-24 C fatty acid residue;

R2 = 1-4 C alkyl;

m = 1-4.

The acid is selected from acetic acid, tartaric acid, fumaric acid, lactic acid, maleic acid, succinic acid and mixtures thereof. (c) is selected from fatty alcohols, fatty acids, fatty alcohol derivatives, fatty acid derivatives, hydrocarbons, steroids and mixtures thereof.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also provided for making the hair conditioning composition, by:

- (1) mixing the amidoamine, not more than 80 % of the acid or 80-100 % of the acid, and water at above 70degreesC;
- (2) adding the high melting point compound to the product from (1) at above 70degreesC; and
- (3) cooling the product from (2) to below 60degreesC and then adding the remainder of the acid.

USE - Hair conditioning compositions are provided.

ADVANTAGE - The composition provides good hair conditioning. They have good spreadability and good rinsability, provide richness and creaminess to wet hair and give dry hair good lustre and good combing feel.

Member(0005)

ABEQ CN 1275898 A UPAB 20050704

NOVELTY - A hair conditioning composition which provided good conditioning benefits comprises:

- (a) 0.6-9.0 wt % of an amidoamine;
- (b) 0.1-10.0 wt % of an acid
- (c) 1-15 wt % of high melting point compound having melting point of at least 25degreesC; and
- (d) water, the pH of the hair conditioning composition if 2.5-4.5, and the composition is free of quaternary ammonium compounds.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The amidoamine is of formula:

$R_1CONH(CH_2)_mN(R_2)_2$;

R1 = 11-24 C fatty acid residue;

R2 = 1-4 C alkyl;

m = 1-4.

The acid is selected from acetic acid, tartaric acid, fumaric acid, lactic acid, maleic acid, succinic acid and mixtures thereof. (c) is selected from fatty alcohols, fatty acids, fatty alcohol derivatives, fatty acid derivatives, hydrocarbons, steroids and mixtures thereof.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also provided for making the hair conditioning composition, by:

- (1) mixing the amidoamine, not more than 80 % of the acid or 80-100 % of the acid, and water at above 70degreesC;
- (2) adding the high melting point compound to the product from (1) at above 70degreesC; and
- (3) cooling the product from (2) to below 60degreesC and then

adding the remainder of the acid.

USE - Hair conditioning compositions are provided.

ADVANTAGE - The composition provides good hair conditioning. They have good spreadability and good rinsability, provide richness and creaminess to wet hair and give dry hair good lustre and good combing feel.

TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The composition further comprises an oily compound having a melting point of not more than 25degreesC selected from a first oily compound, a second oily compound and mixtures of these. The composition further comprises an additional conditioning agent selected from cationic polymers, silicones, proteins and mixtures thereof. The high melting point compound is selected from pure cetyl alcohol, pure stearyl alcohol and pure behenyl alcohol.

ABEX EXAMPLE - A hair rinse composition was prepared comprising: stearamidopropyl dimethylamine (2.0 wt %), lactic acid (1.09 wt %), cetyl alcohol (2.4 wt %), stearyl alcohol (3.6 wt %), silicones (3.0 wt %), benzyl alcohol (0.4 wt %), EDTA (0.1 wt %), Kathon CG (mixture of methylchloroisothiazoline and methylisothiazoline). The compositions provide richness and creaminess to the wet hair, and also show good combing feel and good lustre when the hair is dry.

L272 ANSWER 8 OF 10 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-594729 [50] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1998-178458 [50]
 TITLE: Personal care composition containing silicone grafted adhesive polymer - used in hair care, cosmetic and nail compositions
 DERWENT CLASS: A18; A26; A96; B07; D21
 INVENTOR: MCDONOUGH S P; MIDHA S
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (MCDO-I) MCDONOUGH S P; (MIDH-I) MIDHA S; (PROC-C) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO
 COUNTRY COUNT: 82

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 9848776	A1	19981105	(199850)*	EN	47[0]	
ZA 9803501	A	19990127	(199910)	EN	43	
AU 9871570	A	19981124	(199914)	EN		
EP 977551	A1	20000209	(200012)	EN		
CZ 9903781	A3	20000412	(200026)	CS		
CN 1260711	A	20000719	(200055)	ZH		
AU 730542	B	20010308	(200119)	EN		
HU 2000003135	A2	20010228	(200121)	HU		
MX 9909796	A1	20000301	(200123)	ES		
JP 2001507366	W	20010605	(200138)	JA	45	
KR 2001020290	A	20010315	(200157)	KO		
BR 9808997	A	20020115	(200214)	PT		
US 20020064537	A1	20020530	(200240)	EN		
US 6555117	B2	20030429	(200331)	EN		
MX 223049	B	20040928	(200554)	ES		
CN 1157179	C	20040714	(200612)	ZH		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9848776	A1	WO 1998-US8285	19980424

US 20020064537 A1	US 1997-846058 19970425
US 6555117 B2	US 1997-846058 19970425
AU 9871570 A	AU 1998-71570 19980424
AU 730542 B	AU 1998-71570 19980424
BR 9808997 A	BR 1998-8997 19980424
CN 1260711 A	CN 1998-806180 19980424
EP 977551 A1	EP 1998-918693 19980424
JP 2001507366 W	JP 1998-547174 19980424
EP 977551 A1	WO 1998-US8285 19980424
CZ 9903781 A3	WO 1998-US8285 19980424
HU 2000003135 A2	WO 1998-US8285 19980424
JP 2001507366 W	WO 1998-US8285 19980424
BR 9808997 A	WO 1998-US8285 19980424
MX 223049 B	WO 1998-US8285 19980424
ZA 9803501 A	ZA 1998-3501 19980424
CZ 9903781 A3	CZ 1999-3781 19980424
KR 2001020290 A	KR 1999-709892 19991025
MX 9909796 A1	MX 1999-9796 19991025
MX 223049 B	MX 1999-9796 19991025
HU 2000003135 A2	HU 2000-3135 19980424
CN 1157179 C	CN 1998-806180 19980424

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 730542 B	Previous Publ	AU 9871570 A
AU 9871570 A	Based on	WO 9848776 A
EP 977551 A1	Based on	WO 9848776 A
CZ 9903781 A3	Based on	WO 9848776 A
AU 730542 B	Based on	WO 9848776 A
HU 2000003135 A2	Based on	WO 9848776 A
JP 2001507366 W	Based on	WO 9848776 A
BR 9808997 A	Based on	WO 9848776 A
MX 223049 B	Based on	WO 9848776 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1997-846058 19970425
 WO 1998-US8285 19980424

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-00; A61K007-06; A61K007-48
 SECONDARY: A61K007-02; A61K007-027; A61K007-043; A61K007-06;
 A61K007-11; A61K007-32; A61K007-42; A61K007-48
 IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-00 [I,C]; A61K0008-72 [I,A];
 A61K0008-72 [I,C]; A61K0008-89 [I,A]; A61K0008-91 [I,A];
 A61Q0001-00 [I,A]; A61Q0001-00 [I,C]; A61Q0001-02 [I,C];
 A61Q0001-04 [I,A]; A61Q0001-10 [I,A]; A61Q0001-12 [I,A];
 A61Q0001-12 [I,C]; A61Q0015-00 [I,A]; A61Q0015-00 [I,C];
 A61Q0017-04 [I,A]; A61Q0017-04 [I,C]; A61Q0019-00 [I,A];
 A61Q0019-00 [I,C]; A61Q0003-02 [I,A]; A61Q0003-02 [I,C];
 A61Q0005-00 [I,A]; A61Q0005-00 [I,C]; A61Q0005-02 [I,A];
 A61Q0005-02 [I,C]; A61Q0005-06 [I,A]; A61Q0005-06 [I,C];
 A61Q0007-00 [I,A]; A61Q0007-00 [I,C]; C08L0083-00 [I,C];
 C08L0083-07 [I,A]

ECLA: A61K0008-895; A61K0008-91; A61Q0005-02; A61Q0005-06;
 A61Q0015-00; A61Q0017-04; A61Q0019-00

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 1998048776 A1 UPAB: 20060115

A personal care composition comprises: (a) a silicone grafted adhesive polymer, wherein the polymer has an organic polymer backbone comprising: (1) at least one monomer wherein the monomer is polymerised as a homopolymer

having Tg of about -120°C to about 25°C and (2) at least one monomer which is polymerised as a homopolymer having Tg of from above 25°C to about 250°C; and wherein the polymer has silicone macromers grafted to the backbone and the number average molecular weight of the silicone macromers is greater than 1000; and (b) a personal care carrier.

USE - The personal care compositions may be e.g. hair care, cosmetic and nail compositions. Products include shampoos, soaps, lotions, creams, antiperspirants, nail enamels, lipsticks, foundations, mascaras, sunscreens, hair sprays, mousses and hair setting tonics. The polymer may be used to improve style-setting or hold in hair care products, to provide thickening and improve feel properties. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A06-A00E3; A12-V04; B04-C03B; B04-C03C; B04-C03D;

B14-N17; B14-R01; B14-R02; D08-B

Member(0002)

ABEQ ZA 9803501 A UPAB 20060115

A personal care composition comprises: (a) a silicone grafted adhesive polymer, wherein the polymer has an organic polymer backbone comprising: (1) at least one monomer wherein the monomer is polymerised as a homopolymer having Tg of about -120°C to about 25°C and (2) at least one monomer which is polymerised as a homopolymer having Tg of from above 25°C to about 250°C; and wherein the polymer has silicone macromers grafted to the backbone and the number average molecular weight of the silicone macromers is greater than 1000; and (b) a personal care carrier.

USE - The personal care compositions may be e.g. hair care, cosmetic and nail compositions. Products include shampoos, soaps, lotions, creams, antiperspirants, nail enamels, lipsticks, foundations, mascaras, sunscreens, hair sprays, mousses and hair setting tonics. The polymer may be used to improve style-setting or hold in hair care products, to provide thickening and improve feel properties.

Member(0004)

ABEQ EP 977551 A1 UPAB 20060115

A personal care composition comprises: (a) a silicone grafted adhesive polymer, wherein the polymer has an organic polymer backbone comprising: (1) at least one monomer wherein the monomer is polymerised as a homopolymer having Tg of about -120°C to about 25°C and (2) at least one monomer which is polymerised as a homopolymer having Tg of from above 25°C to about 250°C; and wherein the polymer has silicone macromers grafted to the backbone and the number average molecular weight of the silicone macromers is greater than 1000; and (b) a personal care carrier.

USE - The personal care compositions may be e.g. hair care, cosmetic and nail compositions. Products include shampoos, soaps, lotions, creams, antiperspirants, nail enamels, lipsticks, foundations, mascaras, sunscreens, hair sprays, mousses and hair setting tonics. The polymer may be used to improve style-setting or hold in hair care products, to provide thickening and improve feel properties.

Member(0006)

ABEQ CN 1260711 A UPAB 20060115

A personal care composition comprises: (a) a silicone grafted adhesive polymer, wherein the polymer has an organic polymer backbone comprising: (1) at least one monomer wherein the monomer is polymerised as a homopolymer having Tg of about -120°C to about 25°C and (2) at least one monomer which is polymerised as a homopolymer having Tg of from above 25°C to about 250°C; and wherein the polymer has silicone macromers grafted to the backbone and the number average molecular weight of the silicone macromers is greater than 1000; and (b) a

personal care carrier.

USE - The personal care compositions may be e.g. hair care, cosmetic and nail compositions. Products include shampoos, soaps, lotions, creams, antiperspirants, nail enamels, lipsticks, foundations, mascaras, sunscreens, hair sprays, mousses and hair setting tonics. The polymer may be used to improve style-setting or hold in hair care products, to provide thickening and improve feel properties.

Member(0010)

ABEQ JP 2001507366 W UPAB 20060115

A personal care composition comprises: (a) a silicone grafted adhesive polymer, wherein the polymer has an organic polymer backbone comprising: (1) at least one monomer wherein the monomer is polymerised as a homopolymer having Tg of about -120°C to about 25°C and (2) at least one monomer which is polymerised as a homopolymer having Tg of from above 25°C to about 250°C; and wherein the polymer has silicone macromers grafted to the backbone and the number average molecular weight of the silicone macromers is greater than 1000; and (b) a personal care carrier.

USE - The personal care compositions may be e.g. hair care, cosmetic and nail compositions. Products include shampoos, soaps, lotions, creams, antiperspirants, nail enamels, lipsticks, foundations, mascaras, sunscreens, hair sprays, mousses and hair setting tonics. The polymer may be used to improve style-setting or hold in hair care products, to provide thickening and improve feel properties.

L272 ANSWER 9 OF 10 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-259581 [26] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1996-082161 [26]
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1996-218388 [26]
 TITLE: Porous absorbent structure for e.g. diapers, seed sheets, ion exchange materials etc. - comprises flexible aggregate containing crosslinked particles of water-insol. polymer forming hydrogel coated with latex sintered at low temperature
 DERWENT CLASS: A14; A32; A96; A97; B07; D22; F07; J01; P32; P34; P73
 INVENTOR: HSUEH K; HSUEH K R; REZAI E; SHIMIZU M
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (PROC-C) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO
 COUNTRY COUNT: 66

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 9614885	A1	19960523	(199626)*	EN	50	[7]
AU 9539710	A	19960606	(199637)	EN		
ZA 9509384	A	19960828	(199639)	EN	48	[0]
TW 301604	A	19970401	(199726)	ZH		
EP 790839	A1	19970827	(199739)	EN	[0]	
JP 10509362	W	19980914	(199847)	JA	62	
KR 97706851	A	19971201	(199847)	KO		
US 5859074	A	19990112	(199910)	EN		
AU 9928116	A	19990708	(199938)#	EN		
MX 9703450	A1	19980701	(200012)	ES		
EP 790839	B1	20010822	(200149)	EN		
DE 69522338	E	20010927	(200164)	DE		
ES 2159649	T3	20011016	(200173)	ES		
MX 207604	B	20020426	(200363)	ES		
CA 2205039	C	20030923	(200369)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9614885 A1		WO 1995-US13982	19951030
AU 9539710 A		AU 1995-39710	19951030
AU 9928116 A Div Ex		AU 1995-39710	19951030
CA 2205039 C		CA 1995-2205039	19951030
DE 69522338 E		DE 1995-69522338	19951030
EP 790839 A1		EP 1995-937672	19951030
EP 790839 B1		EP 1995-937672	19951030
DE 69522338 E		EP 1995-937672	19951030
ES 2159649 T3		EP 1995-937672	19951030
EP 790839 A1		WO 1995-US13982	19951030
KR 97706851 A		WO 1995-US13982	19951030
JP 10509362 W		WO 1995-US13982	19951030
US 5859074 A		WO 1995-US13982	19951030
EP 790839 B1		WO 1995-US13982	19951030
DE 69522338 E		WO 1995-US13982	19951030
MX 207604 B		WO 1995-US13982	19951030
CA 2205039 C		WO 1995-US13982	19951030
ZA 9509384 A		ZA 1995-9384	19951106
TW 301604 A		TW 1995-113267	19951213
JP 10509362 W		JP 1996-516089	19951030
KR 97706851 A		KR 1997-703137	19970509
MX 9703450 A1		MX 1997-3450	19970509
MX 207604 B		MX 1997-3450	19970509
US 5859074 A		US 1997-836333	19970509
AU 9928116 A		AU 1999-28116	19990513

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 69522338 E	Based on	EP 790839 A
ES 2159649 T3	Based on	EP 790839 A
AU 9539710 A	Based on	WO 9614885 A
EP 790839 A1	Based on	WO 9614885 A
KR 97706851 A	Based on	WO 9614885 A
JP 10509362 W	Based on	WO 9614885 A
US 5859074 A	Based on	WO 9614885 A
EP 790839 B1	Based on	WO 9614885 A
DE 69522338 E	Based on	WO 9614885 A
CA 2205039 C	Based on	WO 9614885 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: AU 1994-9310 19941109
 WO 1995-US13982 19951030
 AU 1999-28116 19990513

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61F013-15; A61F013-46; A61L015-00; A61L015-24;
 A61L015-60

IPC RECLASSIF.: A61F0013-15 [I,A]; A61F0013-15 [I,C]; A61F0013-53 [I,A];
 A61L0015-16 [I,C]; A61L0015-24 [I,A]; A61L0015-42 [I,A];
 A61L0015-60 [I,A]

ECLA: A61L0015-24+C08L33/08; A61L0015-24+C08L33/14;
 A61L0015-42E; A61L0015-60

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 1996014885 A1 UPAB: 20060110

A porous, absorbent macrostructure comprises a flexible, inter-particle bonded aggregate comprising (a) interconnected, crosslinked particles of

water-insol., absorbent, hydrogel-forming polymer, coated with (b) a latex which can be sintered at not above 25°C, is (somewhat) hydrophilic when sintered and has Tg not above 25°C when sintered. The latex imparts increased flexibility to the bonded aggregate.

Also claimed is an absorbent article comprising a liquid pervious top sheet, a liquid impervious back sheet and an absorbent core between, comprising the macrostructure.

USE - The structure is used in diapers, adult incontinence pads, sanitary towels, packing containers, devices for delivering drugs or treating wounds or burns, as ion-exchange column materials, as constructed materials, agricultural or horticultural materials (e.g. seed sheets or water-retentive materials), sludge or oil dewatering agents, materials for preventing dew formation, dessicants and humidity control materials.

ADVANTAGE - The structures are more flexible, and more stable at high temperature (e.g. 50°C) and low RH (e.g. 20%). MANUAL CODE: CPI: A07-B; A09-A08; A11-B05; A12-S09; A12-V03C1;

B04-C02D; B04-C03C; B12-M02D; D09-C04B; F04-C01; F04-E04; J01-D04

Member(0003)

ABEQ ZA 9509384 A UPAB 20060110

A porous, absorbent macrostructure comprises a flexible, inter-particle bonded aggregate comprising (a) interconnected, crosslinked particles of water-insol., absorbent, hydrogel-forming polymer, coated with (b) a latex which can be sintered at not above 25°C, is (somewhat) hydrophilic when sintered and has Tg not above 25°C when sintered. The latex imparts increased flexibility to the bonded aggregate.

Also claimed is an absorbent article comprising a liq. pervious top sheet, a liq. impervious back sheet and an absorbent core between, comprising the macrostructure.

USE - The structure is used in diapers, adult incontinence pads, sanitary towels, packing containers, devices for delivering drugs or treating wounds or burns, as ion-exchange column materials, as constructed materials, agricultural or horticultural materials (e.g. seed sheets or water-retentive materials), sludge or oil dewatering agents, materials for preventing dew formation, dessicants and humidity control materials.

ADVANTAGE - The structures are more flexible, and more stable at high temp. (e.g. 50°C) and low RH (e.g. 20%).

Member(0006)

ABEQ JP 10509362 W UPAB 20060110

A porous, absorbent macrostructure comprises a flexible, inter-particle bonded aggregate comprising (a) interconnected, crosslinked particles of water-insol., absorbent, hydrogel-forming polymer, coated with (b) a latex which can be sintered at not above 25°C, is (somewhat) hydrophilic when sintered and has Tg not above 25°C when sintered. The latex imparts increased flexibility to the bonded aggregate.

Also claimed is an absorbent article comprising a liq. pervious top sheet, a liq. impervious back sheet and an absorbent core between, comprising the macrostructure.

USE - The structure is used in diapers, adult incontinence pads, sanitary towels, packing containers, devices for delivering drugs or treating wounds or burns, as ion-exchange column materials, as constructed materials, agricultural or horticultural materials (e.g. seed sheets or water-retentive materials), sludge or oil dewatering agents, materials for preventing dew formation, dessicants and humidity control materials.

ADVANTAGE - The structures are more flexible, and more stable at high temp. (e.g. 50°C) and low RH (e.g. 20%).

Member(0008)

ABEQ US 5859074 A UPAB 20060110

A porous, absorbent macrostructure comprises a flexible, inter-particle bonded aggregate comprising (a) interconnected, crosslinked particles of water-insol., absorbent, hydrogel-forming polymer, coated with (b) a latex which can be sintered at not above 25°C, is (somewhat) hydrophilic when sintered and has Tg not above 25°C when sintered. The latex imparts increased flexibility to the bonded aggregate.

Also claimed is an absorbent article comprising a liq. pervious top sheet, a liq. impervious back sheet and an absorbent core between, comprising the macrostructure.

USE - The structure is used in diapers, adult incontinence pads, sanitary towels, packing containers, devices for delivering drugs or treating wounds or burns, as ion-exchange column materials, as constructed materials, agricultural or horticultural materials (e.g. seed sheets or water-retentive materials), sludge or oil dewatering agents, materials for preventing dew formation, dessicants and humidity control materials.

ADVANTAGE - The structures are more flexible, and more stable at high temp. (e.g. 50°C) and low RH (e.g. 20%).

Member(0011)

ABEQ EP 790839 B1 UPAB 20060110

A porous, absorbent macrostructure comprises a flexible, inter-particle bonded aggregate comprising (a) interconnected, crosslinked particles of water-insol., absorbent, hydrogel-forming polymer, coated with (b) a latex which can be sintered at not above 25°C, is (somewhat) hydrophilic when sintered and has Tg not above 25°C when sintered. The latex imparts increased flexibility to the bonded aggregate.

Also claimed is an absorbent article comprising a liq. pervious top sheet, a liq. impervious back sheet and an absorbent core between, comprising the macrostructure.

USE - The structure is used in diapers, adult incontinence pads, sanitary towels, packing containers, devices for delivering drugs or treating wounds or burns, as ion-exchange column materials, as constructed materials, agricultural or horticultural materials (e.g. seed sheets or water-retentive materials), sludge or oil dewatering agents, materials for preventing dew formation, dessicants and humidity control materials.

ADVANTAGE - The structures are more flexible, and more stable at high temp. (e.g. 50°C) and low RH (e.g. 20%).

=> d ibib ab hitstr 10

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L272 ANSWER 10 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:22756 USPATFULL Full-text

TITLE: Transfer-resistant cosmetic compositions

INVENTOR(S): Bekele, Haimanot, Baltimore, MD, UNITED STATESDeckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, UNITED STATESPATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005019298	A1	20050127
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-824298	A1	20040414 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-462864P	20030414 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DIVISION, WINTON HILL TECHNICAL CENTER - BOX 161, 6110 CENTER HILL AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OH, 45224	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	17	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	435	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The cosmetic compositions of the present invention provide a durable film after application that resists degradation over time. Cosmetic compositions of the present invention comprise:

a) polymers selected from the group consisting of hydrophilic copolymers and terpolymers;

b) Glycerols selected from the group consisting of glycerol, modified glycerols, and mixtures thereof; and

c) a polar volatile solvent.

IT 39990-17-5, 4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate
copolymer

(transfer-resistant cosmetics containing hydrophilic polymers and glycerols and volatile solvents)

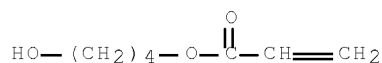
RN 39990-17-5 USPATFULL

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with
4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2478-10-6

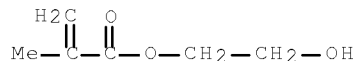
CMF C7 H12 O3



CM 2

CRN 868-77-9

CMF C6 H10 O3



10/824,298

=> file stnguide

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:17:44 ON 14 MAR 2008

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT

COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Mar 7, 2008 (20080307/UP).

=> d his ful

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:52:33 ON 14 MAR 2008)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:52:36 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:52:46 ON 14 MAR 2008
ACT PAG298HCAAPP/A

L1 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 08:52:59 ON 14 MAR 2008
ACT PAG298WPIAPP/A

L2 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:53:09 ON 14 MAR 2008
ACT PAG298REGAPP/A

L3 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
L4 SEL PLU=ON L3 1- RN : 8 TERMS
L5 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4

ACT PAG298CLMPOL/A

L6 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
L7 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- RN : 8 TERMS
L8 (8)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7
L9 (14)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10 O3)X"/MF
L10 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND L9

ACT PAG298CRNPOL/A

L11 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
L12 SEL PLU=ON L11 1- RN : 8 TERMS
L13 (8)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L12
L14 (14)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10 O3)X"/MF
L15 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND L14
L16 (177)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CRN
L17 (177)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 AND PMS/CI
L18 177 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 OR L15

ACT PAG298PSET1/A

L19 STR
L20 STR
L21 SCR 2043
L22 414 SEA SSS FUL (L21 AND L20 AND L19)

D SAVED
ACT PAG298PLX/A

L23 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
L24 SEL PLU=ON L23 1- RN : 8 TERMS
L25 (8)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L24
L26 (14)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10 O3)X"/MF
L27 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND L26

10/824,298

L28 (177)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CRN
 L29 (177)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND PMS/CI
 L30 (177)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 OR L27
 L31 STR
 L32 STR
 L33 SCR 2043
 L34 (414)SEA SSS FUL (L33 AND L32 AND L31)
 L35 (414)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L27 OR L30 OR L34
 L36 (0)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L35 AND RELATED POLYMERS/FA
 L37 (414)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L36 OR L35
 L38 414 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L35 OR L37)

 ACT PAG298POLYAC/A

L39 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
 L40 SEL PLU=ON L39 1- RN : 8 TERMS
 L41 (8)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L40
 L42 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L41 AND ("C3 H4 O2)X" OR "(C9 H18 N O2 .
 CL)X")/MF

ACT PAG298ETOH/A

L43 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
 L44 SEL PLU=ON L43 1- RN : 8 TERMS
 L45 (8)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L44
 L46 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L45 AND "C2 H6 O"/MF

ACT PAG298TITAN/A

L47 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
 L48 SEL PLU=ON L47 1- RN : 8 TERMS
 L49 (8)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L48
 L50 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L49 AND TI/ELS

ACT PAG298GLYCER/A

L51 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 56-81-5/RN

ACT PAG298GLYETH/A

L52 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON GLYCERETH/CN
 L53 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "GLYCERETH 26"/CN OR "GLYCERETH 7"/CN
 L54 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L52 OR L53)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:55:41 ON 14 MAR 2008

ACT PAG298HCAINV/A

L55 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
 L56 SEL PLU=ON L55 1- RN : 8 TERMS
 L57 (8)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L56
 L58 (14)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10 O3)X"/MF
 L59 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L57 AND L58
 L60 (177)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CRN
 L61 (177)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L60 AND PMS/CI
 L62 (177)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L61 OR L59
 L63 STR
 L64 STR
 L65 SCR 2043
 L66 (414)SEA SSS FUL (L65 AND L64 AND L63)

10/824,298

L67 (414) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L59 OR L62 OR L66
 L68 (0) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L67 AND RELATED POLYMERS/FA
 L69 (414) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L68 OR L67
 L70 (414) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L67 OR L69)
 L71 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
 L72 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
 L73 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS, SO, PA
 L74 (244) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L70
 L75 (1) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L74 AND (L71 OR L72 OR L73)
 L76 (1) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L55 AND L75
 L77 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L75 OR L76)

 ACT PAG298HCAB/A

 L78 (1) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004-824298/APPS
 L79 SEL PLU=ON L78 1- RN : 8 TERMS
 L80 (8) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L79
 L81 (14) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "(C7 H12 O3 . C6 H10 O3)X"/MF
 L82 (1) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L80 AND L81
 L83 (177) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/CRN AND 868-77-9/CRN
 L84 (177) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L83 AND PMS/CI
 L85 (177) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L84 OR L82
 L86 STR
 L87 STR
 L88 SCR 2043
 L89 (414) SEA SSS FUL (L88 AND L87 AND L86)
 L90 (414) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82 OR L85 OR L89
 L91 (0) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L90 AND RELATED POLYMERS/FA
 L92 (414) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L91 OR L90
 L93 (414) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L90 OR L92)
 L94 (2) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L80 AND ("(C3 H4 O2)X" OR "(C9 H18 N O2 .
 CL)X")/MF
 L95 (1) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L80 AND "C2 H6 O"/MF
 L96 (1) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L80 AND TI/ELS
 L97 (1) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 56-81-5/RN
 L98 (1) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON GLYCERETH/CN
 L99 (1) SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "GLYCERETH 26"/CN OR "GLYCERETH 7"/CN
 L100 (1) SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (L98 OR L99)
 L101 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
 L102 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
 L103 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS, SO, PA
 L104 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003 OR MY<2003
 OR REVIEW/DT
 L105 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003
 L106 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERYL?(1T)ETHER?
 L107 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERYL?(3A)ETHER?
 L108 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON POLAR?
 L109 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON WATER OR H2O OR AQ OR AQUEOUS?
 L110 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOL OR ALKANOL OR ETHANOL OR ETOH
 L111 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON CATION?
 L112 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?POLYACRYLAT? OR (POLY(1W)?ACRYLAT?) OR
 (POLY(1T)?ACRYLAT?)
 L113 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHOXYL?
 L114 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCOL?
 L115 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOL OR ALKANOL OR DIOL OR POLYOL OR
 GLYCOL OR TRIOL
 L116 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PIGMENT?
 L117 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AL OR ALUMINUM OR ALUMINIUM OR ALUMINA OR
 BARIUM OR BA OR CALCIUM OR CA OR IRON OR FE OR FERR? OR
 TITANIUM OR TITANIA OR TITANAT? OR MICA

10/824,298

L118 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COSMETIC? OR BEAUT? OR TOILET? OR HYGIEN?
L119 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON MAKEUP OR (MAKE(W)UP)
L120 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COSMETICS
L121 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHERS+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT (L)?GLYCERYL?
L122 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERETH?
L123 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COLOR? OR COLOUR?
L124 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PIGMENTS+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT
L125 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "PIGMENTS, NONBIOLOGICAL"+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT

L126(244)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L93
L127(10)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND ((L94 OR L95 OR L96)
L128(3)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND COSMET?/SC, SX
L129(7)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND (L118 OR L119 OR L120
L130(1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND ((L106 OR L107) OR L1
L131(16)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND L112
L132(112)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND (L108 OR L109 OR L110
L133(2)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND ((L113(4A)L114) OR L1
L134(87)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND L115
L135(70)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND (L116 OR L117 OR L123
L136(1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND (L101 OR L102 OR L103
L137(1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L78 AND L136
L138(1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L136 OR L137)
L139(243)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 NOT L138
L140(191)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L139 AND (L104 OR L105)
L141(144)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L140 AND (L127 OR L128 OR L129
L142(2)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L140 AND L82
L143(90)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L140 AND L85
L144(90)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L142 OR L143)
L145(65)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L141 AND L144
L146(5)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND (L127 OR L128 OR L129
L147(0)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L133
L148(23)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L135
L149(7)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND (L109 AND (L110 OR L1
L150(30)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L146 OR L147 OR L148 OR L149)
L151(4)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L150 AND L111
L152 30 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L150 OR L151)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:56:13 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 08:58:39 ON 14 MAR 2008

ACT PAG298WPIINV/A

L153 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
L154 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
L155 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS, SO, PA
L156(1107)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON R01463/PLE (P)G0362/PLE (P)(H0022
L157 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L156 AND (L153 OR L154 OR L155)

ACT PAG298WPIB/A

L158 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BEKELE, H?/AU
L159 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DECKNER, G?/AU
L160 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PROCTER OR GAMBLE)/CS, SO, PA
L161 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003
L162 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERYL?(1T)ETHER?
L163 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERYL?(3A)ETHER?
L164 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON POLAR?
L165 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON WATER OR H2O OR AQ OR AQUEOUS?
L166 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOL OR ALKANOL OR ETHANOL OR ETOH

10/824,298

L167 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON CATION?
L168 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?POLYACRYLAT? OR (POLY(1W)?ACRYLAT?) OR
(POLY(1T)?ACRYLAT?)
L169 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHOXYL?
L170 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCOL?
L171 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOL OR ALKANOL OR DIOL OR POLYOL OR
GLYCOL OR TRIOL
L172 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PIGMENT?
L173 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AL OR ALUMINUM OR ALUMINIUM OR ALUMINA OR
BARIUM OR BA OR CALCIUM OR CA OR IRON OR FE OR FERR? OR
TITANIUM OR TITANIA OR TITANAT? OR MICA
L174 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COSMETIC? OR BEAUT? OR TOILET? OR HYGIEN?
L175 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON MAKEUP OR (MAKE(W)UP)
L176 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GLYCERETH?
L177 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COLOR? OR COLOUR?
L178(1107)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON R01463/PLE (P)G0362/PLE (P)(H0022
L179 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (A12-V04 OR D08-B OR B14-R? OR C14-R?)/MC
L180 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (B12-L02 OR C12-L02)/MC
L181 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (A61K0008 OR A61Q?)/IPC
L182(8)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L178 AND (L158 OR L159 OR L160)
L183(1099)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L178 NOT L182
L184(858)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L183 AND L161
L185(395)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L184 AND ((?BUTYL?/BIX,BIEX,ABEX,
L186(23)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L185 AND (L179 OR L180 OR L181)
L187(1)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L186 AND ((L162 OR L163) OR L176)
L188(12)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L186 AND (L172 OR L173 OR L177)
L189(23)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (L186 OR L187 OR L188)
L190(23)SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L189 AND ((L164 OR L165 OR L166 O
L191 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L189 OR L190)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:59:20 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:00:22 ON 14 MAR 2008

L192 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ((?HYDROXY?(1T)ETHYL) OR (?HYDROXY?(1W)ETHY
L)) (3A) (?METHACRYL? OR ((METHYL OR ME OR CH3) (2A)ACRYL?))
L193 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ((?HYDROXY?(1T)?BUTYL?) OR (?HYDROXY?(3W)?B
UTYL?)) (3A)?ACRYL?

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPATOLD, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 09:07:39 ON 14 MAR 2008

L194 110 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L38
L195 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L194 AND (L101 OR L102 OR L103)
L196 109 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L194 NOT L195
L197 94 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L196 AND L105
L198 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L197 AND L10
D SCAN
L199 60 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L196 AND L18
L200 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L199 AND L181
L201 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L198 OR L200
L202 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L201 AND L105

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:10:34 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 09:11:18 ON 14 MAR 2008

L203 28 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ((?HYDROXY?(1T)ETHYL) OR (?HYDROXY?(1W)ETHY
L)) (3A) (?METHACRYL? OR ((METHYL OR ME OR CH3) (2A)ACRYL?))
L204 96 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ((?HYDROXY?(1T)?BUTYL?) OR (?HYDROXY?(3W)?B
UTYL?)) (3A)?ACRYL?
L205 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L203 AND L204
D SCAN

10/824,298

L206 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L205 AND (BEKELE OR DECKNER)/AU
L207 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L205 AND L103
L208 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L206 OR L207)
L209 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L205 NOT L208
L210 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L209 AND L105
D KWIC

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:13:57 ON 14 MAR 2008
D QUE L18

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:14:30 ON 14 MAR 2008
L211 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 2478-10-6/RN
L212 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 868-77-9/RN

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:15:11 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:16:08 ON 14 MAR 2008
L213 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L38
L214 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18
L215 904 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L212
L216 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L211
L217 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L215 AND L216
E POLYMERS/CT
E E9+ALL
L218 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYMERS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
L219 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "POLYMETHACRYLIC ACIDS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
L220 617 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ((L215 OR L216) OR (L211 OR L212)) AND
(L218 OR L219)
D TRI 1-3
L221 617 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L220 AND (L215 OR L216)
E COSMETICS/CT
L222 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COSMETICS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
L223 6 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L221 AND L222
L224 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L221 AND L122
L225 78 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L221 AND ((L116 OR L117) OR L123)
D TRI 1-3
L226 15 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L225 AND (L116 OR L123)
L*** DEL 23031 S L222-L223 OR L226
L227 21 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L223 OR L224) OR L226
L228 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L227 AND (L101 OR L102 OR L103)
L229 21 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L227 NOT L228
L230 11 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L229 AND L104
D TRI 8-11

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:22:48 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 09:23:10 ON 14 MAR 2008
L231 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L38
L232 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18
L233 993 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L212
L234 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L211
E POLYMERS/CT
E POLYACRYL/CT
E POLYACRYLAT/CT
E E84+ALL
L235 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "POLYACRYLIC ACID"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
L236 25 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ((L233 OR L234) OR (L192 OR L193)) AND
L235
E COSMETIC/CT
L237 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COSMETIC+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT

10/824,298

L238 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L236 AND (L116 OR L123)
L239 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L236 AND L237
L240 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L236 AND (L101 OR L102 OR L103)
L241 25 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L236 NOT L240
L242 16 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L241 AND L104
L243 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L242 AND (L238 OR L239 OR L240)
D TRI 1-3

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:28:33 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 09:29:16 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:29:29 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'BIOSIS, CABA, DRUGU, VETU, BIOTECHNO' ENTERED AT 09:30:43 ON 14 MAR 2008

L244 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L38
L245 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18
L246 813 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L212
L247 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L211
L248 231 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L244 OR L245 OR L246 OR L247) AND
(?POLYMER OR ?POLYMERI?)
L249 815 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L244 OR L245 OR L246 OR L247
L250 346 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L249 AND (?POLYMER OR ?POLYMERI?)
L251 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L250 AND (L246 OR L192) AND (L247 OR L193)

D SCAN

L252 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L251 AND (L101 OR L102 OR L103)
L253 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L251 NOT L252
L254 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L253 AND L104

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:38:23 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, LIFESCI, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, DRUGB, VETB, CABA, KOSMET, SCISEARCH, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 09:39:38 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:39:53 ON 14 MAR 2008

SET SMARTSELECT ON
L255 SEL PLU=ON L212 1- NAME : 19 TERMS
SET SMARTSELECT OFF

FILE 'PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, LIFESCI, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, DRUGB, VETB, CABA, KOSMET, SCISEARCH, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 09:39:54 ON 14 MAR 2008

L256 10885 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L255

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:40:54 ON 14 MAR 2008

SET SMARTSELECT ON
L257 SEL PLU=ON L211 1- NAME : 6 TERMS
SET SMARTSELECT OFF

FILE 'PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, LIFESCI, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, DRUGB, VETB, CABA, KOSMET, SCISEARCH, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 09:40:55 ON 14 MAR 2008

L258 128 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L257
L259 76 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L256 OR L192) AND (L258 OR L193)
L260 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L259 AND (L101 OR L102 OR L103)
L261 76 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L259 NOT L260
L262 57 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L261 AND L104

10/824,298

```
L263      3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L262 AND ((L116 OR L117) OR L123)
          D SCAN
L264      0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L262 AND (L118 OR L119)
L265      0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L262 AND ((L106 OR L107) OR L122)
L266      8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L262 AND (L111 OR L112)
L267     10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L262 AND (L110 OR L115 OR L114)
L268     19 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L263 OR L264 OR L265 OR L266 OR L267
L269      3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L268 AND (L192/IT, TI, CC, CT, ST, STP OR
          L193/IT, TI, CC, CT, ST, STP)
          D SCAN
L270     19 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L268 OR L269
```

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:03:07 ON 14 MAR 2008

```
D QUE L152
D QUE STAT L10
D QUE STAT L18
D QUE STAT L22
D QUE STAT L38
D QUE NOS L78
D QUE STAT L152
D QUE L191
D QUE NOS L202
D QUE L210
D QUE NOS L230
D QUE NOS L243
D QUE NOS L254
D QUE NOS L270
```

FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, USPAT2, JAPIO, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 10:05:58 ON 14 MAR 2008

```
L271     84 DUP REM L152 L191 L202 L210 L230 L243 L254 L270 (11 DUPLICATES
          ANSWERS '1-30' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
          ANSWERS '31-51' FROM FILE WPIX
          ANSWER '52' FROM FILE USPATFULL
          ANSWER '53' FROM FILE JAPIO
          ANSWERS '54-64' FROM FILE MEDLINE
          ANSWERS '65-67' FROM FILE EMBASE
          ANSWERS '68-70' FROM FILE BIOSIS
          ANSWERS '71-73' FROM FILE PASCAL
          ANSWERS '74-75' FROM FILE APOLLIT
          ANSWER '76' FROM FILE CEABA-VTB
          ANSWER '77' FROM FILE BIOENG
          ANSWER '78' FROM FILE BIOTECHDS
          ANSWERS '79-83' FROM FILE SCISEARCH
          ANSWER '84' FROM FILE DISSABS
          SAVE TEMP L271 PAG298MAIN/A
```

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:06:26 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, JAPIO, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 10:07:13 ON 14 MAR 2008

```
D IBIB ED ABS HITIND HITSTR
```

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:07:14 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, JAPIO, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 10:07:23 ON 14 MAR 2008

10/824,298

D IBIB ED ABS HITIND HITSTR 2-30

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:07:51 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, JAPIO, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 10:08:41 ON 14 MAR 2008

D IALL ABEQ TECH ABEX 31-51

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:09:57 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, JAPIO, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 10:10:53 ON 14 MAR 2008

D IBIB AB HITSTR 52

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:10:58 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, JAPIO, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 10:11:41 ON 14 MAR 2008

D IBIB ED AB IND 53-75

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:11:45 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, JAPIO, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 10:12:32 ON 14 MAR 2008

D IBIB ED AB IND 76

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:12:32 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL, JAPIO, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, APOLLIT, CEABA-VTB, BIOENG, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 10:12:46 ON 14 MAR 2008

D IBIB ED AB IND 77-84

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:12:49 ON 14 MAR 2008

D QUE NOS L77

D QUE L157

D QUE NOS L195

D QUE L208

D QUE NOS L228

D QUE NOS L240

D QUE NOS L252

D QUE NOS L260

FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:14:53 ON 14 MAR 2008

L272 10 DUP REM L77 L157 L195 L208 L228 L240 L252 L260 (0 DUPLICATES RE

ANSWER '1' FROM FILE HCAPLUS

ANSWERS '2-9' FROM FILE WPIX

ANSWER '10' FROM FILE USPATFULL

SAVE TEMP L272 PAG298INV/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:15:14 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:15:39 ON 14 MAR 2008

D IBIB ED ABS HITIND HITSTR

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:15:40 ON 14 MAR 2008

10/824,298

FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:16:23 ON 14 MAR 2008
D IALL ABEQ TECH ABEX 2-9

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:16:44 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:17:34 ON 14 MAR 2008
D IBIB AB HITSTR 10

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:17:35 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:17:44 ON 14 MAR 2008

FILE HOME

FILE STNGUIDE
FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Mar 7, 2008 (20080307/UP).

FILE HCAPLUS

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December 26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications. The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 14 Mar 2008 VOL 148 ISS 12
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Mar 2008 (20080313/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE WPIX
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 MAR 2008 <20080313/UP>
MOST RECENT THOMSON SCIENTIFIC UPDATE: 200818 <200818/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> IPC Reform backfile reclassification has been loaded to the end of November 2007. No update date (UP) has been created for the reclassified documents, but they can be identified by 20060101/UPIC and 20061231/UPIC, 20070601/UPIC, 20071001/UPIC and 20071130/UPIC. <<<

FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,
PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf

FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE
<http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/>

EXPLORE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX IN STN ANAVIST, VERSION 2.0:
http://www.stn-international.com/archive/presentations/DWPIAnaVist2_0710.p

>>> XML document distribution format now available - See HELP XMLDOC <<<
>>> ECLA Codes and Current US National Classifications have been added -
see NEWS and HELP CHANGE <<<
>>> HELP for European Patent Classifications see HELP ECLA, HELP ICO <<<
>>> Updated PDF files in the following links:
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ico_0801.zip
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/epc_0801.zip
Supplement of all changed ECLA items:
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ecla_0802s.zip <<

FILE REGISTRY

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 13 MAR 2008 HIGHEST RN 1007849-81-1
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 13 MAR 2008 HIGHEST RN 1007849-81-1

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 9, 2008.

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document. For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html>

FILE ZCAPLUS

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is
held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available
for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December
26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications.
The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the
American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching
databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing
of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS is
strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 14 Mar 2008 VOL 148 ISS 12
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Mar 2008 (20080313/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

FILE USPATFULL

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 13 Mar 2008 (20080313/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Mar 2008 (20080313/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US7343628
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2008066207

10/824,298

CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 13 Mar 2008 (20080313/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 13 Mar 2008 (20080313/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Dec 2007
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Dec 2007

FILE USPATOLD

FILE COVERS U.S. PATENTS 1790-1975
Produced using data provided by Univentio.

This database was created using Optical Character Recognition (OCR) technology. For this reason, some characters may be missing or mistranslated. In order to improve searchability and retrieval, CA indexing information has been added to the Title, Inventor, and Patent Assignee fields where possible. Please see HELP CASDATA for more information on the availability of CAS indexing in this database.

FILE USPAT2

FILE COVERS 2001 TO PUBLICATION DATE: 13 Mar 2008 (20080313/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Mar 2008 (20080313/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US2007132760
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2008064877
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 13 Mar 2008 (20080313/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 13 Mar 2008 (20080313/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Dec 2007
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Dec 2007

FILE JAPIO

FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 MAR 2008 <20080303/UP>
FILE COVERS APRIL 1973 TO NOVEMBER 29, 2007

>>> GRAPHIC IMAGES AVAILABLE <<<

FILE MEDLINE

FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Mar 2008 (20080313/UP). FILE COVERS 1949 TO DATE.

MEDLINE has been updated with the National Library of Medicine's revised 2008 MeSH terms. See HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE EMBASE

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 13 Mar 2008 (20080313/ED)

EMBASE is now updated daily. SDI frequency remains weekly (default) and biweekly.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

Beginning January 2008, Elsevier will no longer provide EMTREE codes as part of the EMTREE thesaurus in EMBASE. Please update your current-awareness alerts (SDIs) if they contain EMTREE codes.

For further assistance, please contact your local helpdesk.

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1926 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1926 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 12 March 2008 (20080312/ED)

BIOSIS has been augmented with 1.8 million archival records from 1926 through 1968. These records have been re-indexed to match current BIOSIS indexing.

FILE CABA
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 6 Mar 2008 (20080306/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

The CABA file was reloaded 7 December 2003. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE DRUGU
FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 MAR 2008 <20080303/UP>
>>> DERWENT DRUG FILE (SUBSCRIBER) <<<

>>> FILE COVERS 1983 TO DATE <<<
>>> THESAURUS AVAILABLE IN /CT <<<

FILE VETU
FILE LAST UPDATED: 02 JAN 2002 <20020102/UP>
FILE COVERS 1983-2001

FILE BIOTECHNO
FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 JAN 2004 <20040107/UP>
FILE COVERS 1980 TO 2003.
THIS FILE IS A STATIC FILE WITH NO UPDATES

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION AVAILABLE IN
/CT AND BASIC INDEX <<<

FILE PASCAL
FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 MAR 2008 <20080310/UP>
FILE COVERS 1977 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE
IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD <<<

FILE APOLLIT
FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 DEC 2005 <20051222/UP>
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 2005

THE APOLLIT FILE IS NO LONGER BEING UPDATED. *****
** USE FILE RAPRA FOR UP-TO-DATE POLYMER INFORMATION **

FILE CEABA-VTB
FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 FEB 2008 <20080222/UP>
FILE COVERS 1966 TO DATE

>>> DECHEMA, the producer of CEABA-VTB is using a new classification

scheme.

The new classification schemes are available as a PDF file and may be downloaded free-of-charge from:

<http://www.stn-international.de/news/cc-de.pdf>

and

<http://www.stn-international.de/news/cc-en.pdf> <<<

FILE LIFESCI

FILE COVERS 1978 TO 11 Mar 2008 (20080311/ED)

FILE BIOENG

FILE LAST UPDATED: 18 FEB 2008 <20080218/UP>

FILE COVERS 1982 TO DATE

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION AVAILABLE IN
THE BASIC INDEX <<<

FILE BIOTECHDS

FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 JAN 2008 <20080104/UP>

FILE COVERS 1982 TO DATE

>>> USE OF THIS FILE IS LIMITED TO BIOTECH SUBSCRIBERS <<<

FILE DRUGB

>>> FILE COVERS 1964 TO 1982 - CLOSED FILE <<<

FILE VETB

FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 SEP 94 <940925/UP>

FILE COVERS 1968-1982

FILE KOSMET

FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 MAR 2008 <20080304/UP>

FILE COVERS 1968 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE
IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD <<<

FILE SCISEARCH

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 13 Mar 2008 (20080313/ED)

SCISEARCH has been reloaded, see HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE CONFSCI

FILE COVERS 1973 TO 18 Oct 2007 (20071018/ED)

CSA has resumed updates, see NEWS FILE

FILE DISSABS

FILE COVERS 1861 TO 28 FEB 2008 (20080228/ED)

Only fair use as provided by the United States copyright law is permitted. PROQUEST INFORMATION AND LEARNING COMPANY MAKES NO WARRANTY REGARDING THE ACCURACY, COMPLETENESS OR TIMELINESS OF THE LICENSED MATERIALS OR ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AND SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR DAMAGES OF ANY KIND OR LOST PROFITS OR OTHER CLAIMS RELATED TO THE LICENSED MATERIALS OR THEIR USE.

10/824,298

=>